

*The* HISTORY of  
ZETA TAU ALPHA  
1898 - 1928

Shirley Kreasan Krieg



Norma E. Blank











*The History*  
*of*  
ZETA TAU ALPHA











A. Maud Jones  
Henderson, N.C.



*The History of*  
**ZETA TAU ALPHA**

*1898-1928*

**SHIRLEY KREASAN KRIEG**

*Grand Editor, 1922-23*

*Grand Editor-Historian, 1923-26; 1926-*

*Volume One*



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ZETA TAU ALPHA



## DEDICATION

*To the Founders of Zeta Tau Alpha*



ALICE MAUD JONES HORNER  
FRANCES YANCEY SMITH  
ALICE BLAND COLEMAN  
ETHEL COLEMAN VAN NAME  
RUBY BLAND LEIGH ORGAIN  
MARY CAMPBELL JONES BATTE  
HELEN MAY CRAFTFORD  
DELLA LEWIS HUNDLEY  
ALICE GREY WELCH



*"Deeds Survive the Doers"*



To you whose deeds have brought you immortality in Zeta Tau  
Alpha, whose high ideals, true vision and broad aims  
have bequeathed to us that precious possession and  
richest of heritages—our Fraternity—we  
lovingly dedicate this volume.





## Introduction

BY ELECTION at the 1923 convention the present historian was selected to write the history of Zeta Tau Alpha. No time for its appearance was set, but in view of the long felt need for such a work and the eagerness of the fraternity for a full and complete historical record, it was evident that no publication date could be too early. Realizing that sentiment, and being wholly in sympathy with it, the historian's efforts have been, from that date, centered on an early presentation of these volumes.

The task, even though a joyous one, was not lacking in difficulties, and it proved to be, by virtue of its very nature, somewhat long and arduous. The years that followed necessitated not only a most extensive correspondence, but also personal visits to, and interviews in, many parts of the country, all of them being indispensable if an accurate history, fundamentally understanding and true as to depiction and interpretation, were to be given to the fraternity.

As is inevitable in a work of this size, many unanticipated difficulties and unforeseen delays presented themselves. Quite naturally these called for solution, and very happily they were solved. Meanwhile the requirements in time and effort became extensive beyond all expectation and there were occasions when the writer wondered if her courage would have been sufficient for the acceptance of the history commission could she have foreseen the long and difficult path ahead. But, as is true of everything worth doing, the joy of achievement obliterates from memory the remembrance of both the difficulties and the toil, and at this, the completion of this record, the historian holds but one wish—that these volumes may be found of enduring value to Zeta Tau Alpha.

### THE BASIS OF THE HISTORY

In *Banta's Greek Exchange* of July, 1922, Francis W. Shepardson, president of *Beta Theta Pi* and editor of *Baird's*

*Manual*, in an article on "Writing Fraternity History" said: "An advertisement of a dealer in genealogies not long ago made rather an interesting appeal. It said that by working out a family history one might get good training in the history of his country. Anybody who has ever dabbled in genealogical work knows that this is absolutely true. The professional genealogist finds history, romance, tragedy, comedy, as he traces his family lines. The same sort of experience comes to anyone who attempts to write fraternity history. He quickly discovers that he must know American history, church history, state history, political history, social history, educational history, biography, genealogy—in fact every kind of history, if he hopes to interpret correctly the source materials and so write intelligently the chronicles of his fraternity."

This statement the writer found to be very true. In the case of Zeta Tau Alpha a study of the foundations of the fraternity, the conditions and influences surrounding not only its origin but the lives of its Founders as well, involved a very definite and particular historical understanding of the section of the country that gave it birth. This, in turn, required an understanding of its traditions and customs, its educational trend and social life, and the deeply rooted emotions of the people. Since all of these considerations, no matter how far in the past they may seem, were not without their influence on our Founders, and thus upon the fraternity itself, it is readily perceived that some knowledge of them is necessary in order to understand the early Zeta Tau Alpha.

Consequently, the history has been written from what it is hoped will be considered a broad basis, one that will be instructive not only of Zeta Tau Alpha but of the other subjects touched upon as fully as space would permit. It is hoped that the picture of the past, composed with the aid of the Founders and several authoritative collaborators, has been painted with strokes sufficiently clear to re-create in the mind of the reader those days that are so dear to Zeta Tau Alphas.



## IMPORTANT HISTORICAL CHANGES AND CONCLUSIONS

In these volumes, which set forth for the first time many important historical dates, there are other statements that may be at variance with impressions formerly held or even with historical accounts previously printed. In the course of a first exhaustive examination of all material and facts this is inevitable, and unquestionably it is not unexpected by the fraternity. This will not mean a general revision of dates or conceptions so much as it will mean merely an enlarged store of authentic information. Verifications are given throughout the history wherever practicable, but it is needless to say that every effort and care has been expended to insure the greatest accuracy by covering all lines of investigation and reaching the most exact conclusions possible. It is hoped that many questions or uncertainties of years' standing have been answered and made clear, and that many matters have been solved with happy finality.

However, it is probable that, in spite of all the care exercised, time may reveal some discrepancies, and against that day the hope can only be held that they will be few indeed.

For this record, dedicated to all that which is constructive, to the building of greater pride in Zeta Tau Alpha through the knowledge of the best that all her daughters have given and of the fundamental fineness in all of them, it has been a privilege to seek for and find those basic things of good for which our workers have striven, and to present accurately, yet constructively, all events as they appear in logical succession.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Realizing that this *History of Zeta Tau Alpha* is a testimonial to the loyal co-operation and unselfish interest of many people, the writer wonders what words can possibly be found at this time to express adequately the deep appreciation felt for the assistance and encouragement that have been hers during the years that this work was going forward. It is hoped that in the following paragraphs due recognition may be given to all those so highly deserving of it.

First of all, a word is due not only those who contributed specific information to the history, but those who aided in a less material way through kind acts, heartening support, and letters that were a source of continual inspiration. To the scores of Zetas, and others, in all parts of the country, who will recognize their right to a place in this group of silent helpers, the historian acknowledges her debt for their thoughtfulness.

The very fact, that because of the length of the list it is impossible to print the names of all those who in some way have had a share in the completion of this work, bespeaks the gratifying response that was forthcoming during the gathering of all material for it. While the historian wishes very much that these names could here be recorded, she realizes at the same time that theirs was a labor of love, performed for the joy of serving the fraternity, and she hopes that they feel their rightful measure of satisfaction in knowing that they had a share in the making of the *History*. To all those zealous helpers who, by contributing a name, a date, personal data, a sketch, or who in any way aided in the promotion of these endeavors, the historian wishes to accord here the full measure of thanks due them. Their number is legion, but each name is written indelibly upon the memory of the writer, who will always hold them in grateful remembrance.

But for the faithful assistance and deep interest of the Founders and early members of Alpha Chapter many of the sections in this book would not be possible. Treasured personal collections have been donated and both time and energy have been lovingly expended in order that this first chronicle of Zeta Tau Alpha might preserve the true and complete record of the Fraternity. Realizing that in the past much of value had been lost or destroyed, and that the day would come when older generations would be no more, the Founders left no stone unturned in their efforts to find and contribute everything of value that, by inclusion here, will be saved to the fraternity and will, in addition, throw further light of an authentic nature on early historical events. The profound gratitude of the writer goes out to these Founder assistants, and especially to Alice Bland Coleman, Ruby



Leigh Orgain, and Frances Y. Smith, who gave into her keeping many valuable personal mementos and who, with Grace Elcan Garnett and Odelle Warren Bonham, approved many sections.

The co-operation of past and present grand officers stands as a symbol of interests united in the bonds of Zeta Tau Alpha, of the combined desire to serve a common ideal and unselfishly further a worthy project of the fraternity. The historian believes that those loyal, interested colleagues who, serving on the same Grand Chapter, have followed with all needed assistance and understanding the progress of the history, realize how greatly she has prized these relations.

No less happy have been the inspiring associations with the officers of other days who responded so helpfully and aided so materially. In this work practically every officer has had some share. The *History* is especially indebted to Ethel M. Charnock and Central Office for much valuable statistical material as well as for other assistance.

For collaboration and co-operation in various chapters special mention is due Florence Liebbe, Alpha Omicron, for her valuable historical research work; to Miss Emily Butterfield, Alpha Gamma Delta, authority on heraldry, and W. S. Robertson for heraldic assistance and research; to Minna Bretschneider, Rho, for her collaboration in the field of mythology; and to Ida Shaw Martin, one of the Founders of Delta Delta Delta and author of the *Sorority Handbook*, for her splendid co-operation and encouragement on Chapter II. The art work is from the pen of one of Zeta Tau Alpha's artists, Margaret (Marjorie) Miller, Alpha Psi, whose work has long been favorably known through *Themis*.

The years given to history research have been enriched by friendships not only among the Founders but with members of their families and with many Alpha members who have evidenced all possible interest and constructive activity in the work. Among these are, Annie Page Jones Cox, elder sister of Maud Jones Horner, to whom the fraternity is greatly indebted for much valuable information and many treasured pictures, and William F. Horner, husband of Maud Jones, who entrusted to the fra-

ternity the collection of things Zeta that were found among Mrs. Horner's belongings.

While it is regretted that space will not permit listing the name of every person who contributed in any way to the success of this undertaking, there are a few for whom special mention is inevitably reserved. Without the documentary material and letters supplied by Bruce Houston Davis, certain vital portions of the fraternity's history might still be veiled with dim uncertainty and others would not be known at all. In dealing with the tremendously important early years in our history her store of information has been of inestimable worth, and it will enable this record to be of much greater value in not only presenting many accounts for the first time, but in giving authentic facts. The constant, untiring services of Mary L. Patrick, the contribution of her rich personal collections, the generous sharing of her wide knowledge of the fraternity over a period of many years, and her unstinted expenditure of time in the interests of the history, have made her part in this work an intensely vital one. It is to Miss Patrick that the fraternity is indebted for several specimens of early jewelry and the historian is deeply grateful to her for the multitude of ways in which she assisted in these endeavors. Clair Woodruff Bugg's is a name that will endure in the *History's* chronicles. She has been the *History's* representative in Farmville, contributing historical and fraternal material that has formed a valuable part of many chapters, and she did much toward making the research trip to Virginia productive of splendid results. It would be difficult to estimate her contribution to this volume—suffice it to say that some of it would have been impossible without her and that the appreciation of the entire fraternity is hers. Another former officer deserving of special mention for her assistance and support in the completion of these labors is Dr. May Agness Reitzel-Hopkins. Dr. Hopkins' assistance has been of a comprehensive nature that has included co-operation in the final survey of chapters and the giving of exhaustive information concerning past years and incidents in the fraternity. A valuable store of data, related incidents and

events, with their accompanying background so essential to proper understanding, and statements of tradition have resulted, and the history has been greatly enriched by many personal treasures—pictures, clippings and mementos. The historian is happy to express her deepest appreciation for this helpful co-operation and broad understanding that have been an aid and inspiration in the consummation of this work. These acknowledgments would not be complete without some mention of the two presidents during whose terms this history has been begun and completed. To Alpha Burkart Wettach, for approving the historian's plans and thus promoting the interest of true fraternity research in Virginia; to Catherine Bingler Beverley, whose deep interest and loyal support have been as constant as they have been inspirational; to both of these officers for the understanding and measure of helpfulness they have accorded, the historian and the fraternity are deeply grateful.

#### OTHER HELPERS

When two volumes of the history were decided upon and an almost complete rewriting undertaken, the self-sacrificing work of several Zetas was seemingly lost, but to Alta Ruth Hahn, Alpha Kappa, for professional scrutiny of manuscripts; to Louise Herrick, Alpha Mu, for assistance in securing chapter house data, and to Louise Gale Haines, Rho, for work on the condensation of chapter and alumnae historical records in 1926, the *History* is indebted for the inspiration that is always the accompaniment of a fine spirit, manifested in splendid service.

#### ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The generous co-operation and ready response that have been forthcoming from other Greek-letter officers in reply to various inquiries have been indicated in supplementary notes or in the text throughout this volume, but this introduction would hardly be complete without expressing appreciation for their helpfulness. This experience has been but another to add to a long list of pleasant Greek-letter friendships and proofs of co-operation that have characterized the writer's years of service in a national office.



## PERSONAL MENTION

The fact that the compiler of these volumes has been privileged to serve the fraternity in official capacities for the past six years presented somewhat of an embarrassment when, in the logical order of events, it became necessary to mention her relations with various activities in the fraternity and when, in proper sequence, the years of her editorship of *Themis* came under survey. The historian is grateful that such problems were worked out through evaluations and summaries written by members of broad fraternity experience and association. Under the circumstances she exercised the editor's prerogative of extensive blue pencilling, so that much of the kindly comment does not appear in print, and it is felt that even that which does appear is more than generous. To those kind assistants who helped to overcome an unavoidably embarrassing situation grateful acknowledgment is made. Other pages covering the writer's relationships with other activities in the fraternity have been passed upon by other officers.

## CONCLUSION

As the writer comes to the conclusion of her labors and begins these last words for the first volume of Zeta Tau Alpha's first history she realizes more clearly than ever the great privilege and responsibility that have been hers. Accomplishment, which represents so much in hours of work, the overcoming of obstacles and the final reaching of goals, naturally brings a certain satisfaction in work completed, but it also brings a flood of reflections. In the October, 1927, issue of *Banta's Greek Exchange* an article expressed the view that, "To the mind of the writer there is no heavier task laid upon the shoulders of any man devoted to his fraternity than to be its historian. Such a man must literally bury himself in ancient documents, passing over nothing at all for fear that some little, obscure, single sheet may bring out an important bit of the history; perhaps be the one document that discloses the reason for a custom or a thing within a fraternity that has long been accepted as a fact without the knowledge of how the fact itself arose. But the larger thing is the sort of mind, the

sort of training, the instinct itself to put life into the cold recital of the dead facts."

Until the publication of an authentic record it is possible for a given few only, to know the real facts of a fraternity, and the knowledge of that given few can seldom be extended beyond the years of their own experience; consequently few, if any, know all the facts concerning every period. In the meantime much legendary material passes for history, much of tradition is not widely enough known, and much that is not tradition is thought to be. Fewer indeed know a great deal about the fraternity's interesting contemporaries who are not at all "our rivals" but are, instead, companion groups in the great family of college fraternities.

Thus the entire field of complete inquiry, of learning the full story from the earliest years, falls to the historian who, although she necessarily buries herself in "ancient documents" and emerges tired and dusty, has the sustaining joy of the realization that hers has been the rare privilege of working with, and knowing intimately, scores of Zetas with whom a kinship so strong is felt that the tie will always remain. Because it may never again be necessary for anyone to delve so deeply and thoroughly into the beginning and early days of Zeta Tau Alpha, and because of the constant changes wrought by time, the close personal connections with so many early members and their families may never be accorded any other officer in similar measure. Incidents and facts that are never recorded in formal history, but which in themselves influence events that go to make history, are stored away as rich treasures in the memory of the historian, who values them doubly because their knowledge, too, may never be shared in entirety by anyone else. From this rich fund of knowledge another volume could be written.

These privileges have been augmented by the associations with the many splendid women in the fraternity, the new friendships among the *alumnæ*, and the undergraduate members. All of these, and the invaluable experience that has resulted from these years of historical investigations, have been constant rewards for service and an inspiration to serve.

If the duty of the historian is "not to find, but to find again, not to breathe life into beings, into imaginary deeds, but . . . to reanimate and revive that which has been, [and] represent what time and space have placed at a distance from us," it is also true that an outstanding aim of this historical work must be to name, as far back as our lines extend, all those women who in any way contributed to the upbuilding of Zeta Tau Alpha. Through these pages may they be known to us, and may the Fraternity's appreciation always follow them.

There is no work completed but what one feels that it could be, should be, done better. It is impossible to be satisfied. If, however, through this book, the members of Zeta Tau Alpha may better comprehend the deeper meanings of the fraternity, may grasp to a larger degree the full scope and possibilities of a wide-flung sisterhood based on the highest ideals and principles; if to them comes increasing realization that the shield, so carefully selected by our Founders, is a constant reminder to seek the highest in daily conduct, personal ideals and character; and if increasing pride in, and knowledge of, Zeta Tau Alpha becomes the heritage of every member from now on, the mission of these volumes shall be fulfilled. May this story, as it unfolds, be to every reader the inspiration that its writing has been to the author, and may it inspire all those who serve today, and those who will serve tomorrow, to greater effort for Zeta Tau Alpha in the building of deeds worthy of those who have gone before.

SHIRLEY KREASAN KRIEG

*Toronto, Canada*

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STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

Stately columns and spacious buildings have arisen since 1898, when this college, then the State Female Normal School, became the birthplace of Zeta Tau Alpha.

## Chapter I

### Ante-Bellum Education for Women

**F**RATERNITIES are inseparably linked with education; indeed the latter is responsible for the former. Consequently, in the history of an organization such as ours, we are inevitably interested in an educational survey and understanding of not only the period in which Zeta Tau Alpha was organized, but of those earlier days when the foundation for future development in the education of southern women was laid. It is a period portrayed to us by the splendid type of woman it produced, and its story is full of the charm and romance that have traditionally enveloped the South.

Because Zeta Tau Alpha was founded in Virginia and remained exclusively in the South so many years (even though, as succeeding chapters will reveal, this was not as premeditated as it was the trend of natural events), we are interested particularly in the entire southern school system, especially that of Virginia, but our first concern lies in the type of education known to the women who became the forbears of the early Zeta Tau Alphas. In this we find the explanatory background that provides greater understanding of traditions and customs, many of which are recorded in the family archives of our Founders. Indeed, many of these same customs have not, even now, been entirely relinquished. Further, the early precedent in "female<sup>1</sup> education" pursued at seminaries and colleges is important to us. This is affirmed by members whose mothers rode tiresome miles in jiggling stage coaches to Mary Baldwin Seminary, one of the early seminaries to which many southern girls were sent.

Briefly, three avenues of approach were open to those in search of education. Their goal could be pursued by means of the "free" or public schools, the seminaries and higher institutions of learning, or by private tutorial instruction, but the balance of educational opportunity was thrown entirely on the side of the

wealthier class, with the result that there was a very apparent lack of even distribution of knowledge. This was generally conceded and frequently lamented at the time. In Virginia the problem of providing general popular education was more complicated than in most of her sister states. Politically she had accepted a democratic government, while her society was organized on an aristocratic basis. A system of free schools, based on a general state appropriation called the Literary Fund, was generous, and seemed adequate for the times, but, as a matter of fact, few of these antebellum "free schools" were really free. Founded on a combination of local and state funds, they called for contributions from parents, many of whom were unable to pay. For the children of such parents, in some states, tuition fees were paid from public funds, hence the coining of the term "pauper schools."<sup>2</sup> This was incompatible with the democratic principles professed by all Americans, and the schools received little encouragement prior to the War Between the States. As a consequence their contribution toward culture was negligible.

This did not indicate an indifference to things educational; rather it merely bespoke the meager opportunities for those who had to depend upon public or free instruction for learning. For the education of the dominant classes there were avenues other than the public schools. Like England of the eighteenth century, the South abounded in readers of good literature, and many of the fine old plantation homes contained "elegantly appointed libraries."<sup>3</sup> Each large southern mansion had at least one tutor, and, in some of the more affluent, two or three private instructors, usually from abroad, were employed. We read of three Scotchmen in the George Mason household, of whom "the two last were especially engaged [in Scotland] to come to America [as was the practice in those days with families of means] by the father, to live in his house and educate the children."<sup>4</sup> Again, as in the case of the early Washingtons, the young southerners were sent to school in England, usually at Oxford, inasmuch as this college was ultra-royalist, whereas Cambridge was implanted with Puritanism.



Higher education was, as well, supplied by the establishment of college and universities. As early as 1621, provision was made to appropriate funds for the establishment of schools for the "education of children and the grounding of them in the principles of religion." This scheme for a college remained in a period of inactivity for more than seventy years, but through the efforts of Dr. James Blair, William and Mary College,<sup>5</sup> at Williamsburg, Virginia, was chartered and established in 1693. This college, the oldest in the United States after Harvard, might almost be said to be the first college in America, inasmuch as it was practically established in 1622,<sup>6</sup> eight years before Winthrop and his followers came to Massachusetts Bay. While the first state university was that of North Carolina,<sup>7</sup> founded in 1790, the first American university of the German type was the University of Virginia, opened in 1825. The first institution to introduce coeducation was Blount College, which, about 1800, conferred the degree of A.B. upon a woman.<sup>8</sup>

A degree conferred upon a woman! At last, we say? But in reality, at an early date, as comparisons reveal. Here a maze of inquiries come to mind, bearing upon the contemporary educational status of women. When were they admitted to colleges? Where were there colleges for them? What courses were offered? With what parental and general favor was "female education" looked upon? And what were the forces impelling the formation of our great fraternal organizations for women?

In 1842 we read that John Holt Rice, a prominent Presbyterian minister and educator, in urging the need for "academies, both male and female," declared:

"Perhaps there is no country in the world where the women are more completely domestic than they are in our own; and none where female influence is more generally felt. This is a happy circumstance, and it affords a fanciful argument in favor of female education. But suppose that parents generally wished to give their daughters a good education, where would they find the means? There are perhaps four or five good female schools, in almost every instance raised by the individual exactions of their teachers."<sup>9</sup>

However, this plea in no way indicated that there was any cultural lack among our early southern women who were brought

up in the midst of learning and luxury; whose fathers directed the work of their slaves and attended to the business affairs, while the mothers instructed their daughters in needle-work, home-making, and the fine arts. They, too, had tutors who taught them poetry by the volume, some history, English, French, and, of course, music.

Before 1861 practically all the secondary schools in Virginia were private, and took the name "academy." Of the 175 incorporated academies which taught the classics, higher mathematics, and the sciences at that date, sixty-nine were for women. These rapid strides in "female schools" were evidently made between Mr. Rice's day and the War.

Among the early female colleges for higher education in the South, priority for this type of institution is given to Wesleyan College, located at Macon, Georgia, which was chartered in 1836 and opened in January, 1839. This college claims the distinction of being the first college for women in the country to exercise the prerogative of conferring literary degrees upon women.

As a true picture of public opinion in that day, "A Bill—to be entitled an act to establish a public seat of learning in this state for the education of females,"<sup>10</sup> introduced, in 1825, in the Georgia legislature by the Honorable Duncan G. Campbell, holds great interest because of its consideration, one by one, of the current beliefs and impressions entertained regarding the much mooted question of "female education."

It was necessary then to disclaim "the opinion [that] has too generally prevailed that she is deficient in intellectual endowment," and this the bill did, maintaining that "the intellectual capabilities of females have never been fairly developed or accurately tested." Further, "let it not be said that her mind is not susceptible of great improvements. Away with the supposition that she cannot master the sciences or understand the higher branches of literature. Give her an opportunity, and science will be her handmaid, philosophy her companion, and literature her plaything.

"That the cultivation of the female mind is inconsistent with the domestic duties of the wife, and that her time could be more

appropriately and profitably employed in studying the thrifty arts of household industry, than in acquiring a taste for intellectual enjoyments," was another argument that had to be met. This was characterized by the author as "not true" for, as he pointed out, "knowledge will interfere with no duty in life, nor will it weaken the force of any obligation imposed by nature or society."

In conclusion the bill submitted "a few data, that will tend to show the necessity of adopting in our country, and particularly in our State, an enlightened and systematic course of female education. There are in the United States 2,000,000 of mothers—rearing up the future defenders of our liberty, and supporters of our institutions—and of this number what proportion is qualified to fashion and direct a mind 'formed in the finest mould, and wrought for immortality?' . . . . In our country there are sixty-one colleges containing extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, valuable cabinets of minerals, and libraries that embrace more than 300,000 volumes—and to the disgrace of the nation be it spoken, not one is dedicated to the cause of female education. No apparatus explains the principles of her studies—no libraries throw their collected light upon her neglected mind. . . . .

"Give the female the same advantages of instruction with the male; afford her the same opportunities for improvement, and she will struggle with the boldest mind for mastery in science and in letters, and outstrip in the proud race of distinction many of the favored objects of parental solicitude and legislative bounty. Shall not these advantages be afforded her? The spirit of the age is destined soon I trust, to shed its blessing upon the female mind. . . . . In view of its future triumph, who will step forth the champion of an injured cause? Who will dare, nobly dare, to introduce in our state an enlightened system of female education? . . . ."

The acceptance of the challenge and the passage of the bill was responsible for the chartering of Wesleyan College.

Another educational institution of interest is Queen's College, of Charlotte, North Carolina, which claims that the old Queen's



Museum, the charter of which was granted by the Colonial Legislature in January, 1771, has by a process of evolution, grown into the present Queen's College. The history of this college reveals that it was first chartered as Queen's Museum, and next incorporated by the first legislature of the state under the name of Liberty Hall. After a transfer to another city it was brought back to Charlotte in 1857, whereupon it became known as "The Charlotte Female Institute." Today it is "Queen's College, located in Myers Park."<sup>11</sup>

Among other early attempts to establish a school of high grade for women was the founding of the Buckingham Female College, in Buckingham County, Virginia, from whence came many early Zeta Tau Alphas, among them Grace Elcan (Garnett)\* of charter fame. Chartered in 1840, the college started off with a flourish, but closed its doors within a year or two.<sup>12</sup>

The pioneer institutions for higher learning in Virginia that have endured, however, are Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton (where Eta Chapter was once located), and Hollins College, near Roanoke, both established in 1842, within the period of the great educational awakening in America (1830-1850). Both were originally established by men from the North, with courses which paralleled those offered in institutions of learning for men.

Hollins College, or the Valley Union Seminary, as it was first called, originally enrolled both men and women, but in 1851 the department for men was discontinued. This was the first chartered institution in the state for women with broad, systematic courses, and high standards of scholarship. In 1855 we find the school filled with girls studying Latin, mathematics, and the philosophies, a prototype of our modern girls' schools. During the War the seminary kept its doors open, and had an average attendance of 130 students. For a period of ten years it maintained a normal department with one of its aims "to instruct the young ladies in the best methods of teaching."<sup>13</sup> Until 1910 it

\* Married names are placed in parentheses throughout these volumes, although after a member's name has been established by constant recurrence, for instance, the name of Bruce Houston Davis, the parentheses are occasionally dropped since it is assumed that the reader is by then familiar with both the maiden and married names of the person mentioned.

was known as Hollins Institute, then it became Hollins College, where is now situated Alpha Lambda Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha.

But not all southern girls of means attended these seminaries. "Too modern" was the ante-bellum edict in many cases, not befitting the gentle, unpretentious daughter of a gracious southern gentleman and his lady. Many did not wish their daughters to "dip into the sciences," and firmly believed that with a study of Latin and French under the supervision of a learned governess, the southern miss would be equal to companionship with intelligent and cultivated men. As well, Italian and German professors taught them the arts of the pianoforte, and they enchanted their beaux with the songs they sang in "sweet, natural voices." So far as matrimonial achievement was concerned, who shall say that the conservative parents of the day were wrong?

Brought up amid antiquities, the Virginia girl did not disturb herself about modern fashions, appearing happy in her mother's lustrous old silks and heavy satins. She rejoiced in her grandmother's laces, no doubt; slept in a high bedstead of her ancestors, washed her face on an old-fashioned spindle-legged washstand; perhaps mounted a chair to fix her hair before the mirror on the high bureau. She rarely had occasion to make what the world calls a *début*, the flow of company at her father's house calling for her assistance in entertaining the guests early in her life. Perhaps a trip to New York City brightened the prospect of the little gentlewoman, and this city, even in the days before the War, seemed like "one mad whirl," a city of water-pipes, and dumb-waiters, of enterprise and money.<sup>14</sup>

Not only was she expected to excel in social graces and drawing-room proficiency, but she was expected to be equipped for the skilled management of an establishment, which involved supervision of every detail of domestic employment on a plantation—the weaving, knitting, and sewing, and the direction of negro servants who would some day be under her care. Girls then laboriously drew threads of finest linen for their own or their brothers' garments (the sewing-machine was then unknown), engaged in many kinds of intricate needle-work, and learned home-making, all in the course of preparing themselves to take

charge, on some future day, of other stately mansions, and of becoming intelligent and gracious companions to their husbands.

And yet, despite the great number of southern girls whose instruction came from learned tutors, the colleges grew. The fact that these colleges opened up a broader field of knowledge, and offered the opportunity for companionship with other girls of her own age, undoubtedly caused many a southern girl to inveigle her parents into allowing her "to go off to college." Of Wesleyan we are told that "when it was opened young ladies who could possibly afford to go to college were delighted with the chance." From this came the formation of the two pioneer organizations for women. The desire for the congenial companionship of other girls and the more closely bound friendships of college life prompted three young girls to organize *Philomathean*. Their purpose was for "mental uplift and [to] help one another to study and go forward along her chosen line of learning."<sup>15</sup> *Adelphean*, the first of the two, was founded for the "avowed purpose of securing the mental, moral, and social improvement of its members."<sup>16</sup>

Thus, with the unfolding of educational opportunities for women, came the establishment of Wesleyan College, the first woman's college to receive a charter from any state, and it, in turn, became the birthplace of secret societies for women. Co-education played little if any part at all in the educational life of this period, the women's colleges, seminaries and academies being the accepted type of that day. But while education made steady progress, it remained for the upheaval caused by the War Between the States to bring about the radical changes that were advancing upon the age.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. For accuracy, and in order to be in harmony with the period referred to, it is necessary to use the then prevalent word "female" which was in common use and was typical of the terminology of that day. Consequently, when it is in keeping with the times mentioned in the text, the word will be found.
2. Heatwole, *A History of Education in Virginia*.
3. Hart, *The Southern South*.
4. Rowland, *Life of George Mason*.



5. William and Mary College, founded by James Blair (president for fifty years), was a most valuable center for culture in Virginia, and has been unusual in many ways. It was the first college in America to introduce teaching by lectures, and the first to use the elective system of study. It was the second in the English world to have a chair of municipal law; it was the first in America to establish a chair of history and political science; and it was one of the first to pursue a secular and unsectarian policy. It was chartered by King William and Queen Mary, the only American college to receive its charter from the English Crown. Again, it is the only college in the Western Hemisphere that received a coat of arms from the College of Heralds, and it later gave to us the Honor System. True to Virginia conservatism in regard to the education for women, it did not open its doors to them until 1918.

Further, to William and Mary goes the honor of being the birthplace of the American fraternity system. In the stirring times of 1776, fifty young men met in the Apollo room of the Raleigh Tavern and founded Phi Beta Kappa, the first secret society to bear a Greek name.

6. The movement for the establishment of the college was started in 1619, but the Indian massacres of 1622 put an end to it. Plans were revived in 1660.

7. Alexander Mebane, the great-great-grandfather of Frances Yancey Smith and Giles Mebane Smith, was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and was one of a committee of three to select the site for the University. He was also in Congress from 1793-95. Bartlette Yancey, father of Frances Smith's grandmother, walked the one hundred miles from his home to Chapel Hill, carrying his limited amount of luggage on his back. He afterwards was sent to Congress and became an influential man in his state.

8. Hart, *op. cit.* p. 290.

9. Morrison, *The Beginnings of Public Education in Virginia, 1776-1860*.

10. The History of Phi Mu Fraternity.

11. *The Presbyterian Standard*, January 27, 1926.

12. Heatwole, *A History of Education in Virginia*.

13. *Ibid.*

14. Letitia Burwell, *A Girl's Life in Virginia Before the War*.

15. Notes from Phi Mu and Alpha Delta Pi Historians.

16. *Ibid.*

## Chapter II

### Women's Fraternities in the South

(The Farmville Four)

AT A PERIOD when northern fraternities for women had passed through the experimental and trial stages, and had successfully reached the point where they were enjoying a wide measure of profitable expansion and greater organization, it is difficult to realize that the South, so far as groups for women were concerned, was practically an untouched field. Yet, such was the case.

TABLE I  
SOUTHERN-BORN FRATERNITIES EXISTING AT THE TIME ZETA TAU ALPHA  
WAS FOUNDED, 1898.

Name	When Found- ed	Where Founded	Second Chap- ter	Number of chapters in 1898.
Adelphean (AΔΠ) (Local)	1851	Georgia Wesleyan	1905	1 (Mother Chapter)
Philomathean (ΦΜ) (Local)	1852	Georgia Wesleyan	1904	1 (Mother Chapter)
Delta Gamma	1874	Oxford, Mississippi	1877	26*(13 inactive)
Chi Omega	1895	University of Arkansas	1898	2
Kappa Delta	1897	Virginia State Normal	1902	1 (Mother Chapter)
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	Virginia State Normal	1903	1 (Mother Chapter)

\* Of Delta Gamma's twenty-six chapters, thirteen were inactive by 1889, this number including the southern chapters as well as the first chapter at Lewis Institute, Oxford, Mississippi. By 1898 Delta Gamma's only representation in a southern state was in Maryland, at Goucher, where a chapter had been placed in 1891.

A survey<sup>1</sup> of the organizations for women in the South, prior to the formation of the Farmville group, brings out the interesting and illuminating fact that the northern nationals had practically left the southern field to its own resources. The one southern fraternity, we find, that had made any serious attempt

at expansion, had found a more successful field in the North, and had turned its face in that direction.

Many colleges and famous finishing schools for women were scattered throughout the South, some of them dating back to the early part of the nineteenth century. A number of these had secret organizations, and from this group, surviving through the years and the War Between the States, came two of our present-day organizations. The first secret society for women, so far as is known, was the Adelphean society,<sup>2</sup> founded at Wesleyan College in 1851. In 1905 it took the Greek name of Alpha Delta Phi,<sup>3</sup> and in 1910 became a member of the National Panhellenic Congress. Following closely, the next year, the Philomathean society, organized at the same college, became Phi Mu in 1904, and a member of the Congress in 1912, but both of these organizations remained locals for more than half a century. Thus their contribution toward the provision of national affiliations for the southern girl was very limited.

Delta Gamma,<sup>4</sup> founded in 1874 at a boarding school for girls known as The Lewis Institute for Young Ladies, in Oxford, Mississippi, established several southern chapters, all of which had gone out of existence by 1885. But before that time Delta Gamma had successfully made a place for herself in the North, and in that territory, not the South, she continued her expansion.

From that date to 1895, when Chi Omega was founded at the University of Arkansas, no other southern group came into being. Chi Omega's founding<sup>5</sup> was inspired by the need of a women's fraternity in the South, but that organization was still in the early stages of development, and at the time of the announcement of the formation of the first Farmville fraternity, its expansion was still necessarily limited. It is not likely that either Delta Gamma or Chi Omega was known to the Normal groups, who laid their organization plans from 1897 to 1901, and for Zeta Tau Alpha we can speak authoritatively in the negative.

The time for new groups was indeed propitious. The same worthy impulses, aims, and ideals that brought fraternities into existence in the first place, animated these Virginia girls, who, consciously or unconsciously, in filling their own need of definite,



lasting associations, helped to meet the organization need of the times in their section of the country.

That the founders and early members of the Farmville group should have had the immediate vision and desire for national expansion may seem surprising at first, but on second thought, considering the evident need of that period, the way was almost shown as with a light. Then, too, the school was by far the largest for women in the state; it had an unusual setting, and the girls were of a high caliber in capability, definite purpose, and ambition. Virginia was, at this time, a strong fraternity center, and many of the girls had brothers, fathers, and friends who were members of fraternities. The fraternity system was, therefore, well known to them.

The Farmville Four was started in 1897 at the State Normal School, with the founding of Kappa Delta.<sup>6</sup> Sigma Sigma Sigma<sup>7</sup> and Zeta Tau Alpha were announced in 1898, while Alpha Sigma Alpha completed the square in 1901. Courageously, all four groups started out to establish other chapters. And all four were successful. Within ten years they had established forty chapters in finishing schools, colleges, seminaries, and universities.<sup>8</sup> But with their entrance into the collegiate field, they encountered something that was to send them, two by two, down separate paths.

In this field they first met the competition of strongly entrenched northern nationals, which, before this, had banded together in an association requiring certain definite standards before admission to their group was granted. Among these was the barring stipulation that none of the chapters of member organizations should be located in institutions not of full college rank and standing; thus making ineligible any organization having chapters in finishing schools and seminaries. Inevitably the four southern groups found themselves at a decided disadvantage in competing with nationals thus securely organized in so effective an association. As time went on, it became evident to the leaders of the groups that one of two courses was open to each.

Zeta Tau Alpha was the first to take any definite step. In 1906, by relinquishing chapters in ineligible institutions, including the

Mother chapter, she qualified herself for admittance into the Intersorority Conference (now National Panhellenic Congress), and was formally admitted in February, 1909. For a while Sigma Sigma Sigma temporized, but in 1911 she decided to limit her chapters to those in teachers' colleges. Kappa Delta later followed the course of Zeta Tau Alpha, while Alpha Sigma Alpha, like Sigma Sigma Sigma, became an educational<sup>9</sup> organization.

Thus briefly we sum up the four Farmville fraternities and their southern contemporaries now in National Panhellenic Congress—Alpha Delta Pi, Phi Mu, Delta Gamma, and Chi Omega, each of which has carved out a fraternity destiny of strength, power, and usefulness.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. This survey reveals that Alpha Omicron Pi, founded just a year before in the North, placed a chapter in New Orleans, at Sophie Newcomb College, in 1898, while Pi Beta Phi had established a chapter there in 1891. The latter fraternity also established a chapter at Goucher College, in Maryland, in 1897, but this comprises the extent of southern grants made by the Northern-born organizations up to 1898.

Table I, which shows the chapters established by Southern-born groups up to 1898, reveals the extremely limited number of chapters of women's organizations in that territory at the time Zeta Tau Alpha came into existence.

Summing it up, there were three chapters of Northern-born groups (two of which were in Louisiana), and but seven chapters had been placed by Southern-born organization. Of these seven, *Adelphean*, *Philomathean*, Kappa Delta, and Sigma Sigma Sigma had as yet only their mother chapters so that Delta Gamma and Chi Omega were the only two which had really gone ahead with extension.

2. Dorothy P. Shaw, historian of Alpha Delta Pi, writes: "There seems to be a somewhat general impression among fraternity people that the early Wesleyan societies were strictly literary, that they had not the essential quality of sisterhood that distinguishes the usual Greek-letter sorority from other collegiate organizations, yet they seem to have had all the earmarks of the typical fraternity of their day. Membership was not open, admission was only by election, and balloting on names was secret. Members wore a badge very similar to the one now in use, though much larger as was the fashion of the time, and the shape of the pin, together with the insignia upon it, had a special significance unknown to those outside. Present day elaborateness in ritual and paraphernalia was not deemed necessary, or even thought of, in the early history of fraternities."

3. Later changed to Alpha Delta Pi because of the confusion of names with Alpha Delta Phi, men's fraternity.

4. Writing of Delta Gamma, Leulah Judson Hawley, secretary-editor, tells that, "Two of the three founders living today emphasize their motive for forming the Delta Gamma Society as a desire to 'Do Good.' The Greek letters Delta Gamma were selected for this reason, although the Greek words chosen at the time bore no relation to that motto. Other than this altruistic reason uppermost in the minds of three lovely and sweet-natured girls, there was avowedly no motive for the founding of Delta Gamma except the desire for close and exclusive association in a society similar to that of the men's fraternities to which their brothers and friends belonged. Nothing was more remote from the thought of those girls than the conscious establishment of a large women's **fraternity**, but they are confident today that the desire to 'do good' which underlies all the tradition and idealism of Delta Gamma is the force which has enabled that little society of three loving friends to develop into a fraternity which today comprises thousands of grateful and loyal members."

5. Hilda Threlkeld, vice-president of Chi Omega, writes: "Chi Omega was founded at the University of Arkansas in 1895 by four women students who were inspired and assisted by Dr. Charles Richardson. He was a Virginian by birth, a Southerner by training and tradition. He was deeply impressed by the need for a woman's fraternity in the South, which was at that time practically untouched by the organizations from the North. The first expansion was into small women's colleges, where members of the Mother chapter happened to go as teachers, but by 1900 it was agreed to limit all future expansion to A Grade colleges."

6. The reasons underlying the founding of the groups at the Normal are of especial interest to us. Kappa Delta, "like other organizations of its type . . . was founded for the promotion of friendship, the encouragement of literature, and education, the furtherance of benevolent interests, and the promotion of social interests," according to the statement of Gladys Pugh, National President. Kappa Delta was founded October 23, 1897.

7. Of Sigma Sigma Sigma, M. Kane Stryker, vice-president, tells us that, "On April 20, 1898, eight girls at Farmville organized a club, united by friendship only. As the sorority idea became more clearly defined in the school, the local Sigma Sigma Sigma obtained a state charter in 1903 and reorganized as a national. During the next few years eight chapters were added but as these were in different types of schools, problems soon arose because of varied ideals and needs among the chapters. It was finally decided to give up the college chapters to some established national. This was done in 1911 and at that time Sigma Sigma Sigma entered the normal field as a strictly professional sorority."

8. Bibliography includes *The Phoenix* of Alpha Sigma Alpha, and *The Sorority Handbook*.

9. Until very recently these societies were called "pedagogical," but since they no longer enter two-year normal schools, but reserve their charter grants for four-year teachers' colleges, they have employed the word "educational." The Panhellenic organization for these groups is known as the Association of Educational Sororities.



## Chapter III

### The State Female Normal School

WHEN a copy of the New Testament, a newspaper, three silver coins, and a Masonic emblem were placed in the corner stone of the first building of the Farmville Female Academy in 1839, the foundation for a normal school which was to be the first in Virginia, was unknowingly laid. As is often the case, these pioneers, like many others, were building better than they knew.

The structure was ready for occupancy in 1842 and Solomon Lee, Esq., became the first principal. In 1860 the name was changed by the legislature to "The Farmville Female College," but any hopes for a program of ambitious educational expansion were no doubt blasted with the opening of hostilities in the War Between the States a year later.

Through those trying days and the even more difficult days of the reconstruction period, the little academy bravely survived, but in 1870 the stockholders determined to sell, pay all debts, and distribute the proceeds among themselves. Consequently, in 1873, the property was deeded to G. M. Vickers, and was held by him until May 29, 1882, when he conveyed it to the president of the college, the Reverend Paul Whitehead. On April 7, 1884, the year that marks the introduction of the normal system into Virginia, the president deeded the academy property to the town of Farmville, and the town immediately presented it to the state of Virginia—in consideration that the Normal School be established there. This property gift was unquestionably the deciding factor in the state's decision to award the school to Farmville. For anticipating this educational opportunity for Farmville, records give credit to such men as Dr. W. H. Ruffner, Judge Watkins, Dr. James Nelson, then pastor of the Baptist Church, and Dr. W. H. H. Thackton, the mayor. Thus came about the



THE NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE FOUNDERS, 1898

location of the first normal school in the state of Virginia, and the second in the Southland.

The historical setting of the quiet Virginia town<sup>1</sup> as a location for this educational experiment of the day, is too interesting to pass by. Innumerable places in the state had, through bitter experience, achieved historical immortality as the scene of some act in the four-year war drama. Farmville had the brief moment which gave it a lasting memory, not only of marching troops and a pursuing army, but of peace negotiations which were mercifully to end the conflict.

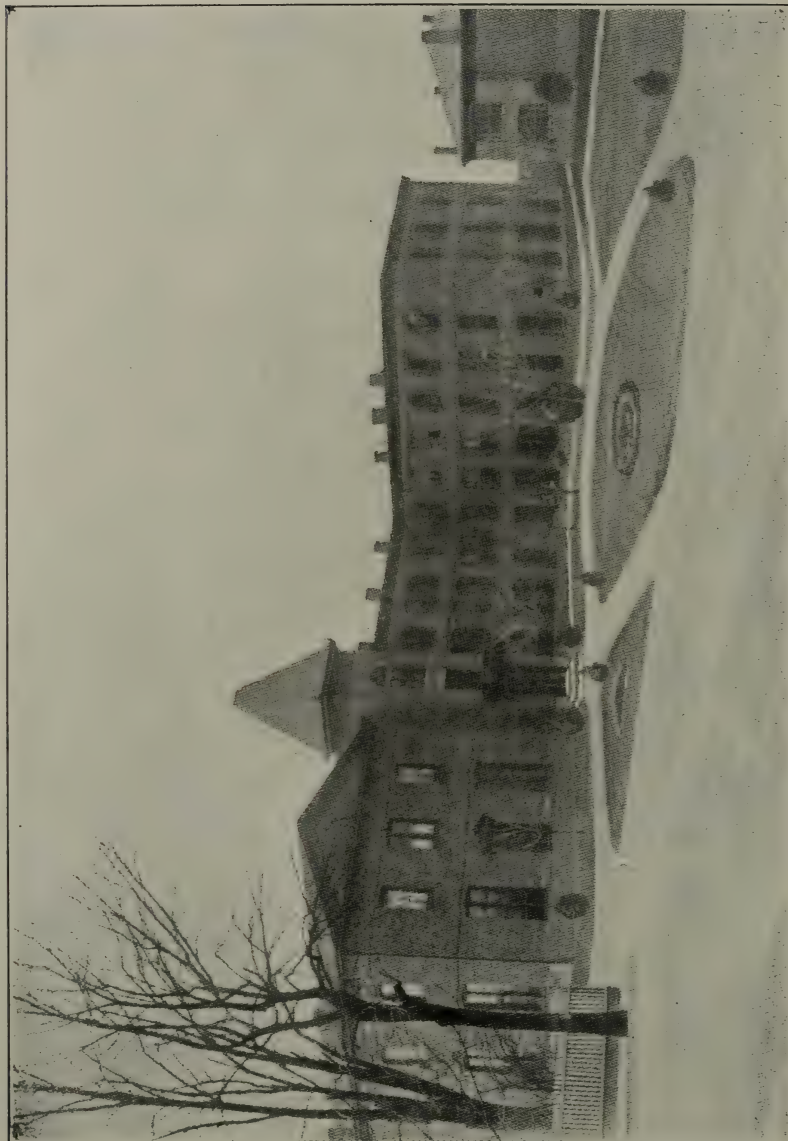
It was during the desperate last days of the war, and the final attempt to break through the Northern lines. Continuing his retreat toward Lynchburg, General Robert E. Lee passed through Farmville, and there began the correspondence with General Ulysses S. Grant which led, shortly, to the termination of hostilities. Farmville, therefore, bases its principal claim to historical remembrance upon the part played in bringing about peace.

The chaos of reconstruction followed the dispersal of Lee's forces in April, 1865, when the brave, tattered army of Northern Virginia returned to desolate fields, and faced the world with Confederate money that was now valueless. But strength, courage, and pride ran high, and with indomitable spirit Virginia began the inevitable task of rebuilding a war-scarred state.

We have seen that education for the masses previous to 1869 had not been sufficient or successful. The meager and much-maligned provision for the poor white children of the state savored of pauperism, and the schools were never regarded with favor. In 1866 not a single state in the South had a system of public schools, illiteracy was fearfully prevalent, and property values, because of the war, were pitifully diminished.

But on July 11, 1870, the first legislature to assemble after the conflict between the states established a system of public schools, thus creating a new era of educational progress. Fourteen years later, however, after the schools had struggled to maintain a stable footing against obvious handicaps, it became evident that there was an imminent need for specially trained teachers. Docu-





STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL—A LITTLE LATER  
As it was a few years after the founding of Zeta Tau Alpha

mentary records have much to say that is both interesting and amusing about the various types and qualifications of the men teachers who were among the first in Virginia in the days when women instructors in free schools were quite unknown. The extent to which this influenced the legislators would be hard to determine, but at any rate they considered, decided, and on the clock of destiny they struck a new hour for many daughters of Virginia.

In March, 1884, they passed an act to provide "a normal school expressly for the training of white female teachers for the public schools."

The original bill was drafted and presented to the legislature by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Southern statesman, diplomat, educator, and author, who, as an agent for the justly famous Peabody Fund, performed inestimable public service, and became known as the founder of the normal school system in the Southland, as well as the father of the Virginia State Female Normal School.

It is an interesting and generally unknown fact that the new hour for women was struck in contradiction to the original plans of Dr. Ruffner and Dr. Curry. They had not intended that these educational benefits should be confined to women students, and the Virginia School Reports for 1884 state that "it is due to the promoters of this enterprise to state that the original bill, as drafted by the Honorable J. L. M. Curry and presented to the legislature for its sanction, provided for a normal school in the broadest sense of the term, and had no purpose of restricting its benefits to the females only of the state; but after the wisdom of the legislature had done with the bill, its progenitor was hardly able to recognize it. . . ."

The act named W. H. Ruffner, J. L. M. Curry, John B. Minor, R. M. Manly, L. R. Holland, John L. Buchanan, L. A. Michie, F. N. Watkins, S. C. Armstrong, W. B. Taliaferro, George O. Conrad, W. E. Gaines, and W. W. Herbert as the first board of trustees, to supervise, manage, and govern the new school, making an annual report to the governor, who was invested with power to fill vacancies occurring on the board. Farmville was





A STUDENT GROUP IN 1899

Alice Welsh, Maud Jones (Horne), Grace Elcan (Garnett), Frances Smith, Ethel Coleman (Van Name), Alice Coleman, "Cammie" Jones (Batte), and Helen Crafford are in the front row. Further back Bruce Houston (Davis), Della Lewis (Hundley), and Ruby Leigh (Orgain), are clearly discernible.



named as the location, provided the Female College property were properly conveyed. Each city of five hundred inhabitants and each county was entitled to one pupil, who would receive gratuitous instruction, and one additional pupil was allowed for



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COLLEGE

Zeta Tau Alpha initiations were formerly held in the corner room.

each additional representative in the house of delegates above one. The trustees were to require satisfactory evidence of an applicant's intention to teach for at least two years in the Virginia public schools after leaving the Normal. Five thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of establishing and con-

tinuing the school, and a yearly appropriation of \$10,000 was granted.

The first board of trustees met in Richmond, April 2, 1884, and Dr. Curry was elected president. But it immediately found itself confronted by a serious problem in the form of the seventh section of the act, which stipulated that the yearly appropriation funds be taken from the public free school funds. This was declared to be unconstitutional, a belief which was subsequently upheld by the attorney-general and later by the court of appeal, and it meant that, until August 23, 1884, when an extra session of the



A SNOW SCENE AT THE NORMAL

legislature amended the act to provide payment from the treasury of the state of Virginia, the trustees had no funds with which to continue their project.

A committee composed of Dr. Ruffner, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Buchanan, selected to formulate an organization plan for the school, made its report June 10, 1884, but because of the delay in securing funds, the report was not adopted until September 17, 1884. This was important, because the report called for the opening of the school on the thirtieth day of the following October—hardly a month distant.

The task of launching the first institution of this type, so experimental in Virginia, fell to Dr. Ruffner, who became the first



principal (president) of the school. Despite the tremendous handicaps and lack of time, the doors opened on the specified date, but with nothing more than "a principal, an appropriation, a rough scheme and an old academy building—not a teacher, nor a book, nor a piece of apparatus or furniture." They were to come—and they did.

Dr. Ruffner is a man of great importance in the history of the Normal. From 1870-1882 he had been state superintendent of



A VIEW OF THE COLONNADE AND STUDENT BUILDING

schools, the first, of course, to hold this position. He created his office, devised the entire system, protected school funds at a trying time, and tried to educate the masses to an intelligent conception of the public school system. To add to his problem, he had to provide for two distinct races, contend with a post-war condition of depleted fortunes which obviously made many too poor to be taxed for free schools and others too proud to attend them. The system he inaugurated was finally prepared as a school bill and made a law of the commonwealth. In 1882 a change in administrative politics brought about his retirement, and two years later he gave the benefit of his rich experience to



the Normal School. There, he and Dr. Curry were the outstanding figures in the launching of the new undertaking along correct normal lines. This they did with a skill that saved the new school from the inevitable vexations and trials that attend constant experimentation while seeking more successful methods, and in this way they avoided the pitfalls of uncertain administration.

The selection of teachers was a serious problem. Instructors for a normal school must of necessity be specially trained for this work, and Virginia, so new to the normal system, could not meet the demand. Dr. Ruffner traveled North and South; his investigations were careful, and his judgments accurate. It is an interesting commentary that "no applicant got a situation, and not a single one who secured a situation had been an applicant." Final selection for the vice-principalship fell upon a northern woman, from Connecticut, which, under the circumstances, was not as odd as it would seem. But an interested and somewhat curious journalist of the day, who seemed quite overcome by the efficiency that he saw demonstrated in this female Normal, left the comment that, "it pleases a Virginian to see how entirely absorbed she [the Northerner] is in a Virginia institution, in which she seems almost to have forgotten her Yankee identity . . . and even draws comparisons favorable to Virginia institutions."

But in 1884, Miss Celeste E. Bush, the Northerner, had her own misgivings, and felt that "it was a different proposition. Suppose the plan went wrong; who wanted any share in a failure? Virginia politicians had talked much of repudiation; were salaries secure there? The late war was less than two decades away; would a daughter of the North be welcome? With such doubts, it was not strange that she dared not, then, accept the offer, but she has since been heartily glad that it was repeated, reconsidered, and accepted."

Of the school she wrote: "So far as professional methods were concerned, Farmville could start at the most advanced point then gained by older normal schools; but for material equipment it could only, like a fiddler crab, slip into the first vacant shell."

Of the buildings<sup>2</sup> she added: "No factory or warehouse could be more frankly ugly without or artlessly jumbled within. Its bricks stood awry and its boards were rudely matched and planed. It had grown old, not gracefully, but gloomily and grinly."



THE COLUMNS OF TODAY

"Organizing the school under all the circumstances was no holiday task." The principal, it is learned, felt sure that the indication of any formal examination would so frighten the prospective entrants that they would immediately return to their homes, so an indispensable concession to the timidity of these girls venturing upon so new a field, was made. Each girl wrote her

name, age, and place of residence on a slip of paper. From these, and nothing but these—age and penmanship—the first classifications were made.

Of the social life in those days, a forerunner of the atmosphere into which our Founders were to go, we find that

The social life . . . was wholesome and simple. The students took readily the idea that they were not boarding school misses over whom teachers must stand police guard, but young women in a professional school, expected to carry themselves properly without watching. The community was rather incredulous that there was no terrorizing process behind their generally discreet behavior. They took long, pleasant, daily walks;<sup>3</sup> went on occasional riding parties; received their neighbors once a month, and made social calls and visits freely. Nothing was more valued by the school than the unremitting attention of its trustees, patrons, and local friends . . . too much weight cannot be given to the people of Farmville themselves. . . .

In 1886 the school was running smoothly, and was "attracting deserved attention all over the state," for "the whole process of equipping Virginia lady teachers is so novel and interesting." But by that time the experiment was proved to the satisfaction of everyone.

The first session enrolled one hundred and ten students, forty of whom were accommodated in the building. There were three graduates, Annie Lydia Blanton, Lulu M. Duncan, and Lulu O. Phillips. In the second graduating class, 1886, was Fannie Bugg (sister-in-law of Clair Woodruff Bugg).

The response, from the first, demonstrated beyond dispute the eagerness with which Virginia parents took advantage of this educational opportunity to equip their daughters with professional training whereby they were prepared for the genteel, but remunerative, career of teaching. Each year saw a steady increase in registration, improvements in the course of study, and addition of faculty members. The Normal today has an enrollment of over nine hundred students.

In 1887, Dr. Ruffner resigned to resume his geological work, and Dr. John A. Cunningham succeeded him. The course of study was extended to cover three years, requiring two years of academic work and one year of strictly professional. The old model school became a practice school, and each senior was re-



quired to teach daily. New courses were instituted, and faculty members added.

In 1888 the legislature appropriated \$15,000 for additional buildings; in 1890 the annual appropriation was increased to \$12,000, while in 1894 it was again increased to \$15,000, with \$5,000 given for additional buildings. The Peabody Fund also made contributions of sums varying from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. At the close of the 1897-98 session there were 352 students and 351 graduates.

In 1899, a year after the founding of the fraternity, it was thought that the growth of the institution,

compared with other like institutions in the state . . . has not been rapid, but when we consider that our highest annual appropriation has been \$15,000 while the lowest to any other state institution has been \$20,000, and our highest special appropriation has been \$20,000 and the first appropriation for an outfit to the colored Normal School was \$100,000; when we consider also the extreme slowness of conservative Virginia to adopt new ideas, especially in women's education, we have reason to be proud of our advance and feel that our fifteen years of life represent far more than an aggregation of brick and mortar, but the steady growth of more liberal ideas of education in our state, with the promise of much better things hereafter.

In 1898, Robert Fraser became president and in 1902 the present president, Dr. Joseph J. Jarman, took over the administrative reins. His success has been a brilliant one, and the building program, successfully executed, has given to Farmville a series of artistic red brick buildings, with beautiful white columns and green trimmings that are ideally in tune with the architecture that seems most in keeping with that part of the country.

In 1916 the name of the institution was changed to the State Normal School for Women, at Farmville, and the privilege of conferring the degree of bachelor of science in education was granted by the legislature. In 1924 the name was again changed to the Virginia State Teachers' College.

The disastrous fire of November, 1923, which destroyed the dining-room, kitchen, pantries, storerooms and dormitory accommodations for 108 students, removed many of the landmarks that a Zeta Tau Alpha pilgrim would seek. The rooms of the Coleman sisters and other early members were destroyed, but

many of the old classrooms in which meetings and initiations were held are still there. Farmville and the Normal will always be a place of reverence and delight to Zeta Tau Alpha.<sup>4</sup>

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Farmville is one of the chief tobacco markets of Virginia, having a large export trade. Hampden-Sidney College is seven miles away, and the social life of the town has the advantages that have come from over a hundred years of wholesome college influence.

2. At the time of founding, the Normal, as pictured on page 16, consisted of: The south wing, containing, on the first floor the Assembly Hall, and on the second floor, Professional Hall; the north wing containing the Library and reading room on the first floor, with a dormitory above, while behind this building was the Science Hall, to the left of which was a tennis court.

3. Favorite walks were to the Farmville Lithia Springs, High Street, and Buffalo Street—listed in order of their preference in those days.

4. Bibliography: Burrell, *History of Prince Edward County; The Virginian*, 1909; *Normal Light*, 1899.

## Chapter IV

### Founding and Early Days

THE general conditions following the War Between the States set forth in the previous chapter practically account for the oft-asked question, "How did Zeta Tau Alpha happen to be founded at a normal school?" Understanding the economic Virginia of that day, we then appreciate why the girls who were to be our Founders made the choice that they did. Briefly, Virginia had been one of the principal battlegrounds of the conflict, suffering the resultant and inevitable toll of war. Broadened conditions and opportunities had resulted for women all over the United States, but with all the progress, teaching still was, as our Founders aver, practically the only genteel occupation open to them at that time. Naturally these Virginia daughters, facing the necessity of selecting a remunerative profession, turned to the first and only normal school in Virginia as the logical place to prepare for this occupation. Thus, in 1894, we find the first Zeta Tau Alpha names—those of Maud Jones (Horner) and Odelle Warren (Bonham), appearing on the enrollment lists.

If one is prone to judge seriousness by age, these Founder-girls present an interesting study. Many of them were around sixteen years of age; Odelle Warren graduated and became a teacher before she was nineteen. From all their letters the conclusion is that school days were deadly serious ones with a definite purpose, never lost sight of, dominating everything. Again, there are innumerable instances that unmistakably reveal no repression of the fun-loving spirit we should so surely expect in girls of this age. There were pranks, plenty of them, and good times. Then there were times when the written accounts seem overwhelmingly mature, reflective, and thought provoking. The correspondence of this period is rich in cultural background and knowledge, displaying rare good judgment, and it is characterized





#### A GROUP OF EARLY ALPHAS

In those days the photographer was not to be left out. Left to right are: Ruby Leigh (Orgain), Helen Crafford, Alice Coleman, H. H. Hunt, official photographer, Ethel Coleman (Van Name), "Cammie" Jones (Batte), and Alice Welsh.

by a quiet, forceful, and dominant dignity. Conceding, beyond question, that the paramount consideration was scholarship, and the attainment of meritorious records,<sup>1</sup> it is to the hours when classes did not claim attention that we now turn. For in these hours Zeta Tau Alpha came into being.

If there is any way to prevent the formation of little cliques or "crowds" (to use the Founders' term), the method has never been made known. Girls who are congenial companions always find each other, and invariably form their little groups. But of all the cliques ever formed, the one we are now concerned with is first referred to in 1897 by Maud Jones (Horner) as "our little crowd." No doubt the Normal had many such little groups of close friends; it is not unlikely that from some of them evolved the four organizations accredited to that institution, for the fraternity idea definitely entered about this time, with the announcement of Kappa Delta, followed soon by Sigma Sigma Sigma in 1898.

In the meantime our Founders pondered this movement with great interest, observing it with characteristic conservatism and not a little curiosity, wondering if perhaps it might be the answer to the question here expressed by Maud Jones:

For a whole year before our sorority was established, the need of such an organization was strongly felt. There were six or seven of us who used to frequently meet together and talk over and try to devise some way by which we could unite into a helpful and congenial band. We knew that we sadly needed *something*, but we had no idea just how that something was to be found. The beginning of the session 1898-99 found our little crowd back again at the Normal and just as eager as before, if not more so, to find something to satisfy our desires.

Of these pre-1898 days we, fortunately, have a record; an authentic account related in the 1901 reunion address of Maud Jones.

For a "year or more," during 1897, many important "consultations" were held by a group then numbering about "a dozen." Then, "one night in the left hand corner of Professional Hall," where Maud Jones was rooming, a meeting was held. "That same dozen was present, and such a time as we had. This was the first time we had gotten together, and so, of course, it was a very important meeting."

It is not hard to picture them there, "all sitting around the room, each waiting for someone to begin the proceedings"; all of them hesitant and somewhat awed by the realization that the important moment had arrived. The silence was broken as "someone (remembering, I suppose, some business meeting she had attended), proposed that we elect a chairman for the meeting. In a few moments we had elected all our officers, president, vice-president, secretary, etc."

From then on procedure went forward with such smoothness and dispatch that the flushed, eager girls began "congratulating" themselves that they were "progressing so rapidly and satisfactorily"; that is, until a small rift in the lute occurred. This was nothing more serious than the undignified attitude of one of the twelve, but it met the instant displeasure of the rest of the participants.

Considering the solemnity of the occasion it is easy to understand why a lack of realization of this fact would arouse the "indignation" of the rest of the group. "This was enough for us," declared Maud Jones. "I shall not tell you who the offender was . . . but when our Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority was organized, she was not invited to join it."

Thus, although the first meeting was held long before October, 1898, and officers were actually elected, this gathering was never considered official or final enough by the early Zetas to hold weight in the consideration of an organization date. Besides, the whole thing was still a bit vague in their minds, and while this much had been accomplished, it took a small jolt to bring about a consummation of formal organization a little later when the group, by graduation and selection, had narrowed down to the nine tried and true girls who became the Founders.

From happenings that seem fairly inconsequential at the time (except to the individuals involved, to whom they seem serious enough), great movements, destined to strength and influence, have grown. And so it was in the case of Zeta Tau Alpha, for at this time something happened that turned half recognized plans and aspirations into definite steps toward the protection and preservation of the little "crowd" of friends. The reason? Alice



Coleman—irresistible, brown-eyed Alice—had received a bid from another fraternity. If she accepted it threatened to separate the group, but anyone, knowing or recalling the devotion of the Coleman Clan, one to another, realizes the obvious improbability of such a separation. The incident therefore served only as an incentive. It hastened the founding of Zeta Tau Alpha, unmistakably pointed the way, proved the time ripe for action, and solved the problem of that intangible *something*.

Beyond perceiving from the other two groups, so recently founded, that the perpetuation of friendships through the fraternity idea was a desirable one, our Founders, as we have seen, were entirely uninfluenced in their formation of our organization. Through brothers and friends they had a knowledge of the system, but the existence of women's groups, either in the North or South, was practically unknown to them. Their aim was, first and foremost, to band together, in a union providing lasting qualities, girls who were congenial companions and close friends, perpetuating these friendships beyond the period of college days. The details they left to the future. The first move was to organize.



ALICE COLEMAN IN 1898

Although the date best known to us is October 25, 1898, if we may take as accurate the first minute book of regular fraternity business meetings begun in 1899, we must accept the written record of that time which states plainly in its preamble that Zeta Tau Alpha was "organized on October 15, 1898, in the State Female Normal School." The minute book sets forth definitely

for the first time the colors, the flower and the motto, the latter being written out in Greek and then translated. There is little likelihood of a mistake in date occurring at so early a period and accepting the accuracy of the 1899 record, as well as the corroborating statement appearing in that year's *Normal Light*, the date of our founding is, then, *October 15, 1898*. The Founders were Alice Maud Jones (Horner), Frances Yancey Smith, Alice Bland Coleman, Ethel Lee Coleman (Van Name), Alice Welsh,



Helen Crafford, Ruby Bland Leigh (Orgain), Della Lewis (Hundley), and Mary Campbell Jones (Batte).

A badge, motto, and even a name were yet to be selected. At this juncture, however, realizing the value of experience, they wisely decided to take counsel from those familiar with the intricate workings of the fraternity system. Plummer Jones, Kappa Alpha (S) and Phi Beta Kappa of William and Mary College, brother of Maud Jones Horner; and Giles Mebane Smith, Phi Theta Psi

#### THE CAMMIE OF FOUNDING DAYS

and Phi Beta Kappa of William and Mary College, brother of Frances Y. Smith, were appealed to for information and assistance. In many instances the Founders demonstrated their belief in the benefits of thoroughness as insuring the best form and results. Obviously it would take time to explore Greek lore, to find the proper symbols to express the ideals outlined to these brother assistants, and certainly undue haste was not to be al-

lowed to characterize the choosing of the name. So it was that, while these investigations and preparations were going on quietly, the new, unnamed group was as quietly going about its work—and secrecy was the watchword.

With the understanding of shared feelings experienced in some similar situation which, in some form or another, comes to almost all of us, we can readily appreciate their reticence in not wanting any hint of their plans to leak out until the formal announcement could be made with all due ceremony and an impressiveness suitable to the occasion. Timidity may not have been absent, nor a realization of the value of going slowly with a project of the size they had in mind. Of that time Alice Coleman writes:

We persistently avoided publicity and I well recall the clandestine meetings we first held. Several of us had rooms in Nursey Hall, so dubbed because of the youthfulness of the majority of us. We were considered "perfect kids" by the grown-ups who lived in Cunningham Hall.

To have meetings in the Coleman room,<sup>2</sup> in which the formation of the fraternity was first discussed, was considered too apparent. So, at night, after lights were out, one by one they stole away to the bathroom,

where there was scarcely room to squeeze in, much less to turn around in, and besides a lack of space, there was a far greater difficulty to contend with. We were literally scared to death all the time for fear somebody's keen eye would discern the tiny flickering light which came from our one tallow candle and arouse the household with the cry of "ghosts in the bathroom." Yes, we had to steal up the stairs one by one, looking like convicts instead of girls who were striving with all their might and main to establish a strong and loyal sisterhood that was destined to make its impression on the thousands who were to follow its loyal teachings and principles.

The first purely social gathering was a strawberry feast, a treat sent to Cammie Jones. "I don't know what there was in the occasion or the delicious berries to bolster up our courage, but then and there we decided, without a dissenting vote, to become recognized. Many were the plans we discussed for making our début, but all the while our name hung wildly in the balance." With this decision to become recognized as one of the groups at the Normal, there came no change in their early determination to select their name with meticulous care and appropriate meaning.



Then another incident, again of Coleman origin, ushered in an era which preceded the days of Zeta Tau Alpha—namely, the period in which our organization was known as the ??? (The Three Question Marks) and one little known to the fraternity at large.

#### ???—THE THREE QUESTION MARKS



DELLA LEWIS (HUNDLEY) DURING  
NORMAL DAYS

The story is simple and revolves around an incident common to the experience of every college girl, but perhaps never before did opportunity present itself in the form of a tub of oysters, "the then famous York River selects" sent by "Daddy" Coleman. The gift solved the question of the anticipated "announcement party," and contemplation turned to the invitations to be dispatched to Kappa Delta and Sigma Sigma Sigma as soon as a temporary name could be decided upon.

The organization of any group is not long kept secret. That the Normal was cognizant of some move going on is proved by the very incident that supplied the temporary

Miss Alice Maud Jones,  
Prof. Hall -



your sister in ??? wishes  
to express her many,  
many thanks for the  
much appreciated and  
serviceable gift which was  
handed her this morn-  
ing. She also appreciates  
the "best wishes" from

her sister and wants them  
to think of her not mere-  
ly as a "stone" but a  
girl who loves them all  
dearly.

Yours in ???,

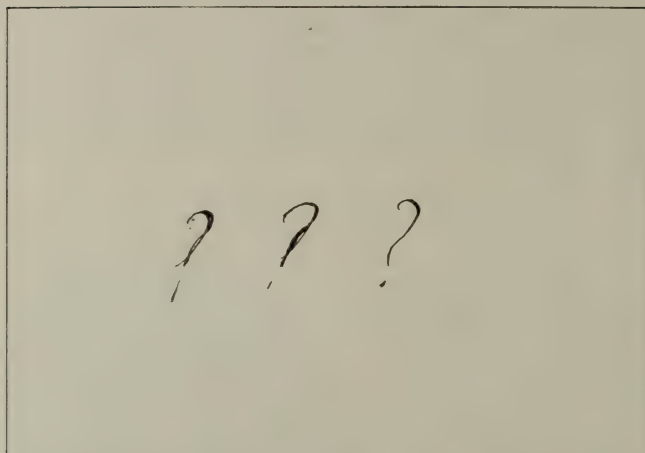
Ruby Bland Leigh.

S. S. N. S.,

December fourth. 1898.

#### RUBY LEIGH'S NOTE TO THE ???

Written in appreciation of a birthday gift.



My - dearest "sisters,"  
 You just can not  
 imagine how much I  
 appreciate the present you  
 gave me. I can not thank  
 you for it, my vocabulary  
 should have to be extended  
 to infinity. It is beautiful,  
 you could not have given  
 me anything I would rather  
 have had.

Yours devoted "sister"  
 Ethel Coleman ???

ANOTHER "THANK YOU" NOTE  
 Ethel Coleman, ???, writes to her "sisters."



name. The story goes that a member of another fraternity met a group of our girls while out walking. She "superciliously raised her brows and, forming a question mark with her fingers, inquired, 'Who are you?' Simultaneously," the story goes, "we replied, 'Yes, Who? Who? Who?', and rushed to find the other girls, for we knew that the three question marks (???) would answer just then for a signature. Consequently the invitations read this wise:

The ??? will be delighted to receive the Kappa Delta and Sigma Sigma Sigma fraternities in the end room in Nursey Hall at 8:30 P.M.

"The acceptances came promptly, addressed simply, 'For the ???s.'"



SIX EARLY ZETAS

Alice Welsh (at top), Helen Crafford, Ethel Coleman (Van Name), Ruby Leigh (Orgain), Cammie Jones (Batte), Alice Coleman.

Of course the "oyster stew," held December 23, 1898, was a great success. Nelle Preston, Kappa Delta, made a memorable address and "the visiting girls were most gracious with their con-

gratulations and wishes that we might soon be known by our real name."

This, then, was the party at which the new group first acted as hostesses; it constituted recognition and marked the beginning of the era of the ???, still remembered today by many people of Farmville.



ODELLE WARREN (BONHAM)

The year she was pledged, after the successful hack rushing

Before the adoption of the Greek name, three pledges were added to the roll, Odelle Warren (Bonham), Grace Elcan (Garnett), and Ellen Armstrong, who became members on March 3, 1899. The names of these girls are so prominent in all early day happenings that they have been considered by many as "almost Founders."

Odelle Warren had graduated from the Normal in February, 1898, but was teaching only twenty miles from Farmville. An invitation from some of her

"children" urged her to spend a week-end with them. It was "important" they wrote. The weight of the occasion was duly impressed upon the astonished Odelle when she was met at the station and "escorted to the Normal in a hired hack." That was the height of affluence. "Nothing could have impressed me more," she wrote, "for Normalites had no money to spend on rides. Nine-tenths of the girls had \$13.50 a month for board and room, with exactly \$1.50 left for spending money, for nearly all of us received \$15 checks. Remember, that was

# Alpha Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority.

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Organized in the State Female Normal School, Farmville, Virginia, October 15th, 1898.

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Colors: Turquoise Blue and Steel.

Flower: White Violet.

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## Members.

FRANCES YANCEY SMITH,  
RUBY BLAND LEIGH,

DELLA ELIZABETH LEWIS,  
ETHEL LEE COLEMAN,

MARY CAMPBELL JONES,  
HELEN MAY CRAFFORD.

ELLEN BAXTER ARMSTRONG,  
ODELLE AUSTIN WARREN, (Feb., '98)

ALICE WELSH,  
GRACE ESTELLE ELKAN,  
ALICE BLAND COLEMAN,  
ALICE MAUD JONES.

## ZETA TAU ALPHA'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Facsimile of the page taken from the 1899 *Normal Light* in which also appeared the famous "Mystifying" picture. This page is another authority for setting the date of founding as October 15, 1898.



years ago, when times were very different, particularly for southern girls, whose families had never recovered from the war. It is difficult today to believe the stories I tell of the poverty of the South thirty years ago. We spent twenty-five cents for a Christmas present for a well-beloved schoolmate, and let it go at



FRANCES YANCEY SMITH

When she was president of  
Alpha Chapter

that. We had no thought of taxis—there were none—or even of hacks, except on momentous occasions. Silk stockings? They were for brides, and only then for a full dress wedding.” Thus was the first rushing done with a hired hack. It was successful. Odelle accepted the invitation of the secret club. The present-day ineligibility of a graduate no longer in college was no deterrent, for “those were other days and we had other ways of doing things.” Hereafter Odelle made several other trips to Farmville until a teaching position took her farther away.

Ellen—“a beautiful girl, young in experience but mature in mind and soul. Nothing frivolous attracted her”—was greatly sought after by the other groups, and when she accepted our group, the delighted members paraded her

up and down the corridor, naïvely exhibiting their prize. Odelle further describes her as being a “girl who would join no club of any kind if not convinced of the seriousness of its purpose.”

Grace Elcan’s contribution to the fraternity will be considered in detail in the following pages.

About this time the *Normal Light*, the school's annual publication of 1899, asked for a group picture. With their name not yet definitely chosen, someone saw in this request the irresistible opportunity to have a picture taken that would "completely mystify the Normal." They succeeded so well that they not only "mystified" the Normal, but the entire fraternity as well. It appeared in the *Normal Light* of 1899, was forgotten, and then later rediscovered. Until the Founders' Reunion of 1924 it was generally accepted as somewhat bewildering, but authentic. Conjecture had concluded that it depicted some ceremony of the early days, for the members seemed to have been costumed in a regalia decidedly peculiar to some extinct ritualistic era. But not so. Far from being authentic or representative in any degree of the group at that time, the picture was merely a mischievous joke, perpetrated on the Normal, that sent these early members in high glee to the photographers, there to bedeck themselves in quaint costumes, stiff collars, and floral wreaths. With the growth of the fraternity the Founders have signified more than a willingness to have the picture suppressed. In the light of all they really stood for, when pranks were the exception rather than the rule, there has been some doubt about possible misconstructions that could be placed on the picture. They feared it might seem to indicate a lack of dignity or seriousness of purpose, not consistent with the past or the present. To every Zeta Tau Alpha the fun of those days is part and parcel of the treasured store of early incidents, and every member can feel only a closer kinship to the Founders through this display of irrepressible youth that finds expression in the college girls of every age. And it must be remembered that the prank was carried out with such convincing dignity that ever since the members represented have been explaining away an apparently serious and meaningful picture.

For the first time a full and detailed explanation may be given of the characters represented. The members were costumed merely to conform to the "pet" names by which they were known in the little circle. Alice Coleman, whose brown eyes and irresistible manner are mentioned so often, was the Flirt. Solving the mystery, Odelle Warren (Bonham) writes:



THE "MYSTIFYING" PICTURE OF 1899 IN THE NORMAL LIGHT



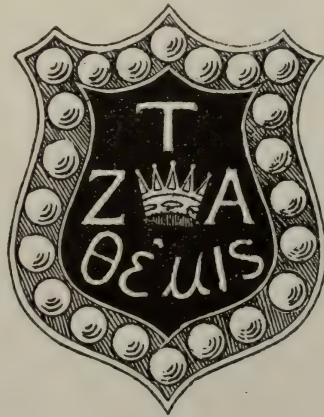
She is holding a handkerchief between her hands as an old time flirting signal. Della Lewis, the Judge, gazes at her in stern rebuke, while Maud Jones, the Angel, is lovingly pointing to higher aims. Fannie Smith, the Preacher, holds the Bible in her hand. Never would she have done it lightly, for even in those days she lived the life that could come only from an intimate acquaintance with the Book. Helen Crafford, the Teacher, was setting a "copy" on a slate. Ethel Coleman and Ruby Leigh were Lawyers. Alice Welsh, the Poet, was holding a quill pen and was madly writing verse. Cammie Jones, the Light, held a burning candle. Grace Elcan was our Child of Nature, her hair was hanging and she was covered with wild flowers. Grace was one of the most perfectly natural people I ever knew—sweet to the core. I was Grandma. I wore a black silk dress with a soft old lace shawl and brooch. My hair was parted in the middle and drawn down over my ears in a day when girls showed their ears. Ellen was at my knee, wearing a high-waisted dress and playing with a toy monkey. She was the Baby.

Thus the enigma of the picture is solved and the key to understanding given.

Minutes of the business meetings of this period have never been found, and it is doubtful if any were kept.

#### ZETA TAU ALPHA

In the early spring of 1899 (before April) information was received which led to the selection of the name Zeta Tau Alpha, the adoption of the motto, the patron goddess Themis, a pin and other necessities found in the fraternity category. From this period on, unremitting work toward perfection of organization on a forward looking basis characterized all activity. The name and motto may be attributed to the information and counsel received from Mebane Smith, who also suggested the badge. Colors—turquoise blue and steel gray—and a flower, the white violet, were chosen. The first constitution, adopted and used during the period of the Three Question Mark Girls (and up to the summer of 1899) was written by Odelle Warren (Bonham). The first



FROM A VERY EARLY  
PRINT OF THE PIN  
(From Ruby Leigh's Memory  
Book, 1899).

## Constitution

### Preamble

Whereas, in the Book of all books it has been handed down to us as coming from the teachings of Him who cannot err, that the greatest of all things is love - for is not that given as the synonym for God Himself? - therefore for the purpose of promoting this sentiment, we have banded ourselves together, and with the help of Him who never refuses strength, to be to each other what we most need in time of sorrow as well as joy throughout our lives.

### Art. I Name

Sec. 1 This Society shall be called -  
Zeta Tau Alpha

### PREAMBLE TO THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

Written by Odelle Warren (Bonham) and found in the 1899 official minute book.

## Art. II. Membership.

Sec. 1. This Society shall be composed of regular & honorary members.

Sec. 2. No person shall become a regular member of this Society under 16 years of age.

Sec. 3. Honorary members shall consist of such persons as the Society shall deem worthy of complimentary membership.

Sec. 4. Regular members shall be confined to fellow students.

## Art. III. Officers.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Society shall be - President & Secretary. These shall be elected at the first meeting of each school session.

Sec. 2. No member shall be elected to the same office 2 consecutive terms.

### SECOND PAGE OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

Since this was probably written very early in 1899, late winter or early spring, and unquestionably before summer, the lines drawn through it are accounted for by the fact that it was discarded when the Normal opened in the fall of 1899 and Maud Jones (Horner) returned with a new and complete constitution and ritual.



yell, and everyone in those days had yells, (and used them most ardently), was:

Hido Kido  
Siscum razzle dalpha  
Here we are  
Here we are  
Zeta Tau Alpha

The first song was written by Maud Jones, and has heretofore not been known as the original fraternity song:

On the Appomattox in the town of Farmville  
There's a Normal that is very, very fine;  
In that Normal there's a dozen merry maidens  
Who have taken Z T Alpha for their sign.

*Chorus*

Yes, the strongest and the sweetest ties have bound us  
And our hearts so large shall ever beat as one,  
And though years roll by and we are separated  
We'll remember Z T Alpha and its fun.

The second<sup>3</sup> song, set to the tune of "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," was written by Grace Elcan (Garnett), Emma Magruder (Cook), and Helen Crafford:

In the sky a bright star glitters,  
And its light shall ever shine,  
For this star is our Zeta Tau Alpha  
And we bow before her shrine.

To each heart a strong cord binds us,  
Binds us close with truth and right,  
For "Themis" we would ever cherish  
And from her we draw our light.

In each heart a love ne'er failing,  
Draws us to the "Blue and Gray,"  
And may we be forever loyal,  
Till time shall fade away.

Far into the distant future  
Z T A shall shed her light,  
Clear and searching as the golden sunbeams  
And pure as violets white.

## CHORUS:

We shall ever loyal be,  
We shall ever loyal be,  
To our dear beloved Zeta Tau Alpha  
We shall ever loyal be.

During the summer Plummer Jones contributed valuable assistance in working with his sister in the compilation and writing of a more adequate constitution, consistent with the anticipated needs of the time, a perfected ritual, the "first initiation ceremony,"<sup>4</sup> the oath, and the opening and closing of meetings," to quote the Reverend Dr. Jones himself. The pledge service is an outgrowth of his work, and although all the forms have undergone modification, as they have been advantageously altered and adapted to meet changing requirements, the ground work is essentially the same, and a major portion remains in the original wording. This draft of the first constitution, yellowed of page but clear in type, together with many other documents of early ceremony, are now in the national archives. Ritualistic regalia was soon adopted and strict form was observed.



HELEN CRAFTFORD

To a friend at another college, Maud Jones wrote at this time:

It is the object of this fraternity to cultivate a higher ideal of womanhood and to encourage all those womanly traits existent in our kind, to give a firmer foundation to those friendships founded on college companionship, to promote sympathy in both sorrows and pleasures, to furnish aid and sisterly advice in our school life.

In the explanation of the higher ideals of womanhood, the Founders are firm in their reiteration that their interpretation has always been, and originally was, broad and comprehensive. Observance means standing for the highest in whatever phase of life an individual may find herself, be it the home, the school or the office, in civic or political affairs. Not only intellect but vision marked the provisions and thoughts of that day. That their interests covered a wide range is attested by a list of promises required of early members.

After a pledge to high moral standards, a promise to suppress and avoid private quarrels, to be cautious in behavior, courteous to one's sisters, and faithful to the chapter interests, an arresting trend is reached in the discovery of statements that dealt with suppressing plots against the United States, and a required pledge of submission to the decisions of the law and the constitution of the United States.

Stereotyped descriptions, conforming to the general conception of such a group of girls, are hopelessly inaccurate and inadequate in presenting a true picture of them. As charming in every way as tradition has portrayed them to us, as cultured and fine in ideal and deed, we risk an over-use of adjectives if any attempt is made to sum up the outstanding characteristics of each one. Perhaps that phase can best be understandingly presented by a consideration of the combination achieved by the group. Very decidedly they did not represent one type. Then, as today, a well balanced group was considered the ultimate goal. The foundation group itself represented various temperaments, abilities and inclinations, indeed, perhaps few groups of the present are as inclusive, broad and well balanced. The girl primarily interested in things spiritual, the one who took particular delight in social life, the one whose first thoughts centered on her books—all met on the common ground of helpful interest, shared sympathies and congeniality, each life growing richer by virtue of this association. Congeniality was a requisite, "staying power" another. The oft-reiterated statement that there is no Zeta Tau Alpha type, and that any tendency toward standardization would not be con-



sistent with the original ideals, is easily traceable to this foundation circle that so skillfully blended widely varying dispositions and temperaments into a harmonious whole. Surely this has been an invaluable heritage, standing as an ever-present admonition to use well this opportunity granted in chapters to learn the priceless lesson of working, living and playing with others—a gift, if properly envisioned and realized, that serves as a training school for later life, when experience is apt to be a more relentless teacher, lacking in the loving, helpful counsel that should characterize every fraternity chapter.

Tests for membership in those days seem particularly stringent now, but time has thoroughly vindicated and shown the wisdom of the policy of extreme conservatism. A new group must contain only those of real staying power, and any element of inharmony was to be guarded against. Selection, too, was inevitably made in the light of the Founders' environment and training. Prospective members were considered most thoroughly, families were looked up, and several humorous instances are recorded of newcomers whose impressive tales of importance proved mythical. Not



RUBY BLAND LEIGH  
An early "decorated" picture.

money, but family, was the topic of discussion.<sup>5</sup> Scholarship was the unquestioned first requirement. Next, naïvely going to the heart of matters, they decided that a girl of acceptable family would inevitably possess, by virtue of training and environment, those qualities they most wanted. She would be one of them, in other words. "Money," declared Alice Coleman, "never occurred to us, for no one in our part of the country had any—to us it was no true test of gentility or desirability." They demanded that a girl be honest, true, intelligent, and scholarly. The historian's book of Alpha Chapter, now in the national archives, contains detailed family histories that read, in many cases, like pages from a historical novel in which court favorites and early colonial figures of importance pass in fascinating array before us.

Simultaneously with the opening of school in the autumn of 1899, the first movement toward national expansion is recorded. Letters written in November by Plummer Jones set forth suggestions and include a list of desirable Virginia seminaries and women's colleges. The first correspondence (with Randolph-Macon) would seem to indicate a favorable decision, but a prior approach by another fraternity delayed final completion of the plans until a few years later.<sup>6</sup> That plans for expansion and nationalization came very early, is definitely expressed many times, but the following quotation from Maud Jones is characteristic: "The purpose of this fraternity is to grow steadily in the United States and elsewhere,<sup>7</sup> but the policy is conservatism." In an illuminating convention speech she said: "We were not content to be only a club. Each of us belonged to several already, and they did not satisfy our longings. We wished to be something stronger and greater, to reach far out and to have influence wherever we went. . . . I doubt if we would have been any more than a club, for of course we knew nothing of fraternity life, if it had not been for two young men who gave us great assistance."

Although the first recorded meeting for this important year dates from October,<sup>8</sup> 1899, very obviously from the following record it was not the first. However, we fortunately have preserved for us the record of the acceptance of a list of names,



ESTABLISHED 1898.

## Alpha Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity.

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FLOWER: White Violet.

COLORS: Turquoise Blue and Steel Gray.

IN URBE.

NETTIE DUNNINGTON MORTON.

IN COLLEGIO.

HELEN MAY CRAFFORD  
JESSIE EVERS WHITMORE  
MARY EMMA MAGRUDER  
MARY CAMPBELL JONES  
MARY POWER FARTHING  
ALICE MAUD JONES

JOSEPHINE NARCISSA GOODWIN  
GRACE ESTELLE ELCAN  
ANNA BRUCE HOUSTON  
FRANCES YANCEY SMITH  
MARY ELIZABETH ADAMS  
EDITH MERRIWEATHER LAWRENCE

### SECOND FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Reproduction of the page in the 1900 *Virginian*, the renamed yearbook of the Normal. It will be noted that the word *Fraternity* is here used for the first time.



among which is that of Anna Bruce Houston (Davis), who was to carve a name for herself in our hall of fame.

At the last regular meeting of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority held — day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine: Roll being called, all members present and minutes of the last meeting read. Alice Maud Jones was elected chairman to preside at this meeting. The meeting was then called to order by the chairman and officers were elected for the year as follows: grand priestess, Alice Maud Jones; vice-priestess, Mary Campbell Jones; purser, Frances Yancey Smith; historian, Grace Estelle Elcan; censor, Frances Smith, and chapter secretary, Helen May Crafford. After which the vote was taken on the names mentioned at previous meetings. Five of the persons were accepted. They were as follows: Anna Bruce Houston, Mary Elizabeth Adams, Edith Emma Merriweather Lawrence, Mary Emma Magruder, Mary Power Farthing. The committee on reception was next appointed to arrange for the banquet of the Zeta Tau Alpha to be held on the twenty-first day of October, 1899. A motion for adjournment was made and seconded, after which the meeting closed.



ANNA BRUCE HOUSTON, 1899

That initiation, which at that period had not advanced beyond the stage of the ritual, was held within two weeks after the date of "asking," is shown by the minutes of the next meeting:

The last meeting of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority was held in the library at the State Female Normal School on the twenty-first day of October, 1899. The roll was called, all members present and minutes of last meeting read. The business of the chapter was transacted after which the persons voted on and accepted at the previous meeting were initiated into

the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority. After this part of the program was carried out all adjourned to the reading-room and partook of a grand supper prepared by the members on the reception committee. At a very late hour a motion for adjournment was made and seconded.

The care taken and the various factors evidently considered in the pledging of a girl are clearly set forth in an excerpt from the following meeting, in which only two names out of six were accepted:



# ZETAS IN THE CLASS OF JUNE, 1899

Front row, left to right: Ethel Coleman (Van Name), Ellen Armstrong and Alice Welsh.  
 Second row: Alice Coleman (first girl), Della Lewis (Hundley) (third girl), Ruby Leigh (Or-  
 gain).

The Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority held its regular meeting November 4, 1899 in the history class room at the State Female Normal School. The grand priestess presided over the meeting. . . . The business of the chapter was transacted. First, the names before proposed and laid upon the table were voted upon but of the six proposed only two were accepted, they being Jessie Whitmore and Josephine Goodwin. . . . The purser reported no money in the treasury, all having been paid out for the sorority banquet.

First mention of the charter which they seemed to have had in mind as soon as their Greek name was decided upon, is found in the undated minutes of the next meeting.<sup>9</sup>



SUSIE WARE WARNER  
(MADDOX)

One of the members whose  
name appears in the  
state charter.

Owing to the great amount of work in school, examinations and so forth, the sorority has not met at regular times. Several call meetings have been held at which time some of the important work of the sorority was done. Through Judge Watkins the sorority tried to obtain a charter from the Legislature, but owing to the lateness of the date, it could not be brought before the House of Delegates. Our brother in Zeta Tau Alpha, Plummer Jones, who has done so much for us, helped us out of so many difficulties, comes to our rescue and though we are discouraged, gives us every hope that next year we shall be successful. . . .

Continued early interest in extension is attested by the following, which also includes a note on the first robes for officers:

The last regular sorority meeting was held March 10, 1900, in the State Normal School. The regular program was carried out. A committee composed of Grace Elcan, Cammie Jones, and Emma Magruder, was appointed to select robes for the officers of the sorority. Owing to the small amount of money in the treasury, that being \$5.13, it was decided that only the (vice) priestess and grand priestess were to be gotten now. A letter from Miss — at Knoxville, Tennessee, had been received and was read before the sorority. She gave encouraging news to the chapter. Although nothing definite could be learned we have brilliant hopes of establishing a chapter there in the near future, if not this year, certainly by next.

And a penalty for undignified conduct at this meeting must not go unnoted:





ZETA TAU ALPHA, 1900

Starting at lower left: Mary Farthing, Mary Cammie Jones (Batte), Maud Jones, Nettie Morton (Scott), Jessie Whitmore (Booker), Helen Crafford, Emma Magruder (Cook), Josephine Goodwin (Parsons), Bruce Houston (Davis), Grace Elcan (Garnett), Mary Adams (Eyster), Frances Y. Smith, Edith Lawrence (Landstreet).



#### ALPHA CHAPTER IN 1901

Top row: Susie Warner (Maddox); Bessie Palmer (Saunders), Gertrude Campbell (Thraves); Frances Yancey Smith.

Second row: Mary Frayser (McGehee); Cammie Jones (Batte).

Third row: Mary Farthing, Mattie Henderson (Kelly); Pearl Hundley (Ware).

December 15, 1900. A short meeting was held in the room of the president, Miss Frances Smith . . . we discussed whether or not the members who laughed at the previous meeting should be fined. The question was decided in the affirmative and the members fined.<sup>10</sup>

Late in 1901 we learn of Alpha's interest in a possible chapter at the Woman's College in Richmond:

November 9, 1901. . . . The prospect of establishing a Beta Chapter at the Woman's College in Richmond was discussed and Claudia Perkins was commissioned to write to her friends there about the matter. . . .

November 23, 1901. . . . The chief object of this meeting was to discuss the letter from Mary Saunders, Claudia's friend at the Woman's College. Mary . . . said that the faculty had recently forbidden the establishment of sororities or any secret organization. She said that twelve girls had formed a kind of club but that their meetings were liable at any time to interruption by a teacher. We decided that it would be unwise for us to take any further steps with regard to the matter under the existing circumstances. . . .

But the real history lies behind the matter-of-fact statements of meeting procedure, for at that time one of the biggest events in the life of the organization was pending. A loyal Alpha member was working with splendid zeal and determination to secure the charter necessary before the useful career of the fraternity could be promoted. That girl was Grace Elcan (Garnett), to whom Zeta Tau Alpha pays the tribute of gratefulness that is best expressed in the words of Maud Jones Horner, who wrote: "I feel that each Zeta Tau Alpha owes a deep debt of gratitude to Grace Elcan of Alpha, for being instrumental in



ETHEL COLEMAN IN 1901



getting our fraternity chartered by the legislature of Virginia. . . . This was, of course, a great stride toward higher things and without it we would have been unable to go forward. . . . Of course we could grant no charters until this time."

Grace Elcan's determination in the face of discouraging obstacles is a story in itself. The various judges approached at first refused, in one way or another, to have anything to do with the project. First of all, to these Virginia legislators (who probably regarded the request with an indulgent attitude extended toward a woman's whim), chartering a woman's "sorority" was unheard of. Next, it was not worth "fooling" with, and, last of all, it is intimated that the politicians themselves would gain

nothing by it. So, when all else failed, Grace Elcan turned her energies to speaking the language that seemed to appeal to the politicians, or at least was the one they understood. "I turned politician myself," she laughingly tells, "and induced one of father's<sup>11</sup> close friends, Congressman Hal Flood, to use his influence in our behalf." Mr. Flood brought Frank Moon, then a young man with senatorial ambitions, to confer with her, and the two promised that if she would undertake to carry out a big barbecue<sup>12</sup> in the country, the first bill



SENATOR FRANK C. MOON

From a photograph taken when he was in the Virginia Senate.

they presented to the legislature would be hers if Mr. Moon were elected. The work began. The barbecue was arranged, and Mr.

Moon made his speech. He was elected, and, true to the promise, the bill for incorporation was duly drawn up and passed March 15, 1902.

#### THE CHARTER

Chap. 234—An act to incorporate the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority of the State Female Normal School, of Farmville, Virginia.

Approved, March 15, 1902.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, that Grace Elcan, Frances Yancey Smith, Susie Ware Warner, Pearl Garnett Hundley, and Mary Oliver Frayser, and such other persons as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name, style and a title of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority and by the name shall be known in law, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, which may be a scroll or impression with the right to change the same at pleasure and shall have power to sue and to be sued, contract and be contracted with and have all the rights and privileges of a corporation and be subject to all the rules, regulations and restrictions and do all acts and enjoy all other powers incident to similar corporations in general under and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth.

2. The object of said association shall be to intensify friendship, to promote happiness among its members and in every way to create such sentiments, to perform such deeds and to mould such opinions as will conduce to the building up of a nobler and purer womanhood in the world.

3. That the members of said corporation who are or may be entitled to vote at any election of officers shall have full authority and power to make and adopt a constitution and by-laws and to determine who shall be eligible to become members thereof and to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of said association and the promotion of its interests, for the admission and expulsion of members, and, from time to time to alter and amend the same: provided that the same be not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Virginia.

4. That the officers of said association shall consist of a president and such others as may be deemed necessary, and they shall be elected in such manner and at such times as the constitution or by-laws may prescribe.



GRACE ELCAN (GARNETT)

5. That said association being for benevolent purposes, there shall be no capital stock and no charter tax shall be required of it, that said association may take and acquire by purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise and dispose of the same in such manner as may seem most advantageous to the association or duly authorized committee thereof: Provided that it shall not at any time hold real estate of greater value than ten thousand dollars.

6. The principal office and place of business of said association shall be at Farmville, Virginia, with authority to establish subordinate associations at any other female colleges and schools in this state.

7. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Zeta Tau Alpha thus became the first of the Farmville Four to be chartered, and the first woman's fraternity to be granted a



PEARL HUNDLEY  
(WARE)

charter by a special act of the legislature. It is especially interesting to note that after 1902 the power of the General Assembly to grant special charters ceased; under the present law all charters of private corporations are issued through the State Corporation Commission.

The act of incorporation not only gave encouragement for future growth and success, but to the happy girls at the Normal it added a new dignity and gravity to their organization.

That their success was taken a bit humorously by the kindly Virginia press is reflected in the rather amused attitude adopted in the following newspaper clipping, now preserved in the archives:

#### YOUNG LADIES' SECRET SOCIETY

#### CAN NOW SUE AND BE SUED

Enterprising Students of the State Female Normal Get a Unique Charter—List of Fair Incorporators, Woman's College Chapter

Probably the most unique bill passed at this session of the General Assembly has for its object making a

girls' college secret society a body politic and corporate. This is certainly the first time such a thing was



ever known in Virginia. It is an interesting departure, and the history of the society is full of unique features from the beginning.

The name of the society is Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority of the State Female Normal School, at Farmville. All college-bred men and women will be particularly interested in the incorporation of the girls' secret society. No men's fraternity of the State is incorporated, as far as known, though every college and university in the State has a number of such organizations that are prominent factors in all the student activities.

Richmond people will feel a still deeper concern in this departure when it is known that a chapter of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority has just been organized in the Women's College of this city with a dozen of the brightest students of that institution for its members. It is said also that the constitution of the sorority was written by a gentleman of this city.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Moon. It was signed by the Governor yesterday and thus became a law.

The first lines read as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That Grace Elcan, Frances Yancey Smith, Susie Ware Warner, Pearl Garnett Hundley and Mary Olivia Frayser, and such other persons as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, etc."

The object of the sorority is "to intensify friendship, to promote happiness among its members, and in every way to create such sentiments, to perform such deeds and to mould such opinions as will conduce to the building up of a nobler and purer womanhood in the world."

The association is for benevolent purposes, and, therefore, does not have any capital stock and does not have to pay any charter tax. But it can acquire and hold property, personal and real, the latter not to exceed the value of \$10,000. The principal office is to be at Farmville and the sorority can establish chapters in any other female college or school in the United States.

The sorority was organized at the State Female Normal School about four years ago. It has had for its leading members some of the brightest and most promising students of that institution since that time. It has always been one of the desires of the society to have a charter and to be something in the eyes of the laws of the State. But it was not until yesterday that their wish was consummated.

The young ladies of the Woman's College who are members are much elated over the dignity their sorority has assumed.

Recently a chapter was organized in a female college of Frederick, Md., and with almost unprecedented rapidity the sorority is spreading over the entire country.

But the girls had their staunch champion who, fortunately, was gifted with a versatile pen. Plummer Jones, by then a member of the reportorial staff of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, at once wrote the delightful article which charmed the girls, was widely reprinted, and is known today by all Zeta Tau Alphas:

## FIRST IN VIRGINIA

## A Woman's Incorporated Greek-Letter Fraternity

## NOW IT IS BRANCHING OUT

*Idea Originating at the State Female Normal, at Farmville,  
Extending to Institutions in Other States—  
Charter Provisions*

It has been something more than 125 years since the first college Greek-letter fraternity was established; about seventy-five years since the second followed, and between thirty and fifty years since the greater number of the more prominent of the present-day college secret orders began their careers of usefulness to the social world and the body politic. No woman ever joined a college Greek-letter society or attempted to establish one for her use for at least a hundred years after the founding of the first Greek fraternity for men; and even ten years ago the woman's college Greek-letter sorority was entirely unknown outside of a limited number of the larger and more university-like women's colleges in the North. It might safely be said that it has not been five years since the first chapter of a Greek-letter fraternity of any pretensions whatever was established on Virginia soil. And even now the number of chapters is very small and hardly bears comparison with the number of men's fraternities at the state's colleges and universities.

It was after a consideration of all these things, with a proper regard for the needs of such an institution, that a number of young ladies of the State Female Normal School, at Farmville, Virginia, established on October 25, 1898, the first permanent and prominent Greek-letter sorority ever organized in this state. For some time the needs of some social organization for banding together spirits of a congenial nature and preserving in permanent form certain lofty social ideals had impressed themselves upon a number of the leading young women in attendance upon this school at that time. So permission was obtained from the faculty of the institution, full preparation made in the way of constitutional beginnings, a study made into the workings of the various similar or partially-similar societies for both men and women, and the organization was finally perfected under the name and title of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority. The nine original members were Misses Alice Bland Coleman and Ethel Lee Coleman of King and Queen County, Virginia; Helen Lee Crafford and Mary C. Jones, of Newport News; Alice Maud Jones, of Buckingham; Della E. Lewis, Ruby Bland Leigh, Frances Yancey Smith, of Smithville, Virginia, and Miss Alice Welsh of Richmond.

The sorority prospered from the very beginning. The aims of the society were generally known to be the highest, and immediately the sympathy of the best people was attracted toward the organization. It was but a little while before it was considered a very high honor to wear the pin. And this feeling has constantly increased until the present time, when it is looked upon as a great help socially to be a member of Zeta Tau Alpha, which has begun

to establish chapters in the leading schools and colleges for women all over the country.

Not only was a well-nigh perfect ritual prepared for the governing of the order, and songs, colors, yells and necessary adjuncts adopted, but the sorority was chartered and made a body politic at the last session of the Legislature of the state of Virginia, the first college Greek-letter organization which has been similarly recognized in this state, or, so far as is known, in any state in the Union.

The sorority was incorporated in an act approved March 15, 1902. The patron of the bill was Mr. Frank C. Moon, a well-known member of the bar, and a representative of Buckingham County in the State Senate.

The bill, which created considerable interest, contained in part the following clauses:

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, that Grace Elcan, Frances Yancey Smith, Susie Ware Warner, Pearl Garrett Hundley, and Mary Olivia Frayser, and such other persons as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name, style and a title of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, and by that name shall be known in law, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, which may be a scroll or impression, with the right to change same at pleasure, and shall have power to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and have all the rights and privileges of corporation, and be subject to all the rules, regulations, and restrictions, and do all acts, and enjoy all powers incident to similar corporations in general under and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth.

"The object of said association shall be to intensify friendship, to promote happiness among its members, and in every way to create such sentiments, to perform such deeds, and to mould such opinions as will conduce to the building up of a nobler and purer womanhood in the world."

In continuing, the act states that the association is for benevolent purposes, and that there shall be no capital stock; that no charter tax is required, and that the association shall have the right to purchase, receive by gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, personal or real estate, up to and including the sum of ten thousand dollars.

This act of incorporation brought the sorority prominently before the public, and placed it above any similar society in the state in legal standing.

The sorority has recently had lithographed in Baltimore a magnificent charter, a copy of which will go to every chapter now in the order, and to every new chapter as established. The work on the charter is of the highest quality, and does credit to any organization.

The badge of the sorority is a shield, gold, with black enameled smaller raised shield in centre. The border is generally chased or jeweled. Any kind of jewels may be used, and the price of the pin may cost as low as four and as high as a hundred dollars. The initials, Z T A are arranged above a gold



## Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority

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ORGANIZED IN THE STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMVILLE, VA., OCTOBER 15, 1898.

CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA, MARCH 18, 1902

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**COLORS:** Turquoise Blue and Steel Gray.

**FLOWER:** White Violet.

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### CHAPTERS

ALPHA CHAPTER, STATE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMVILLE, VA.

BETA CHAPTER, SUB ROSA.

GAMMA CHAPTER, HANNAH MOORE ACADEMY, REISTERSTOWN, MD.

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### Yell

Hido, Kivo!  
Siskum razzle dalpha;  
Here we are, here we are,  
Zeta Tau Alpha

### In Urbe

NETTIE DUNNINGTON MORTON

EDITH BRENT DUVALL

### In Collegio

SUSIE WARE WARNER

GERTRUDE MADISON CAMPBELL

PEARLE GARNETT HUNDLEY

FRANCES YANCEY SMITH\*

MARY OLIVIA FRAZER

MARY CAMPBELL JONES\*

LILA WALLER DuVAL

MARY POWER FARTHING

MARY CLAUDIA PERKINS

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\*Absent when pictures were taken

### A 1902 PAGE FROM *THE VIRGINIAN*

Facsimile from the year book of the Normal showing one of Zeta Tau Alpha's early pages. This page, it will be noted, also gives the founding date as October 15.

crown on the pin and the word "Themis" in Greek characters is made in gold beneath.

The colors of the sorority are turquoise blue and steel gray, and the sorority flower is the white violet.

There are yells and sorority songs and the category of such necessities is increasing daily.

The brief message, "Charter granted Zeta Tau Alpha," was received at the Normal with much rejoicing. The girls were too modest to proclaim their good fortune, but they placed copies of the newspaper in the library. Soon the news spread over the school, and it is one of Alpha Chapter's happy memories that the first to congratulate them were the Kappa Deltas and the Sigma Sigma Sigmas.

A few weeks later the chapter records, in making brief announcements, tell of the extension that quickly followed:

On May 1902 . . . . Let it be known that we received our charter from the legislature, March 15, 1902, and have established two chapters, one at Hannah More Academy, Reistertown, Maryland, and one *sub rosa* at Woman's College, Richmond. Truly this has been the crowning year of Zeta Tau Alpha. We discussed the sending of one girl to Richmond next Friday the ninth and decided that Pearl Hundley should go for the purpose of initiating the girls at the college. We decided to add three new amendments to our constitution.<sup>18</sup>

Through the courtesy of I. W. Hoen, of the firm of lithographers in Baltimore, Maryland, the fraternity was next indebted to Grace Elcan for the gift of a beautifully engraved charter. It was about a yard square, was valued somewhere between \$50 and \$100, and was given an unusually artistic frame by Alpha Chapter. When the charter was recalled by the 1906 convention, the historic document was lost. Despite years of searching and questioning, its disposal remains an unsolved



TWO EARLY ALPHAS  
Janie Crute (Traywick) and  
Edith Duval (Reed)

mystery. Besides being the original charter, it is the only one on which the title Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority ever appeared, and although it has long been feared that it was destroyed through error, we shall never cease hoping that time will work the miracle of restoration.

Outstanding occurrences are recorded at various intervals as the time gradually draws near to June, 1903, the date of the first national convention of the fraternity.



CLAIR WOODRUFF  
(BUGG), 1903

The regular meeting . . . . was held in Miss Smithey's classroom Saturday at 3:30 P.M., September 29, 1902. . . . The object . . . . was to decide about establishing a chapter at Women's College, Lynchburg. There were two letters from Bruce Davis in which she told us Janie Kinnear of Lynchburg would help us in our work at the college and if possible for someone of us to go to Lynchburg as soon as we could. . . . We also spoke of establishing a chapter at Southern College, Petersburg. . . .

October 4, 1902 . . . . We . . . . decided definitely about the initiation of the girls, for our Delta Chapter at R.M.W.C. Lynchburg, Virginia. It was decided that Jessie Whitmore go to Lynchburg and, if possible, Fannie Smith, go with her. . . .

November 22, 1902 . . . . A letter was also read from Lucy DuVal of Gamma telling us their plans and the rapid strides

Gammas had been making in the last few weeks. . . .

Mysteries were not unknown in those days, it seems, for on February 7, 1903:

The serious initiation passed off very solemnly as usual, but when it came time to be admitted into the realm of Mr. William Goat, the younger goat . . . . was seized with a case of hysterics and thus the fun came to a short stop much sooner than we had intended. . . . The banquet table was spread with all that we could wish for. . . .

The last recorded meeting<sup>14</sup> was held on May 2, 1903, when the chief business discussion centered around the approaching con-



vention. The early days were over; Zeta Tau Alpha was entering a new era to be ushered in by the June conclave.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. The mental stress of examination time is strikingly revealed in Maud Jones' harried conclusion that "I am worrying myself to death about getting 'pitched' ["pitching" being the contemporary term for the more modern expression "flunking"] and if I do it will nearly kill me. I will disgrace the whole family. Every other member . . . has always done so well in school and given everybody reason to be proud of the success attained." Of course she was not "pitched," but her distress in anticipating such a possibility clearly delineates what a serious matter it was with her.

2. Situated in the eastern wing of the State Normal School, brightened by the first rays of the morning sun, was the Coleman room; the room in which the actual founding of Zeta Tau Alpha was discussed. Three large windows opened over the sloping eastern campus and an open grate stands out vividly in the minds of the early members. In the circle of its friendly warmth many knotty problems were solved. Three girls found the room spacious, and around Thanksgiving time as many as twenty found its proportions ample. At such times school girl ingenuity changed a sleeping apartment into a dining-room. Unfortunately this historic room was destroyed in the fire of 1923 that swept the dormitory wing.

3. This song was copied from the original, collected by the Historian. It was previously thought to be the first Zeta song instead of the second.

4. The initiation service of today is the one, practically intact, that was prepared by William Emrys Davis and Bruce Houston Davis, and presented at the second convention.

5. See Vol. I, Chapter VI, page 190.

6. See Vol. I, Chapter VI, page 189.

7. The provision for extension made at the second convention is reflected in this. Canada was the country foremost in mind. See page 167, Chapter VI.

8. Since meetings were held every other week it seems safe to assume that October 7 was the date of this meeting.

9. Comparative computations set this meeting for February 4, 1900.

10. Later members were fined a dollar for laughing in meetings. This was a very heavy fine and unmistakably revealed the attitude of the members toward unbecoming levity.

11. Senator Moon has described Mr. Elcan as being "a fine old gentleman of the old school," whose hospitable and delightful home attracted many prominent men of the day. Mr. Hoen, who later presented the charter, was often a guest at the Elcan home during the hunting season.

12. The barbecue was an institution in Virginia and other southern states. It is described as being "a kind of all-day picnic with Brunswick stew and barbecued squirrels cooked out of doors in huge pots for dinner." Political speeches or debates between political opponents furnished the attracting feature.

13. This first interesting amendment was a forerunner of our present custom governing individual observance at the time of the passing of a sister. "In every chapter . . . the members in college, on hearing of the death of a sister shall show their sorrow by wearing a small piece of crêpe under their Z T A pins for the stated time of one month. Should a member of the chapter die while at college, all members present at said college shall wear crêpe under their pins for one year."

The two other amendments dealt with secret signals and signs by which a member might signal to another. The other was a membership test. Both of these were evidently displaced by the fraternity grip adopted later, but both were extremely ingenious.

14. At intervals literary programs and the presentation of papers on various subjects were features of the fraternity meetings.

## Chapter V

### Conventions and Grand Chapter Meetings

**W**E MAY rightly say that the forerunner of all Zeta Tau Alpha conventions was the first reunion held May 20, 1901, in the Library of the State Normal School, Farmville, Virginia.

Yearly reunions had been planned from the days of founding, but this meeting is the first one that was definitely organized. Preparatory accounts begin to appear in the minutes of Alpha Chapter as early as February 15, 1901. The chairman of the reunion committee was Nettie Morton (Scott), who was assisted by Mattie Henderson (Kelly), Cammie Jones (Batte), Pearl Hundley (Ware), and Frances Y. Smith. The reunion seems to have been largely social.

Maud Jones (Horner) sketched the life of the fraternity from the founding to that date, "dwelling particularly on the beginning of the sorority." After telling of those early days she returned to a consideration of the present when she said, "This makes the third year that we have had our sorority in the school, and let us see what has been done in that time.

"First, we have a ritual, which, I dare say, would compare favorably with the ritual of any other sorority. (I regret to say, however, that we have not yet succeeded in procuring our floor diagrams.) Our sorority is well equipped for one so young. We cannot hope to get everything at once. Among the other property that we have in our possession I would mention a chapter Bible, the gift of one of our members, a seal, which was given us by one of our dearest brothers, and the long wished for regalia which so becomingly adorns our officers tonight.

"We have not made the progress that we would like to have made in establishing chapters of Zeta Tau Alpha in other schools. However, we have not lost hope, but are still working vigorously towards that end and expect yet to accomplish great things.





#### HOSTESSES TO THE FIRST REUNION

"Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority," in June, 1902, says the Normal Annual. Top row: Pearl Garnett Hundley (Ware), Edith Duval (Reed), and Mary Frayser (McGehee). Middle row: Nettie Morton (Scott) and Susie Warner (Maddox). Third row: Gertrude Campbell (Thraves), Lila Duval and Claudia Perkins (Taylor).

"But let us suppose for an instant that we prove unsuccessful in this one respect and that Zeta Tau Alpha remain always a local organization. Should we then say that our sorority has been a failure? No, a thousand times, no! I can hear this answer come from every Zeta Tau Alpha who is here tonight, as well as from each of those who, I regret so much, cannot be with us at this happy reunion.

"My sisters, how could Zeta Tau Alpha be a failure when it has bound together with the strongest ties of friendship and love the hearts and lives of twenty-five girls? And how sweet it is to remember that these cords will not be broken when our school days end, but although we may be separated and scattered far and wide, yet let us hope that they may ever grow stronger and stronger until we unite once more around the throne of our Great Task Master."

Others on the program were, Josephine Goodwin (Parsons), Jessie Whitmore (Booker) and Grace Elcan (Garnett). Then, as now, a banquet was the concluding feature.

#### FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

The first national convention was held at Farmville, Virginia, June 6-10, 1903, Alpha Chapter entertaining. The meetings were held in the Main Building of the State Normal School where rooms, reserved for the occasion, had been appropriately decorated in the colors of the fraternity.

This important early convention firmly established the status of the Arch chapter that had come into existence in September, 1902, when Mrs. Davis, during a visit to Farmville, met with Alpha members and carried out the constitutional provision for its formation. Previous to this time the entire management of the fraternity had been in the hands of Alpha Chapter.

Maud Jones (Horner), president, called the convention to order and "welcomed the delegates and visitors in a truly Virginian manner." Officers present were: president, Maud Jones (Horner); vice-president, Frances Y. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Bruce Houston (Davis), and the two undergraduate members,

Jessie Whitmore (Booker), and Mary Frayser (McGehee), all from Alpha Chapter.

That vision and practicality marked this convention is very evident today. A revision of the constitution and by-laws and



WHERE THE FIRST CONVENTION WAS HELD

The shrubbery indicates the former location of the old Library and the four posts are in front of the room in which the first reunion of the fraternity was held.

ritual, as submitted by Bruce Houston (Davis), was accepted. The legislative power of the fraternity was definitely vested in convention while the executive power was delegated to Grand Chapter. Convention was defined as being composed of the governing officers and two delegates from each chapter. Grand Chapter was to consist of five members, who were to be elected by convention. The finance committee, destined in this form to serve the fraternity through many succeeding years, came into being. This committee (to oversee finances) was to be composed of three members, the president, secretary and treasurer. The charter design,<sup>1</sup> presented by Mrs. Davis, was officially accepted.

Readily perceiving the importance of an official publication, the minutes record that "the conditions and prospects of both





#### THE FIRST HOSTESSES TO A NATIONAL CONVENTION

Alpha Chapter in 1903, reading from left to right: Elizabeth King (Sebrell), Grace Adams, Janie May Crute (Traywick), Edith Duval (Reed), Mary Frayser (McGehee), Lila Duval, Nora White, Claudia Perkins (Taylor), Julia Palmer (Taylor), Clair Woodruff (Bugg), Jessie Whitmore (Booker), Laura Carter (Hundley); Georgia Miller (Butler), Carrie Kyle (Baldwin).

public and private publications were discussed and funds were laid aside for necessary printing to be done this year. The name of our patron goddess *Themis*, was given the official publication."

Those who have thought that our use of the word "fraternity" is traceable to the fact that our charter, as granted by the legislature, bore that designation will here find a surprise. As a matter of fact, the word "fraternity" was never adopted until this convention when the members assembled decided that "although we were chartered by the legislature of Virginia as the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, we shall henceforth be known as the Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity, thus distinguishing ourselves from the sisterhoods organized in connection with men's fraternities, called sororities." Reiteration of this will be found at a later convention, but this is actually the beginning of our permanent use of the word fraternity. The age limit of initiates<sup>2</sup> was discussed; and ribbon or secret societies to which Zeta Tau Alphas might belong were designated and limited.<sup>3</sup>

The invitation of Delta Chapter to hold the next convention in Lynchburg, Virginia, was accepted.

With the exception of Mary Frayser (McGehee), who by graduation became ineligible as an undergraduate Grand Chapter member, the present officers were re-elected to carry on their work, so admirably begun and marked by so much foresight and determination. Maude Alexander (Janney), of Delta, was the newly-elected undergraduate member.

The social side of convention included "an elaborate banquet in the evening (Saturday) [which] afforded the delegates and visiting girls a most pleasant event, ever to be remembered. The decorations, ferns, and menu cards conveyed a truly Zeta Tau Alpha spirit. Covers were laid for twenty-two, and the banquet was presided over by Mrs. Walker Scott (Nettie Morton), then the latest Zeta Tau Alpha bride."

#### SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION

The second convention, June 9-11, 1904, had an interesting and charming setting—unusual in that it was the only national

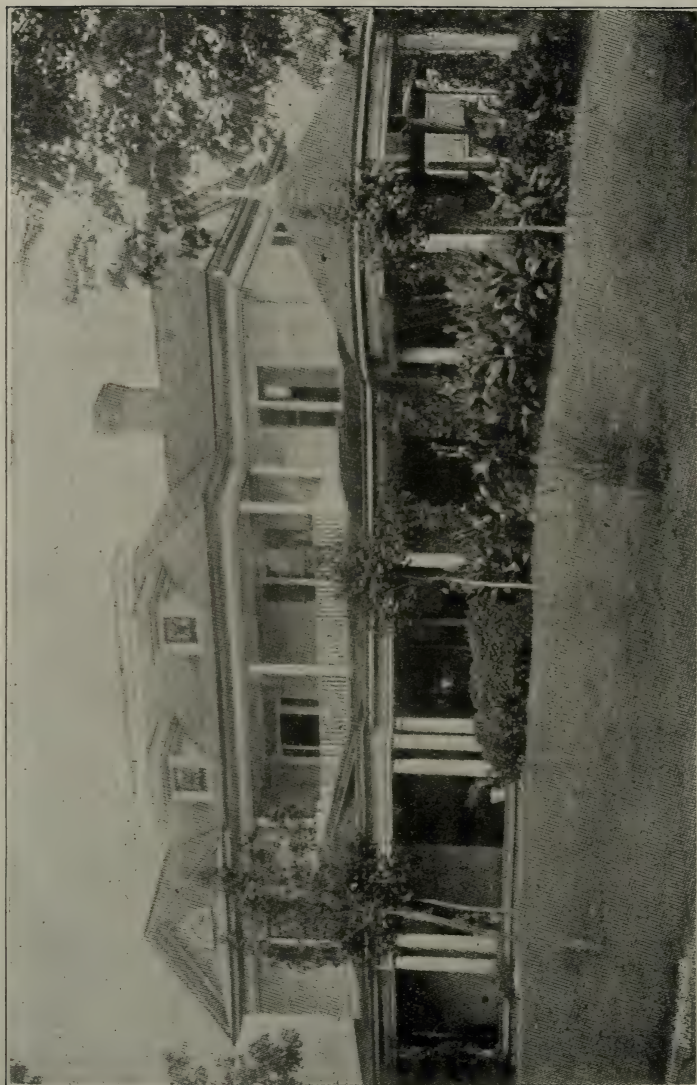
conclave ever held in a private home. When the prevalence of an epidemic in Lynchburg made necessary an abrupt change in the plans of the hostess chapter, Delta, the spacious home of Mary Stuart (Stentz), Delta, in Cleveland, Tennessee, was graciously offered to the fraternity. Southern hospitality made the convention a unique and memorable one in our annals.

In the absence of the grand president, Maud Jones (Horner), who was to be married June 29, and was thus prevented from attending a convention that came so close to her wedding date, the meeting was called to order by Maude Alexander (Janney), then vice-president. Other officers of Grand Chapter who had been prevented from attending were Frances Y. Smith and Jessie Whitmore (Booker). Official delegates were: Clair Woodruff, (Bugg), Alpha; Lollie Belle Hardwick (Stuart), and Laura McMillan (Wagner), Delta; Emma Byrnes (Barnes), Epsilon. Gamma was unrepresented. Mary Stuart (Stentz) was appointed permanent convention chairman, and Katherine Martin (Dart) was chosen marshal. These last two names constituted the visitors list for, delightful as the location was, many members who had planned to be present at Lynchburg found it impossible to make the trip to Cleveland.

Despite the somewhat limited attendance this convention accomplished a great many things of fundamental importance. The revised ritual and constitution prepared by Bruce Houston (Davis) was accepted and a general form of chapter by-laws passed. Interesting amendments to the constitution included specific definition of the duties of the grand historian, an office being inaugurated and added at this time. She was "to keep accurate and faithful record of the general history of the fraternity, including histories of the active chapters, this history to be read every two years at convention. In connection with her work as historian she is to keep in touch with the active chapters and report to the president."

The offices of judge and vice-president were combined, and possibly the beginning of alumnæ work with the vice-president in charge had its inception in this early ruling that "in connection with her judicial work the vice-president will keep accurate rec-





HOME OF THE SECOND CONVENTION, 1904

This was the only convention ever held in a private residence.

ords of the alumnæ as far as possible and report at each convention." This officer had very interesting duties. She was the court of appeals for decisions concerning questions bearing on the laws of the fraternity, that is, strictly legal matters. She was the legal representative of the fraternity and her decisions, with the approval of Grand Chapter, were final.

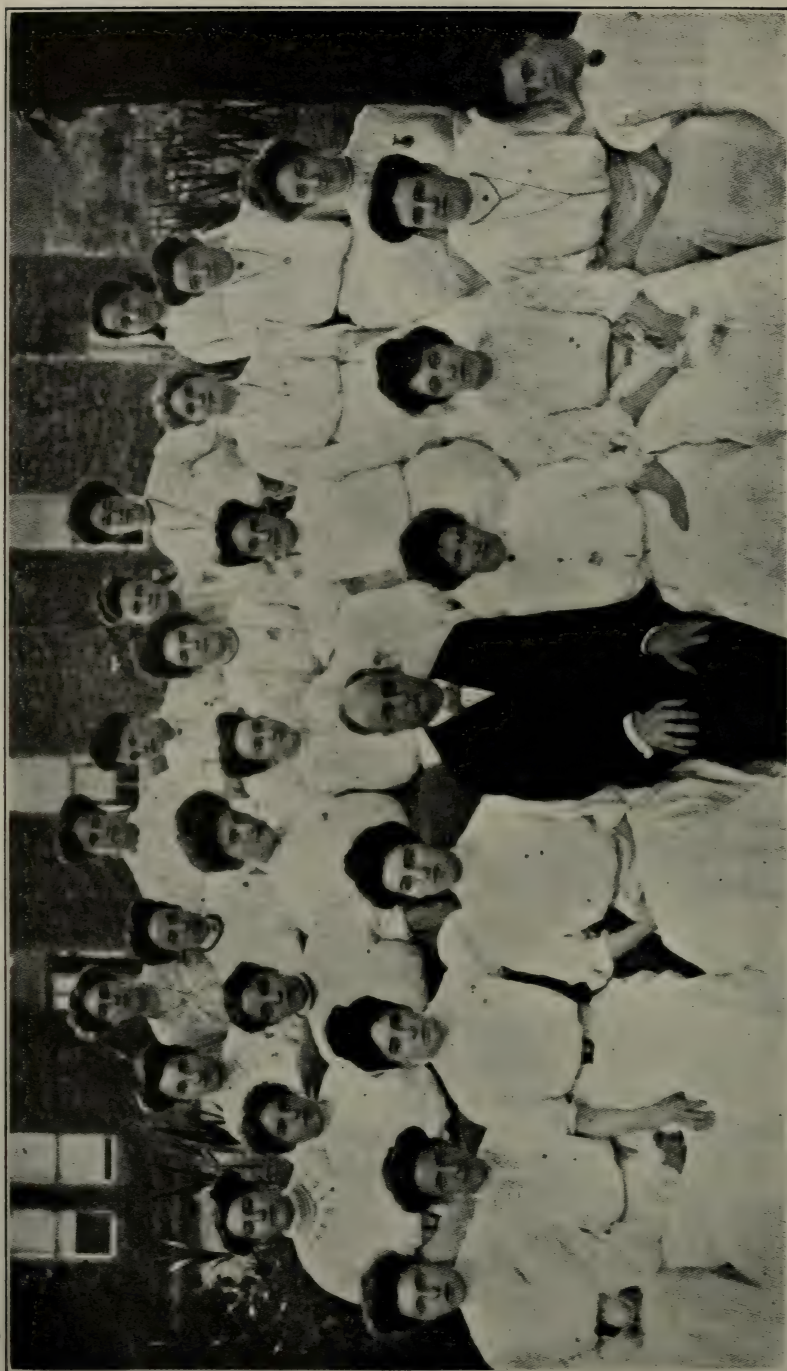
Publication dates for *Themis* were fixed for the months of November, January, and May. A cover design of gray with blue lettering was specified. For the first time the separate office of editor was created and given a place on Grand Chapter. Convention ruled that each initiate and active member be required to subscribe to *Themis*, and to own a badge.

The petitioning group at the University of Tennessee was granted a charter and foreign extension, evidently anticipated, was arranged for with the provision that "if occasion presents to enter foreign fields, an appeal can be made to Grand and active chapters."

Gamma was placed on probation for one year. Ribbon societies were again earnestly discussed, and the ruling was passed that no Zeta Tau Alpha be allowed to join "any other secret society which is not musical, literary, or athletic."

The following officers were elected: president, Bruce Houston (Davis); vice-president, Maude Alexander (Janney); secretary-treasurer, Mary Stuart (Stentz); historian, Olive Hinman; editor, Grace Jordan (Cook).

As we should expect, the social side of convention drew fascinating word sketches from the pens of early writers. "It was an ideal home for the fraternity house party, with its wide, cool halls, broad verandahs, and smooth, sloping lawns, made even more fair by the gold of those perfect June days. Thursday evening Mrs. Stuart was hostess at a luncheon served on the lawn at which the masculine element was allowed to enter. A reception followed. The entire lower floor was decorated with pennants and with turquoise blue and gray, the fraternity colors, combined with a profusion of flowers against a green background. . . . It was a beautiful dream, this evening spent in one of the homes of the 'Old South' and as we sang the old, old



THE THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1906

The gentleman in the picture is President Ayers of the University of Tennessee.



melodies again, we really thought that for that night we were living in the glorious ante-bellum days. . . ." The second evening "we were pleased to enjoy the hospitality of Mrs. Hardwick, mother of Lollie Belle . . ." which meant "an auto ride to a beautiful little lake with a gypsy supper around the camp fire." Saturday afternoon the convention closed, and the invitation of Alpha Chapter to hold the next convention in Farmville was accepted.

### THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION

Although the invitation of Alpha Chapter had been accepted at the previous convention, a chapter vote changed the location to Knoxville, June 14-16, 1906, with Zeta as the hostess chapter.<sup>4</sup> Business meetings were held in the Science Hall of the University of Tennessee. A program, featuring outside speakers of prominence constituted the opening session. Invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Dunbar H. Ogden of the First Presbyterian Church, followed by the address of welcome given by Mabel Gildersleeve in behalf of Zeta Chapter. The grand president, Bruce Houston (Davis), responded for Grand Chapter. In this response we find reported the auspicious addition of seven new chapters,<sup>5</sup> and the rejection of three petitions.

The president of the university, Dr. Brown Ayres, introduced by Aileen Shea, gave an interesting address containing much practical counsel. This was followed by the singing of the convention song. The next speaker was Miss Anna Gilchrist, "dean of the woman's department," who reminded the assembly that the strength of the pack was in the lone wolf. A fraternity song closed the meeting.

All the grand officers were present, but it is noted that the former vice-president, Maude Alexander (Janney), had resigned soon after the 1904 convention, and Lillian Baird (Bradley) had been appointed to that office. Official delegates were: Grace Adams and Gertrude Burton (Schuessler), Alpha; Mary Patrick and Jane Cordill (Grunewald), Beta; Mary Simpson (Chenault), and Mildred Converse, Delta; Emma Byrnes



GRAND CHAPTER OF ZETA TAU ALPHA IN 1906

Olive Hinman, Bruce Houston Davis, May Agness Hopkins, Lillian  
Baird Bradley, Mary Stuart Stentz.

(Barnes), Epsilon; Eta unrepresented; Florence Cavendar, Theta; Mary Tyler (Smith), Iota; May Hopkins, Kappa; due to the illness of Bess Hardy, Lambda had no representative. In all, the convention register contained twenty-eight names.

This convention inevitably goes down in our annals as second to none in important decisions and conclusions vitally affecting the whole future existence and nature of the organization. Outstanding is the president's plea and recommendation that hereafter "Zeta Tau Alpha enter only co-educational institutions and very large women's colleges." Explaining her earnest conviction, after much study and investigation, that Zeta Tau Alpha must enter the Intersorority Conference, she outlined the conference's requirements of five active chapters, not one of which might be located in a normal school or seminary. The advantages to be derived from membership, the apparent necessity of it if future growth of the standard originally anticipated were to be maintained, were presented clearly to the delegates. Convention then officially withdrew the charters of Alpha and Eta Chapters<sup>6</sup> but with the agreement that as long as Alpha alumnae were capable of filling offices, one member was to remain on Grand Chapter.

The suggestion that Zeta Tau Alpha, composed thus far of chapters confined to the South, consider amalgamation with a new national having only northern chapters, was reported by the president, who had handled the negotiations tactfully. While expressing sincere appreciation for the interested mutual friend who had made the suggestion, the only possible answer, the one given, was that Zeta Tau Alpha would consider the petition of the other organization if it cared to join us. Since neither organization would consider merging its identity with the other, relinquishing its pin and name, the incident was closed.<sup>7</sup>

Reports included the progressive news that in the intervening years the new constitution, by-laws and ritual adopted, had been printed, distributed, and the general expenses met.

Recommendations favorably received covered a wide category, including motions that: "each chapter write an article for each



issue of *Themis* on fraternity questions; that fraternity examinations be instituted, a committee appointed to form such questions, the vice-president to have charge of giving the examinations. Alumnæ chapters were asked to send two letters a year to their members. A song book was voted for an early publication date, and Sue Burney, Epsilon, was made chairman of the committee. It was voted to secure samples of pledge pins to be submitted to Grand Chapter. The charter fee was increased from \$25 to \$50, and chapters were urged to start a fund to be used in defraying the expenses of a delegate to convention. Membership certificates were voted. Grace Jordan (Cook) was made chairman of a committee "to improve and add to the secrets of the fraternity." By-laws creating the tradition that crepe be worn under pins for thirty days upon the death of a member, and providing for religious service in chapter meetings, were passed.

Officers elected were: president, Bruce Houston (Davis); vice-president, Mary Stuart (Stentz); secretary, May Hopkins; treasurer, Lillian Baird (Bradley); historian, Olive Hinman; editor, Grace Jordan (Cook).

It will be noted that, with the growth of the fraternity, the offices of secretary and treasurer were duly separated by convention.

A reception in Barbara Blount Hall was the opening social event, Zeta Chapter entertaining. The next night (Thursday) Grand Chapter entertained informally at Barbara Blount Hall, while Thursday afternoon the visitors were given a ride around the city of Knoxville. Two launches furnished a boat ride on the Tennessee River that evening, followed by a picnic supper. Saturday night the formal banquet was held at the Imperial Hotel, where "... the dining room ... was skillfully decorated with the fraternity colors and chapter flower,<sup>8</sup> and soft lights have seldom shown down on a fairer scene. At one end of the table sat our grand president, Mrs. Davis, and at the other end was the toastmistress, Mary Stuart. ..." Her "natural wit and vivacity were at their best that night." The following toasts were responded to:

Observations .....	Mrs. William Davis, Alpha, (Grand President)
In the Beginning.....	Mrs. William Horner, Alpha, (First Grand President)
Our Brothers .....	Mary Patrick, Beta
When Greek Meets Greek.....	Anna Rose Cohn, Eta
Our Symbols .....	Aileen Shea, Zeta
When Queens are Trumps.....	Lollie Belle Hardwick, Delta Alumnae
Our Hostesses .....	Olive Hinman, Alpha
Novae Grace .....	Mary Simpson, Delta
Zeta Tau Alpha.....	Florence Cavendar, Theta

Convention accepted Iota's invitation to meet in Virginia at Old Point Comfort the next year instead of the year after, since the Jamestown Exhibition was to be held there the next year.

#### ZETA TAU ALPHA DAY AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The Grand Chapter announces that the convention for 1907, as decided upon in Knoxville in June, will not be called, but in its stead a special Zeta Tau Alpha Day will be arranged and planned for by Iota, which was to have been the hostess chapter in 1907. The convention will be called at its regular time in 1908. This change was deemed advisable because the full two years will be necessary to try the wisdom of many of the changes made at our Knoxville convention. A vote of each member of Grand Chapter and of each active chapter was taken, and the following shows the result of the fourteen votes cast: Grand Chapter, Mrs. Davis, Misses Hopkins, Hinman and Jordan, Mrs. Bradley, negative; Miss Stuart, affirmative. Chapters: Beta, Epsilon, Zeta, Theta, negative; Delta and Lambda, affirmative. Kappa and Iota, no vote cast.

BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS, G.P.

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS, G.S.

What could have been more natural and fitting than the resultant enthusiasm evinced by this Virginia-born organization for an exposition commemorating the founding of the first white settlement in our country? *Themis* promptly printed enticing accounts; irresistible invitations. Among the interesting descriptions we quote, in part, from one that will enable us, in our own historical account, to preserve a record of a nationally important historical event:

Jamestown has always been a name to conjure with. Every inch of ground round this historic spot is replete with legend, poetry, history; the romantic, the pathetic, the sublime, have mixed with its soil for so many generations that it has well nigh become hallowed ground. Boston claims

our "Cradle of Liberty." Virginia, with as much honor, can claim Jamestown as the cornerstone of the nation which has since become great and honored. . . .

The Jamestown Exposition which opened on April 29, 1907, three hundred years after the first Virginia settlement, is a fitting monument to the past. Presided over by a man in whose veins is the blood of Pocahontas, its opening had all the pomp and ceremony that the event demanded. It was opened by our chief executive, while representatives of foreign nations, and dignitaries of church and state were guests. . . . The appearance of age which the past three years of preparation has made possible will increase its charm, and the high wire fence enclosing the grounds will show its covering of crimson Rambler, honeysuckle and Virginia Creeper at its best in June. The architectural plan of the Exposition is colonial . . . the military and naval character . . . will assure the visitor a sight of foreign soldiers and sailors, and our own West Point and Annapolis will come in for their share of honor.

The Midway, alias the Pike, will be called the Warpath . . . and certainly, in this instance, it will not be incompatible for Greek Zeta Tau Alphas to go on the Warpath. The Powhatan Guards will be the court of appeal, for such is the appropriate title given to the recruits who are to police the Exposition grounds. Oriental bazaars, the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, Paul Revere's ride, a Swiss village, and old Jamestown will be some of the attractions along the Warpath.

June 26 was the date decided upon, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* carried a complete summary of the proposed plans. Members all over the country were reminded that:

Virginia hospitality is proverbial. It is a characteristic that has been developing in Virginia for three hundred years, and we are fortunate in being able to verify it on such an occasion. The ground surrounding, with its memories of colonial life and Indian and Civil wars is fascinating; the Exposition, with its wealth of beauty and information, interesting; but for the one day of June 26, the surpassing thing of interest for us will be the celebration of our Zeta Tau Alpha Day, when for one day the old Indian land will belong to Greeks, who will tread its historic by-paths lovingly and reverently.

Thirty Zeta Tau Alphas met at the Lynnhaven Hotel in Norfolk, the official headquarters. Local alumnæ and members of Iota made gracious hostesses. "As it was not a business gathering, such work had no part in our day's program. At high noon we were ushered into the beautiful new dining-room of the Lynnhaven, which had been decorated and set apart for the event." Olive Hinman, grand historian, was toastmistress. The place cards, graceful hand painted shields in blue and gray, announced the following toasts:



## Jamestown Exposition and

Zeta Tau Alpha Day.....	Virginia Binford, Iota
The Blue and the Grey.....	Alice Welsh, Alpha
Our Founders .....	Anna Rose Cohn, Eta
Epsilon .....	Ann Urner, Delta
Our Grand President.....	May Hopkins, Kappa
Our Absent Sisters.....	Elizabeth Hogue, Beta
Farewell (Auf Wiedersehen) .....	Isabel Walker, Iota

The boat of Governor Swanson, of Virginia, had been hospitably offered to Mary Tyler (Smith), Iota, and the gay little party then enjoyed a delightful ride on the blue waters of Hampton Roads. The next day they met at the exposition grounds, and, in a body, visited the numerous buildings and sights.

The Founders were represented by Frances Yancey Smith and Alice Welsh, while Grand Chapter was represented by Olive Hinman, grand historian, and May Hopkins, grand secretary. Others registered were: Laura Hundley, Georgia Miller (Butler), Mary Farthing, Claudia Perkins (Taylor), DeBerniere Smith (Gray) from Alpha; Mary Patrick and Elizabeth Hogue (Dunaway) from Beta; Shirley Manor (Heywood), Ann Urner, Mary Urner, from Delta; Rebecca Smith (Wales), Anna Rose Cohn (Outland), and Belle Wilkinson, from Eta; Angie Vaiden (Maupin), from Theta; Caroline Holladay, Virginia Binford (Howard), Julia Barnes (Hudgins), Bertha Knapp, Mattie Brown, Mary Tyler (Smith), Isabel Walker, and Helen Baker, from Iota, the hostess chapter. That the grand president, Mrs. Davis, was not there "was a great disappointment to all." And thus ended the Jamestown-Zeta Tau Alpha Day.

## FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The first chapter west of the Mississippi was hostess to the fourth biennial convention, June 11-13, 1908, in Fayetteville, Arkansas. The first meeting, an open one, was called to order by Martha Wood (Hillman), Epsilon, and invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Dr. Thompson. Ruby Gibson (Turlay) gave the address of welcome which was followed by a response from the grand president, whose message, we read, "was just another inspiration from her, our guiding star which has so



THE ZETA CHAIN AT THE 1908 CONVENTION

triumphantly led us on through our years of fight . . . . enriched with the highest ideals of nobleness, strength and fidelity." We can understand the emotion of the convention when we learn that this proved to be the farewell address of Bruce Houston (Davis), who announced her decision to retire from the presidency. Speaking of the past, visioning the future for the educational advancement of women, as well as of the fraternity, she said, in part:

In turning over the duties of the position, I do so with a most earnest prayer that the future may be as prolific of accomplishment as have the past eight years during which I have attended four national conventions . . . . I believe they will be. This is a growing age, more than ever the age of intelligence, of fraternity, and of loving kindness. There could be no more striking proof of it than in the growth of the higher education of women, and as one of its attendant phases, the sororities, of which ours is, in my judgment, the perfect flower.

Since our last convention, two chapters, Alpha and Eta, have ceased to exist, but we are sustained by the knowledge that the love and loyalty of the girls are no less ours. Such changes are common in the history of every sorority, and while they are accompanied with regret, it is not with a sense of despair, for in their time they accomplish much, and whatever does that in this world has justified its creation, even though the hand of time has erased it.

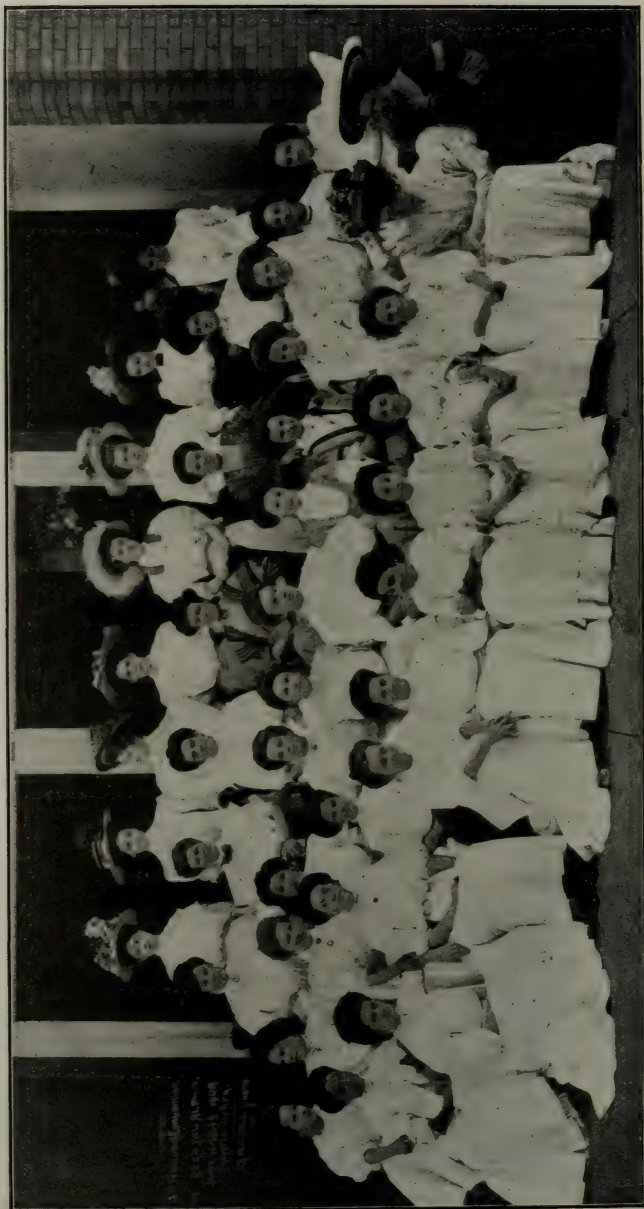
There is ground for much hope in this first convention held on this side of the great commercial pathway. It is significant of the greatness of the great Southwest, of the growth of its culture and learning, of the increase in its educational institutions, and of the westward wending of the star of empire.

Who knows but that the next convention may be held in sight of the flashing waters of the great Pacific, no more boundless than our own sea of hope. The thing will not be long deferred, and I sincerely hope that it may be accorded me to be there . . . . it will be a . . . . realization of my perennial belief that some time our great sorority will extend its metes and bounds from strand to strand, across the marvelous length and breadth of the most wonderful land the world has known.

The convention song was followed by the address of Dr. C. H. Brough, of the faculty of the University of Arkansas. In referring to the past and the substantial growth of Zeta Tau Alpha he "complimented the Grand Chapter on its wisdom in establishing chapters only in stronger institutions. . . ."

All grand officers were present except Mary Stuart (Stentz), vice-president, and Olive Hinman, historian. Official delegates were: Mary Ella Welsh (Hardin), and Ethel Cruse (Mouton),





THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1908

Beta; Delta, none; Martha Wood (Hillman), Epsilon; Alice Perkins (Warren), Zeta; Theta, none;<sup>9</sup> Margaret Levy, (Feuille), Kappa; and Kate Lee Coltrane, Lambda. Forty-five names are found listed in the convention account.

With all entrance requirements fully met the president recommended that the Intersorority Conference be petitioned in the fall. The acceptance of this recommendation constituted the convention's outstanding accomplishment. Mrs. Davis, who had been working toward this end for years, was appointed to take charge of the formal petitioning, with Alice Lake assisting.

The president reported that all petitions since last convention had been rejected because they did not conform to the high standard set by the fraternity, and that Iota's charter had been recalled.

Other convention moves and accepted recommendations included: adoption of an official coat of arms;<sup>10</sup> a fraternity grip; selection of a new pledge pin; recognition of only the medium sized badge. Other committees were appointed to design and have printed alumnæ charters, select a place to secure robes, pennants, colors, etc., to design membership certificates, to arrange a Founders' Day program (October 25 had been chosen as the official day); to submit a whistle, yell, banner, signal, and a new motto. The present day whistle and bugle call were adopted at this time. Our use of the word "fraternity" was reiterated. Examinations (sent sealed to her) were to be given by the chapter president and then sent to Grand Chapter for grading. Marks were to be published in *Themis*.

*Themis* was given attention, with the result that each outgoing member was assessed for two years' subscription.<sup>11</sup> For the first time convention created the office of business manager of the official magazine and elected an incumbent.<sup>12</sup> Intersorority Conference reports for each active and alumnæ chapter were authorized. Eligibility of all members of a petitioning local for initiation into Zeta Tau Alpha was affirmed. Two types of alumnæ chapters were instituted, one in which there were at least four resident members; the other, a corresponding chapter where rounds of letters replaced personal meetings. At this time an-

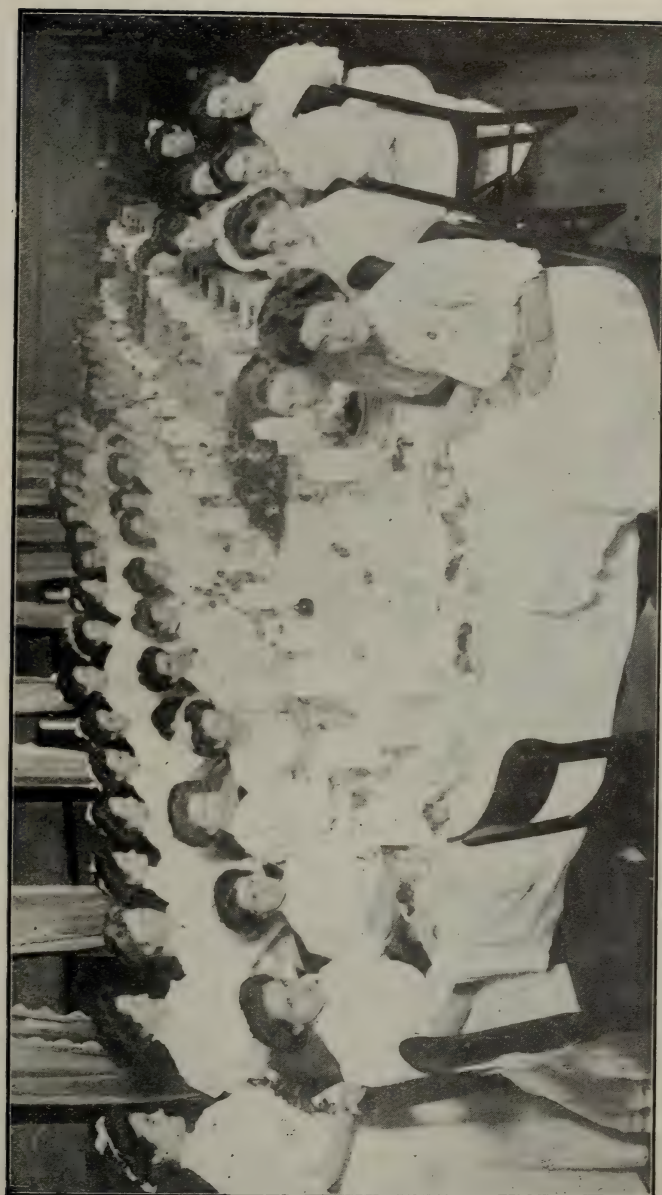
other change was made in the organization of Grand Chapter, and the offices of vice-president and editor were combined.

Grand officers elected were: president, May Agness Hopkins; vice-president-editor, Grace Jordan (Cook); secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer, Lillian Baird (Bradley); historian, Lorena B. Mason. Mary Patrick was elected business manager.

Passing on to the social phase, "when the first train bearing convention delegates pulled into Fayetteville somewhere in the wee sma' hours of a moonlight night . . . . Epsilon was there to greet us with . . . . the rousing bugle call for which she is famous." Zeta Tau Alpha was honored at the annual dance of the Sigma Chi fraternity June 10. Martha Wood (Hillman) and Clark Hillman, Sigma Chi, headed the receiving line, and nearly two hundred guests were welcomed. Panhellenic courtesy was reflected the next night in a reception given by Chi Omega<sup>13</sup> at the home of Mrs. Frank Hall. Mrs. A. H. Purdue, Chi Omega's president, was in the receiving line. A garden party was given at the home of Mrs. John N. Tillman, wife of the president of the University. The convention banquet, held that evening at the Washington Hotel, found covers laid for sixty-five. "From an artistic standpoint it was a big success, but the spirit of happy comradeship which each received and gave back again, made the occasion as warm and glowing as if a crown had been starred with jewels. A banquet may be a mere banquet anywhere, but here every heart was girt in an armor of gray and blue, and protected by a golden shield," ran an early account. "On menus of white, tied with blue cords, was emblazoned an artistic monogram Z T A in blue and gray tints." A place reserved for the toast list and autographs proved an interesting feature. Irene Stockton (Thibault), who had previously won a reputation as an after-dinner speaker, presided. Toasts were responded to as follows:

Our Honored Guests .....	Lexie Bell, Epsilon
Our Hostess Chapter .....	Ethel Cruse, Beta
To Alpha, Our Mother.....	Daisy Wade, Zeta
When Good Fellows Get Together.....	Alice Perkins, Zeta





FOURTH CONVENTION BANQUETERS

To Our Absent Sisters.....	Margaret Levy, Kappa
To the Adams of our Eden.....	Lucile Miles, Delta
The Old to the New.....	May Agness Hopkins, Kappa
The 1910 Convention .....	Kate Coltrane, Lambda
Until We Meet Again.....	Jean Weld, Epsilon

Prose and poetry, the sweetly solemn and the very gay. Then when the last toast had been given, the last health drunk, they stood with joined hands and the "Auld Lang Syne" of the fraternity rang out. As "the dying flowers were beginning to send out their heavy perfume and the candles were beginning to sputter in their silver sconces" the fourth convention banquet ended.

A farewell reception, the courtesy of Mrs. A. B. Kell and Mrs. McAdams, at the home of Mrs. McAdams the next afternoon, was followed by a dance given by the Ozark Club, complimentary to Zeta Tau Alpha.

Before final adjournment the fraternity attempted, in so far as it was possible to put into a material token, the love, respect, and gratitude that every member held for the retiring president. A ring with a monogram, Z T A, outlined in diamonds, was presented to Bruce Houston (Davis), "our guiding star through our years of fight."

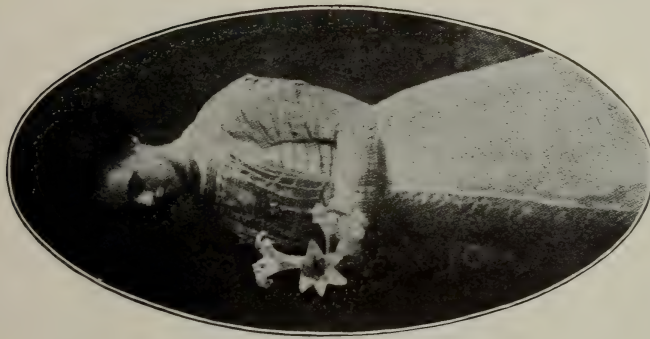
The invitation of Kappa and Lambda to hold the next convention in Galveston, Texas, was accepted.

#### FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Arkansas had set a high standard in hospitality, but Galveston, "The Oleander City" of Texas, the scene of the Fifth Biennial Convention, June 16-18, 1910, rose admirably to the occasion with the local press commenting that "it is indeed an honor of which the city of Galveston is duly proud, to have the delegates from . . . all over the United States . . . assemble in this city." And thereupon everything was done to make this conclave, the first one held after the admission of Zeta Tau Alpha into the National Panhellenic Conference, February 25, 1909, a memorable one. Kappa and Lambda were the hostess chapters.



MAY AGNESS HOPKINS  
*Grand President*



MARY LOUISE PATRICK  
*Grand Treasurer*



CLAIR WOODRUFF (BUGG)  
*Grand Secretary*

#### AN INTERESTING TRIUMVIRATE

Mary Louise Patrick became grand treasurer upon the resignation of Lillian Baird Bradley in 1909, but she had been business manager of *Themis* since 1908. The three officers, pictured above from their 1908 photographs, served together for eleven years uninterruptedly, thus establishing a record that still stands.



The first session, held in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, was presided over by the president "whose words of welcome made all the visiting sisters feel perfectly at home." Speakers were Margaret Levy (Feuille), Kappa, who gave the opening address on "The Advantages of Being a Fraternity Girl," and Professor W. E. Metzenthin, of the University of Texas, on the topic, "The Fraternity Girl in Athletics." The twelve years of the fraternity were reviewed by the president, while fraternity songs and solos by Agnes Kirkland (Hall) and Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Beta, comprised the musical features. Then, reads the record of those days, "a number of local friends of the delegates among the sterner sex . . . appeared upon the scene and amid the strains of music a reception and dance completed the morning's activity."

All grand officers were present except Mrs. Davis. It will immediately be noticed that in the interim between convention two resignations had been received. Mary Patrick was appointed treasurer, and Bruce Houston Davis (not long allowed to stay in retirement) was appointed historian. The official delegates were: Hellen Patrick (Cruse), Beta; Jeannette McMurray, Delta; Kathleen Tillman (Shaver), Epsilon; Leonora Graves (Otts) and Frances Graves, Zeta; Ethel Charnock, Theta; Helen Baker, Iota; Allie Barcus, Lambda; Virginia Bedford (Thorn-ton), Kappa; Helen Parker (Sweeny) and Isabel Shepard, Mu; Lulu Cook (Connel); and Clara Belle Senn, Nu.

Motions passed, and high lights of reports<sup>14</sup> included: final adoption of an official pledge pin; the official flag;<sup>15</sup> acceptance of Mrs. Davis' history thus far; appointment of an extension committee (with Helen Baker, Iota Chapter, chairman); appointment of an alumnae secretary (Ethel Cruse (Mouton), Beta-Kappa); official consideration of amalgamation with Delta Zeta,<sup>16</sup> authorization of a secret publication and appointment of a committee to select a Greek name and a new secret motto; the decision to use white and black balls in voting, and the agreement to penalize members who failed to vote without good reason. Three new charters<sup>17</sup> had been granted between conventions. It was decided that colors should be worn by all chapters on the



THE GRAND CHAPTER ELECTED IN 1910

day a new chapter was installed. Decision of an explanatory phrase disposed finally of the then important issue of the initiation oath (whether or not it was too binding), under discussion at the previous convention as well as this one. With the exception



ETHEL CRUSE (MOUTON)

When she was elected Alumnæ  
Chairman.

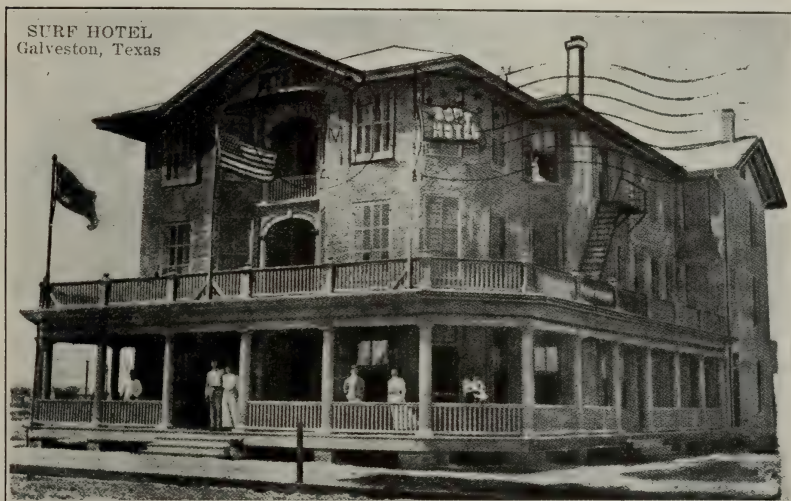
of the Founders' Day program<sup>18</sup> and the printing of the membership certificates<sup>19</sup> all previous convention legislation was reported carried out. Chapter report cards were voted. *Themis*, advanced between conventions to the stage of securing second class mailing rights, had added a fourth number, the July issue. Grand Chapter dues for alumnæ were reduced from three dollars to two, the latter sum to include a subscription to *Themis*. Examinations (held by the grand president), were to be given alternate years instead of yearly, and a demit was made a necessity for an official transfer. For trans-

gression of rules one company was dropped as official jeweler. The initiation ceremony was given consideration, and a decision reached to revise it and make it uniform. The constitution and ritual were also to be revised. Another change in the executive management of the fraternity was made with the combination of the offices of grand treasurer and business manager, and the separation of the offices of vice-president and editor. May Hopkins, the president, was elected official delegate to the coming National Panhellenic Conference to be held in Chicago in September.

Grand officers elected were: president, May Agness Hopkins; vice-president, Grace Jordan (Cook); secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer and business manager, Mary L. Patrick; historian, Bruce Houston Davis; editor, Margaret Levy (Feuille).



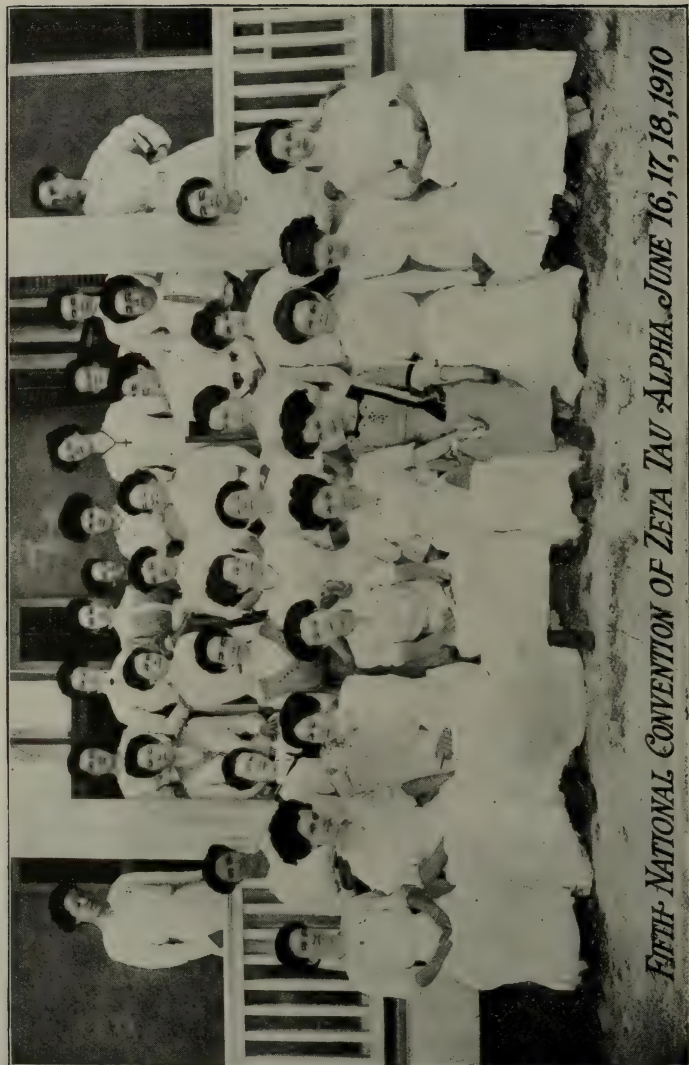
Socially this convention stands unique in masculine attention, which, if press reports and official records are correct, amounted almost to enthusiastic devotion. We read of "the tireless efforts in our behalf, of the young men of the Texas University medical department and their friends, especially of Alpha Kappa Kappa,<sup>20</sup> of which our grand president is an honorary member," and we find the reason for their zeal in the last few words. The president's "fraternity brothers" were doing their utmost (with



THE SURF HOTEL, GALVESTON, TEXAS

"You may look old later but you looked grand and beautiful to the Zeta Tau Alpha girls in 1910. And you gave us the happiest time yet." Thus runs the sentiments found in the personal memory book of May Agness Hopkins. She added, "it was like a big house party. The hotel had not been opened yet so was leased for convention and the Zetas were the first and only guests at the time."

obvious enjoyment and enthusiasm), to assist her in entertaining her sisters, and at the end of each business session a row of gallant medical students stood waiting to take the Zeta Tau Alphas away to some new diversion. Following the first morning open session there was a luncheon at the Surf Hotel, the headquarters for the delegates. A moonlight launch ride over the bay and around Galveston harbor concluded the busy day. Friday night they



THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

were "entertained at the Surf Bathing Pavilion with a reception and dance, by the young men of Galveston," and Saturday afternoon a surf party was held, at which the masculine guard was present. The convention banquet took place that night in the parlors of the Hotel Surf. In honor of the hostess state, the table was arranged in the form of a large T, and palms and ferns, brightened by sprays of oleander, paid tribute to Galveston. The picture unfolds as we read of the occasion—an orchestra playing from a hidden nook, delegates delighted with souvenir stick pins from Fetting, the official jeweler, and with the artistic gray leather souvenir programs, cunningly contrived for autographs, presented by the new official publisher, George Banta. There were menu cards upon which appeared the new coat of arms; lovely ladies; and the toasts, with Margaret Levy (Feuille) as toastmistress, were:

Our President .....	Mrs. J. L. Bugg
When Greek Meets Greek.....	Jeanette McMurray
Our Infant Sisters .....	Leonora Graves
A Prophet in a Strange Land.....	Isabel Shepard
The Adamless Garden of Eden.....	Hellen Patrick
Zeta Tau Alpha Début in National Panhellenic..	Zoie Nesbit
Extension .....	Helen Baker
Auf Wiedersehen .....	Lulu Cooke

The sound of the surf, the caress of the sea breeze, the glimmer of the eerie southern moon through open windows, its silver light softly covering the banks of palm and oleander—all these were memories that remained; happier hours to be recalled in the darker days that come to every life.

Old Point Comfort, Virginia, was selected as the next convention site.

#### SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

That the selection of Old Point Comfort, Virginia, as the meeting place of the Sixth Biennial Convention, June 26-28, 1912, "not only gives us an opportunity to visit places of historical interest, but also, in a measure, resolves a duty we owe to the cradle of our fraternity," was the representative thought throughout the fraternity. For "not since Zeta Tau Alpha



assumed the proportions of a national fraternity, has the convention been held with a Virginia chapter as the hostess." The convention was accordingly generally proclaimed as a homecoming.<sup>21</sup> Attendance results fully vindicated the choice, and the register revealed the largest number so far ever recorded. Four Founders, Frances Yancey Smith, Alice Welsh, Helen Crafford and Maud Jones (Horner), lent an atmosphere of inspiration by their presence, and after a two days' preliminary Grand Chapter meeting, the convention opened most auspiciously at the Hotel Chamberlain.<sup>22</sup>



HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN, OLD POINT COMFORT,  
VIRGINIA

Scene of the Sixth Convention. It was later destroyed  
by fire.

The speaker for the open meeting, introduced by Helen Becker (Ellis), Delta, was Dr. H. C. Lipscomb, of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who talked on "A Woman's Liberal Education; What Should the Fraternity Offer?" After the appointment of convention committees the meeting was resolved into an informal reception.

Business sessions were presided over by the president, by whom was seated the first grand president. All grand officers except Mrs. Davis were present, and official delegates were: Emmette Matthews (Garner) and Jewel Davis (Galloway),



THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Beta;<sup>23</sup> Frances Klase (Hady), Delta; Ruth Barrett (Fox), Epsilon; Mary Hardin (McCown), Zeta; Daisy Lee Ramsey (Clark), Theta; Frances Clay, Lambda; Grace Cannady (McCann) and Niena Isherwood (Henley), Mu; Frances Davis (Bradley), Nu; Fanny Hunter (Taylor), Xi; Phoebe Laing (Moseley) and Leta Coleman (Hosch), Omicron; Lucille Flournoy (Truitt), Pi; Eva Mosher (Brown), Rho; Carrie Kyle (Baldwin), Alpha Alumnæ; Isabel Walker, Iota Alumnæ; Mary Simpson (Chenault), Lynchburg Alumnæ. Kappa and Sigma were unrepresented. Greetings were received from many absent members and from Delta Delta Delta and Alpha Phi.

To insure a uniform initiation ceremony the interesting convention custom of model initiation was instituted with Edna Cannady (Gibson), recommended by Mu, as the first Grand Chapter initiate.

Convention greeted three new chapters,<sup>24</sup> but the attempt to reinstall Iota was reported a failure because of the hostility of the Richmond College president toward fraternities. That a large number of petitions from secondary schools and seminaries had been rejected, also one formal petition from a ranking college, was made known. That the time was fast approaching when consideration of division of the fraternity chapters into districts would be propitious, was predicted in the report of Mrs. Davis.

Legislation covered: Institution of the Scholarship Endowment Fund with a National Charity Day to contribute toward its maintenance, and a *Themis* Endowment Fund;<sup>25</sup> creation of the office of Traveling Secretary;<sup>26</sup> the stipulation that Fetting manufacture only the regulation (medium) size badge, and that the official jeweler submit to Grand Chapter designs for patroness and alumnæ rings; appointment of committees to add the dove and olive branch to the charter, and to draft a secret motto; authorization of an official explanation of the banner; adoption of a Pledge Book for each chapter and issuance of Grand Chapter installation announcement cards. Revision of the Constitution and Ritual<sup>27</sup> was authorized, to be printed separately for the first time. Official robes were adopted and placed under the



supervision of Dr. Hopkins;<sup>28</sup> silver, rather than gold, was chosen for the pledge pins, and each chapter was given the privilege of deciding its own initiation fee. A form for a Founders' Day program was voted, and each active chapter was required to furnish its alumnæ with a full report once a year. Establishment of alumnæ chapters was urged, as was also the printing of alumnæ charters. Annual examinations were returned to, and the rule allowing individual chapter flowers was nullified. A secret bulletin, to be issued twice a year by Grand Chapter, was officially sanctioned.

Amalgamation with Delta Zeta was officially dropped. Financial conditions were reported greatly improved.

Grand officers elected were: president, Dr. May Agness Hopkins; vice-president, Helen Baker; secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer and business manager, Mary L. Patrick; editor, Margaret Levy (Feuille); [exchange editor, Mary Hardin (McCown)<sup>29</sup>]; historian, Bruce Houston (Davis); traveling inspector,<sup>26</sup> Rose Nelson (Hughes).

Socially this conclave<sup>30</sup> was marked by graceful formality and dignity. An informal reception was held at the hotel Tuesday evening; there was a launch party the next night, followed by a reception-dance Thursday evening, "the only social function for which beautiful invitations [had] been issued to outsiders," and at which "gold lace and uniforms from Fortress Monroe were much in evidence." At the formal banquet the following evening Cornelia Magill (Whittet), Delta, acted as toastmistress, and the following toasts were pledged:

To Our Founders .....	Margaret Levy
The Other Greeks .....	Janie Simpson, Delta
The Oleander City .....	Fanny Hunter, Xi
The Old Dominion .....	Leta Coleman, Omicron
The National Panhellenic .....	Lucile Flournoy, Pi
Auf Wiedersehen .....	Isabel Walker

"The surprise of the evening came, however, when Sister Magill arose and gracefully presented to Dr. Hopkins the gift of the convention, a silver loving cup. There were mists in a great many eyes when Dr. Hopkins accepted the offering with a

beautifully simple word of thanks: 'Like the child you have all seen at its first Christmas tree, I am too full of the wonder of it to tell you what I feel,' she said."

The adjourned convention left Old Point Comfort by the steamer *Pocahontas*, and thus the members had another day together. The location of the next convention was left open.

#### GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(JELICO, TENNESSEE—1913)

The first official Grand Chapter meeting held between the years of conventions, and not as a preliminary to the convention, was called September 1-5, 1913, at the home of Bruce Houston (Davis), in Jellico, Tennessee. The principal business was the filling of two offices on Grand Chapter, following the resignations of the inspector and editor. Gladys Ayland (Glade), Mu, was appointed National Inspector, Mary Wyatt Galbraith, Zeta, became the new editor, and Rose Nelson (Hughes) accepted the work of alumnae officer. Postponement of convention until Exposition year (1915) was discussed. The advisability of giving alumnae chapters some definite work to do for the fraternity was outlined, and several appointments for specific phases approved. Letters outlining this work were sent to the various alumnae chapters soon after this meeting by Rose Nelson (Hughes). Other current fraternity problems were discussed, including revision of the constitution and by-laws. Another important decision was that "after January, 1915, Zeta Tau Alpha shall bid no girl who has belonged to a high school fraternity."

Grand Officers present were: president, Dr. May Agness Hopkins; vice-president, Helen Baker; secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer and business manager, Mary L. Patrick; historian, Bruce Houston (Davis).

Teas, picnics, a reception and a musicale gave the visitors a delightful social time, and the account shows that "the folk of Jellico . . . gathered to do them honor." Indeed the little Tennessee town was most hospitable, a compliment to Mrs. Davis and her fraternity.

## SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

"By the sparkling waters of the Pacific," under the blue skies of Sunny California, the hostesses radiating hospitality as delightful as the climate, the seventh biennial convention<sup>31</sup> was held July 7-13, 1915, at the Hotel Virginia, Long Beach, California, Xi Chapter entertaining. The general keynote was one of intensive, rather than extensive growth, and in accomplish-



GRAND CHAPTER AT THE 1915 CONVENTION

Helen Baker, Clair Woodruff (Bugg), Gladys Ayland (Glade), Dr. Hopkins, Mary Galbraith, Mary Patrick.

ment, while "preserving the splendid traditions of our Founders, they yet established new customs and instituted new rulings worthy of becoming traditional."

At the open meeting the address of welcome was given by Dr. Hopkins, whose subject was: "The Place of the Fraternity in Each Member's Life." Mrs. Thomas Stowell, senior patroness of Xi, spoke on "The Fraternity," and musical selections were



given by Pauline Fredenburg (Bathrick) and Norma Rockhold Robbins. A reception followed.

Alice Gill (Benton), at the first business session, extended Xi's hearty welcome to all visiting Zeta Tau Alphas, and Dr. Hopkins talked on, "How We Are to Seek the Noblest." Grand officers present at the convention were: president, Dr. Hopkins; vice-president, Helen Baker; secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer, Mary Patrick; editor, Mary Wyatt Galbraith; inspector, Gladys Ayland (Glade). Delegates and other visitors listed were: Beta, Dell O'Neal (Hart); Delta, Julia Coe (Rose) and Carrie Lewis (James); Epsilon, Goodwin Tipton (Cargile) and Zella Bryan (de Barard); Zeta, Leo Griffin (Spafford), Helen Chevannes (Hunter), Grace Rogers (Gardner); Theta, Edith Baker (Helmick); Kappa, Pansy Lawhon (Swearingen), Fern Wueste (Ennis), Celeste Brown (Gough); Lambda, Frances Gillett (David), Ruth Percy (Berrey); Mu, Carol Tabor (McCann), Louise Foster, Elsie Dalton (McGee), Mabel Wadlow (Willard), Julia Pierce (Blain); Nu, Katrina Brown (James), Lessie Reynolds (Hammack); Xi, Bertha Bond (Johnson), Ethelynne Smith, Camille Moore (Wade), Ruby Poggi (Decius), Gladys Kalliwoda (White), Mildred Snowden (Smith), Mary Chaffee (Riggins), Rachel Graves (Smith), Maude Funk (Thurston); Omicron, no delegate; Rho, Esther Curry; Sigma, Neva Dennison; Tau, Louise Bradford (Dillavou) and Bessie Fuller; Upsilon, Kathryn Sweetzer (Schneider), Lillian Walton (Whitney), Rivera Boyd, Nell Long (Worth), Eleanor Jackson; El Paso Alumnæ, Violet Aitken (Locke); Elsinor Shelton, Margaret Levy (Feuille), Mona Frank (Strain), Milda Connolly (Smith), Mabel O'Connor (Blackshear); Los Angeles Alumnæ, Mary Poggi (Richley), Eva Summers (Schauer), Mildred Wheeler (Miles), Maida Wellborn (Roether), Alice Gill (Benton), Ethel Underwood (Campbell), Lois Shidler (Griffith), Lorilla Brentner (Chaffee), Sue Carpenter (Earl), Mrs. Carolyn Wilcutt, Helenita Lieberg; Millikin Alumnæ, Verle Freyburger, Fern Parr (Wilkin); San Antonio Alumnæ, Ruth Newell Edenbor-



THE SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

ough (Maverick); Little Rock Alumnæ, Agnes Robinson (Herd).

Legislatively the convention was an ambitious one. Constitutional amendments and general recommendations accepted included: adoption of a revised reading of the membership clause which pointed out and stressed that Zeta Tau Alphas are eligible only to honorary and professional fraternities; adoption of triennial rather than biennial conventions, thus automatically extending all grand offices to a period of three years; conferring on the grand president the power to call Grand Chapter meetings; the placing of annual fraternity examinations (to be given at the time of inspection) under the office of the vice-president, to whom was given complete charge of all alumnæ work; formal constitutional adoption of April 1 as National Day, official fines placed, and the convention fund strengthened by a designated portion of each initiation fee. Annual dues for active and alumnæ chapter members were fixed at \$2.50, with \$1.50 credited to the *Themis* fund and \$1.00 to the general fund. The initiation fee was raised from \$10 to \$12, but this sum entitled the initiate to *Themis* for one year, plus two years after leaving college. The alumnæ honor ring was adopted, and a chapter guard for the badge was authorized. The use of more than two kinds of stones in a badge was prohibited. The badge contract was again given to Fetting and Company. It was voted to adopt a fraternity calendar and a Code of Ethics; to publish the directory, after convention, in book form, independent of *Themis*, the sale to active members being compulsory. In order to publish as good a magazine as possible the subscription price of *Themis* was raised. The editor's file was to be bound, and it was stipulated that the cost of each volume must hereafter come within the receipts for the year.<sup>32</sup> Julia Pierce (Blain), Mu, was appointed official banner maker. A court of appeal, to settle chapter difficulties, was created, and a charter was granted to the *C.I.C. Club*, of the University of Pittsburgh.<sup>33</sup> Rho's ritualistic service<sup>34</sup> for alumnæ chapters was adopted and alumnæ groups<sup>35</sup> were granted the use of ritualistic equipment. Committees were appointed to take charge of the newly authorized information blanks; to submit an appropriate service for Founders' Day (October 14 was selected as the official



date), and to add the dove and olive branch to the charter. A secret motto was rejected. Millikin Alumnæ announced that they were working on the new song book.

Convention adopted the honor ring and the first awards were announced.<sup>36</sup> The method hereafter to be followed in conferring these rings was also decided upon. Vyrna Welch, recommended by Tau, and Myra Shaw (Rogers), recommended by Xi, were the Grand Chapter initiates.

Greetings were received from many absent members, and Alpha Phi fraternity, while flowers came from Alpha Chi Omega, Pi Beta Phi, and Alpha Omicron Pi.

Grand officers elected were: president, Dr. May Agness Hopkins; vice-president, Fanny Hunter (Taylor); secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer, Mary L. Patrick; inspector, Gladys Ayland (Glade); editor, Agatha Boyd (Adams); historian, Ruth Edenborough (Maverick).

The next convention was planned for 1918 in Asheville, North Carolina.

While business sessions are the *raison d'être* of any convention, the most cherished memories are those of the enduring friendships formed through the fraternity bond. These friendships stand out brightly in the panorama of events in a kaleidoscopic week; they are rainbow hued in retrospection. In a state where natural beauty abounded "the highbrows from Boston, the bluebloods from Virginia, the delightful little southern girls with their charmin' accent, and the wild and woolly westerners" played with as much energy as they worked. A plunge party, Wednesday, July 7, started off with a bathing parade led by Dr. Hopkins, who secured a prize for military bearing, sharing honors with Mildred Snowden (Smith) and Ethelynn Smith who were voted the most graceful in appearance and the most picturesque, respectively. After this aquatic gambol a dance was held in the hotel, where "figures breathlessly whirled through the measures of the aëroplane on the ballroom floor." The blue waters again called, and a boating party the next evening enjoyed the languorous luxury of a sumptuous supper served on board. A reception and dance followed the next night, while Saturday evening was given over to the convention musicale and dancing. Our

traditional Stunt Night was originated at this convention, its début being a complete success, and much hilarity arose from clever hits made at the expense of some of the proposed convention measures. Chapters participating in this entertainment were Tau, Boston Alumnæ, Kappa, Mu, Nu, Epsilon, Xi, and Los Angeles Alumnæ. Far from the land where white violets grow, dark blue cornflowers were substituted with striking effect at the formal banquet held Tuesday night. A profusion of gray and blue tulle accented the fraternity color note. Souvenir pins from Fetting and hat pins from the T. V. Allen Company were the favors. Ethelynne Smith, introduced by Bertha Bond (Johnson), was the toastmistress, and toasts were as follows:

The Wearers of the Shield.....	Maida Wellborn, Xi
The Crown .....	Pansy Lawhon, Kappa
The Shield .....	Gladys Ayland
Zeta Tau Alpha Seek the Noblest.....	Nell Long, Upsilon
The Jewels .....	Mary Galbraith
Themis .....	Louise Bradford, Tau
The Last Two Links in the Mystic Chain.....	May Agness Hopkins

In conclusion, Louise Bradford (Dillavou) and Verle Freyburger, Tau, accompanied by Myra Shaw (Rogers), sang a group of new fraternity songs.

#### GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(DALLAS, TEXAS, 1917)

A Grand Chapter meeting, preparatory to the then planned 1918 convention, was held June 18-25, 1917, in Dallas, Texas. Since the last convention resignations had been received from the inspector and historian. Gladys Ayland (Glade), who resigned from the inspectorship, had been appointed historian, and Julia Coe (Rose), Delta-Omega, had been selected for the office of inspector. Grand officers present at this meeting were: president, Dr. May Agness Hopkins; vice-president, Fanny Hunter (Taylor); secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer, Mary L. Patrick; historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade); inspector, Julia Coe (Rose). The editor, Agatha Boyd (Adams), was absent.<sup>37</sup>

Proposed constitutional amendments were discussed, and several recommendations passed for presentation at the national convention. The office of keeper of pins, with accompanying rules and regulations for badges, was recommended. Selection of the grand president to act as official representative at all interfraternity affairs was important because prior to this there had been no specific provision designating the president as the official N.P.C. delegate, except by convention appointment or election. The duties of the inspector were definitely worded, and the editorial status of *Themis* was discussed, an action being decided upon. An installation trunk was authorized and was later secured by Dr. Hopkins. The People's State Bank in Farmville, Virginia, was given the fraternity account.

Expressing the deep regret and loss of the entire fraternity, Grand Chapter drew up appropriate resolutions upon the passing of Mary Wyatt Galbraith.

The social features were: A reception at the hotel, an afternoon party at the country club, and other informal gatherings.

#### GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 1918)

Substituting for convention might well be the title for the next Grand Chapter meeting held July 2-7, 1918, at the Del Prado Hotel in Chicago, Illinois. Meeting the exigencies of war times, it was different in every way, and will probably remain so in the records of the fraternity.

By unanimous chapter vote the convention scheduled for this year had been postponed. The president was even then preparing for medical service in France, and all personal programs centered on war work and conservation; but the work of the fraternity had to go on, too. In this emergency it was decided to proceed as usual, collect the long lists of recommendations that normally would go to convention, assemble them and present them to chapters for consideration. However, instead of voting through their representatives at convention, their decisions on each measure were sent to Grand Chapter. Thus armed with the



votes representing the views and wishes of the fraternity, a little band of four women met to carry on, in so far as it was possible, the work of a national convention.

For this period they were given the "power to act," but beautifully cognizant of the responsibilities this trust entailed, they reported that "we did not consider that to mean any powers outside those regularly vested in us, except in a few cases of necessity,<sup>38</sup> and incorporating in the constitution those amendments which carried by your vote. We did not feel that we had been given the power to change the pledge pin or make any innovations."<sup>39</sup>

In the absence of Dr. Hopkins, the vice-president, Fanny Hunter (Taylor), took over the duties of the president. Other grand officers present were: treasurer, Mary L. Patrick; historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade); and editor, Christine Bertholas (Olsen).

Constitutional amendments in the briefest résumé, accepted by Grand Chapter and the active chapters through this meeting, included: an exact definition of the legislative and executive bodies of the fraternity (the convention and Grand Chapter, respectively), with a clear setting forth of the powers and duties of each, and the members comprising each group;<sup>40</sup> the use of Greek letters in proper sequence for naming new chapters; the disposition of the effects of inactive chapters; the addition of final and explanatory statements in cases of expulsion. A committee, composed of Mary L. Patrick, chairman, assisted by Julia Coe (Rose) and Christine Bertholas (Olsen), was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws according to correct parliamentary form for submission to the next convention.

A new form for *alumnæ* organization calling for districts, and the selection of district *alumnæ* secretaries, all working under the jurisdiction of the vice-president, was outlined by Fanny Hunter (Taylor). It was accepted. Since the work of the vice-president was increased by the addition of the duties of the president, she was given the privilege of appointing an *alumnæ* secretary to take charge of this work.<sup>41</sup>

Tau Alumnæ Chapter, under the direction of Verle Freyburger, was given charge of the secret publication which was to be edited each month by Julia Coe (Rose), the inspector.

A charter was granted to the petitioning group at Iowa Wesleyan, and further motions called for: the alteration of the inspection blanks; the future plan that Zeta Tau Alpha as a national act as hostess at convention;<sup>42</sup> the purchase of hand books for all grand officers and new chapters; the use of the coat of arms in the initiation service, replacing the small shield and symbols on the charter with the official coat of arms; requiring a loan fund contribution from each chapter on April 1; allowing \$2.50 of the initiation fee to serve as that year's Grand Chapter dues for the initiate. Clair Woodruff (Bugg) was made chairman of the committee to draft the fraternity Code of Ethics, and the gift of a white Bible to all new chapters was authorized. Ethel Rollins (Harrison), Mu, was appointed official banner maker.<sup>43</sup>

At this time we find first mention of the possibility of remunerated officers contained in the suggestion that the inspector be given a salary, but "upon careful investigation of the finances of the fraternity it was found that there were not sufficient funds to pay an inspector any sum that would make any difference to one that would be fitted to do the work." Thus the matter ended for the time being.

Grand Chapter's resolution, drawn up at this time and sent to Dr. Hopkins on the eve of her departure for France is given in Chapter XV.

The only social event was an informal luncheon to which several city alumnæ were invited.

#### EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The armistice had been signed the year before, and a return to the normality of regular convention sessions became the aim of the fraternity as soon as conditions permitted. The Eighth National Convention,<sup>44</sup> with Tau as the hostess chapter, held August 3-9, 1919, at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois,

sounded the note that reassembled members and interests widely scattered by the war.

A late train prevented Fanny Hunter (Taylor), acting president for the past twelve months, from presiding, consequently Dr. Hopkins, recently returned from France, took charge of the opening meeting. Violet Mattes (Woare), representing Tau Chapter, welcomed the assembly to Illinois. Grand officers present were: president, Dr. Hopkins; vice-president (acting president during Dr. Hopkins' absence), Fanny Hunter (Taylor); secretary, Clair Woodruff (Bugg); treasurer, Mary L. Patrick; historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade); inspector, Julia Coe (Rose); editor, Christine Bertholas (Olsen). Official delegates were: Lafrances Lewis (Campbell), Delta; Ernestine Bowden (Mabry), Zeta; Martha Rule (Beasley), Epsilon; Eva Neville (Laycock), Theta; Frances Bussey (Johns) and Christie Moore (Garwood), Kappa; Margaret Barcus and Helen Gillett (Neal), Lambda; Helen Volker and Hazel Lohmeyer (Windle), Mu; Willie May Lathram (Wefel), Nu; Helen Harrison, Xi; Shirley Brinkley (Strum), Omicron; Ednah Maynard (Abbott), Rho; Monita Franklin (Cox) and Catherine Eaton (Dicus), Sigma; Adeline Mattes (Koch) and Violet Mattes (Woare), Tau; Helen Kielsen, Upsilon; Estelle Warlick (Hillman) and Lota Leigh Draughton, Phi; Flora Hitzfeldt (Tesh), Chi; Sarah T. Morgan (Jackson), Omega; Maurine Hiatt (Roberts), Psi; Berdine Coles and Lucille Robertson, Alpha Alpha; Marion Holmes (Jones), Alpha Beta.

Few conventions have been more constructive in progressive, protective and far-seeing legislation, and perhaps the most important business transacted was the revision of the constitution and by-laws, as well as several valuable additions to the ritual. The new ruling governing amendments to the constitution and by-laws was passed at this meeting; instituting an important change. Previously no advance notice was necessary for any pending change or motion coming up at conventions; a motion could be submitted and carried in a single session without opportunity for reflective consideration and study. Seeing the dangers



from hasty action that might attach themselves to that system, convention wisely stipulated a necessary thirty-day notice previous to convention.<sup>45</sup>

Other results listed included: the adoption of a uniform accounting system to be selected by the finance committee; the bonding of the national treasurer; adoption of a definite scholarship standard for initiation and affiliation; authorization of annual examinations<sup>46</sup> and annual inspections; retention of the office of custodian of the badge<sup>47</sup> with duties separate from those of the grand secretary; requirement of chapter convention funds to defray the expenses of the alternate delegate; transfer of the compiling of the directory from the office of grand secretary to the office of the vice-president, this being done to relieve in some measure the pressure of work in the former's office. A more extensive and co-operative use of the Secret Letter was urged, and a subscription to *Themis*<sup>48</sup> was added as a requirement for alumnæ chapter membership.

The initiation fee was raised to \$15, \$4.00 to be credited to the National Convention Fund and \$3.50 to *Themis*, apportioned as usual. Commissions on pins and all interest not otherwise provided for were credited to the Scholarship Fund. Prices for the new directory were set at sixty cents for paper binding and seventy-five cents for cloth cover, with sales under the supervision of the grand treasurer. In order to insure publication of the song book each chapter was required to purchase twenty copies. A uniform binding for the secretary's and treasurer's books was adopted.

The action of the 1915 convention was rescinded in the decision to retain the charter in its present design, without any changes or additions. Clair Woodruff Bugg's *Code of Ethics* was adopted officially, and the inclusion of an honor ring in the contents of the installation trunk was authorized.

This convention recognized the official coat of arms<sup>49</sup> and permitted its use in college annuals and wherever practicable. However, on account of the size and the difficulty in outlining the cloud satisfactorily, the assembly approved the use of the coat

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## Zeta Tau Alpha Code of Ethics

Facing the social issues of the world today, we, the Zeta Tau Alphas, answering the challenge of the masses, affirm our belief:

1. That the first duty of a college woman is to know the community in which she lives that she may serve its greatest needs, that she may put her life into actual contact with other lives who need her.

2. That she is today a citizen of the world, that all countries are calling upon her for the best.

3. That to whom much is given, of her much is required.

4. That to live up to her privileges and responsibilities she needs to seek wisdom, the wisdom that gives understanding and all-round judgment, that releases all the abilities.

5. That to secure wisdom she must take her code of ethics from the teaching of Christ who taught that the one who would be greatest must be servant of all.

6. That the highest type of a college woman, such as we desire the Zeta Tau Alphas to be, should stand for the following principles, adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America:

a. For the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing laws.

b. For the fullest development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation.

c. For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

d. For equal rights and complete justice for all women in all stations of life.

7. That we, as Zeta Tau Alphas, should teach, both by precept and example, reverence for Zeta Tau Alpha ideals.

8. That a college woman only truly comes into her own, only knows the abundant life, when she consecrates her all to service for the Kingdom of God, wherein shall dwell righteousness.

CLAIR WOODRUFF BUGG, *Alpha*

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of arms in smaller size, in outline, for novelty purposes. Each chapter was hereafter required to own an official die. It was voted to copyright the badge, and attaching any other pin to a Zeta Tau Alpha badge was prohibited. Fetting was again retained as official jeweler. Appointment of a committee to submit designs at the next convention for membership certificates was decided upon.

A special campaign for extension was authorized, and a committee on extension appointed by the chair.<sup>50</sup> Five new chapters had been added since the last convention,<sup>51</sup> and a total membership of 1,800 was reported, as against 668 announced in California four years before.

Discussing rushing, convention went on record as believing that "since rushing is not in harmony with the standards of Zeta Tau Alpha, and certainly beneath the dignity and loyalty of Zeta Tau Alpha, each girl in the chapter put forth her best energy and use every influence to simplify Panhellenic rules."

The decision as to whether or not the services of a private secretary should be furnished the grand president was referred to the constitution committee.<sup>52</sup> (This discussion was apropos of the question of having a paid officer in the fraternity to handle the work in a Central Office, or furnish further help for the president.)

Because of the haste with which this convention had been called, Grand Chapter's action contrary to the constitution (in order that all chapters be officially represented) was, in this instance, approved.<sup>53</sup>

Convention authorized the publication in separate books of the constitution and by-laws, the ritual and all services, and stipulated that the initiation service be typewritten. The meaning of the word "vignette" was interpreted to be an explanation of the symbols.

One day was given over to an open meeting, with Miss Mary McDowell, resident head of the University Settlement of Chicago, as the principal speaker. Her subject was "The Social Service Ideals of an Educated Woman." Following Miss Mc-



Dowell, Dr. Hopkins talked on, "The Upbuilding of a Nobler and Purer Womanhood."

Grand officers elected were: president, Dr. Hopkins; vice-president, Fanny Hunter (Taylor); secretary, Helen Donaldson; treasurer, Ethel Charnock; inspector, Evelyn Callicutt; historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade); editor, Abbie Graham.

Selection of the place for the next convention was left to Grand Chapter, with the consent of the chapters.

Although this convention was essentially characterized by business achievements, the social side was not neglected. One night was devoted to an account by Dr. Hopkins of her work in France; the boatribe on Lake Michigan had to be given up because of a storm, but a picnic supper, sight-seeing and the theaters proved adequate last moment substitutes. Stunt Night was again enjoyed. At the model initiation Mrs. Mary Detrich, recommended by Mu, became a member of the fraternity. The concluding event was a banquet, held Friday evening in the Florentine room. Music was furnished by the Congress Hotel orchestra, and the feature of the evening was the introduction of two songs from the song book then in process of being compiled. Turquoise blue and steel gray were the colors carried out in the decorations, and the clever toastmistress for the evening was Martha McIntosh (Morrison), Tau. The formal toasts, founded on the Four-leafed Clover, were:

"One Is For Faith".....	Leo Griffiths
"And One Is for Hope".....	Ethel Charnock
"One Is for Love You Know".....	Christine Bertholas
"And God Put Another In for Luck".....	Lucille Robertson

Delightful impromptu speeches were given by Dr. Hopkins, Clair Woodruff (Bugg), Mary Louise Patrick, Dr. Susan Offutt, Shirley Brinkley (Strum), Gladys Ayland (Glade), and others. Then "Auld Lang Syne" sounded the closing notes of a convention marked for its consistent toil through the hottest days of the Middle West summer, when heat is heat, and can be called nothing else.

## GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(DALLAS, TEXAS, 1920)

After twelve years at the helm of the fraternity ship, the president called a Grand Chapter meeting, June 21-27, 1920, in Dallas, Texas, scarcely a year after the last convention, announcing two resignations. Increasing requirements of professional duties, and the growing time demands of a rapidly expanding fraternity made necessary Dr. Hopkins' relinquishment of the office she had held so many years, and with regret, but understanding, the assembled members of Grand Chapter went about their task of selecting a successor. Fanny Hunter (Taylor), too, had found it impossible to continue with her work, thus making the second vacancy to be filled.

The grand officers present: president, Dr. Hopkins; secretary, Helen M. Donaldson; treasurer, Ethel M. Charnock; historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade); inspector, Evelyn Callicutt, and editor, Abbie Graham, appointed Alpha Burkart (Wettach), Chi, to the office of president, and Mary Poggi (Richley), Xi, to the office of vice-president. Dr. Hopkins' continued participation in Grand Chapter work was assured by the decision that, because of her long experience in N.P.C., she was to be retained as the official N.P.C. delegate, a duty constitutionally attached to the office of grand president. Since this was the case, Grand Chapter recommended the creation of the special office of N.P.C. Delegate, this officer to be a member of Grand Chapter.

Another important and far reaching decision of this meeting was the establishment of a Central Office. This office was to be under the direction of the grand president, and located with her, during the period of trial until next convention and the president was given the services of a private secretary. Since the recently elected grand secretary had the necessary qualifications for filling the post of secretary to the president, it was felt that circumstances at that time warranted the combining of the duties of private secretary to the president with those of the office of grand secretary. This was done and the officer thus chosen became the first full time remunerated officer in the fraternity.

Grand Chapter further went on record at this meeting as "disapproving of chapter houses but heartily approving club rooms";<sup>54</sup> they authorized the compilation of a list of educational questions to be arranged by Dr. Hopkins for the chapters; settled the disposition of the office supplies of resigning officers; decreed that *Themis* carry only advertisements from firms handling official Zeta Tau Alpha material, and authorized the bonding of the custodian of pins. The inspector was empowered to fine chapters ten dollars for imperfectly kept files, with the further privilege of remaining until the files were in proper condition, assessing the chapter ten dollars a day for each day of her enforced stay. Sigma was appointed to edit the song book. Collection of an important national office file was entrusted to the grand treasurer. Beta Chapter was given charge of the Secret Letter, and technical classes at convention, under the direction of the inspector, were planned.

The meeting lasted three days. Dinners at the "Chicken Farm," a visit to Southern Methodist University and several drives comprised the social side, which indeed, were more the side lights of the business sessions since many of the meetings were held in Dr. Hopkins' car, the members driving with her while she made her calls.

#### NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

##### (THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY)

The pages covered in reading this account of conventions and other meetings have swept the canvas of the passing years with a slashing brush, time seems to have passed with astonishing rapidity and we come, so soon it seems, to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fraternity. In an ideal mountain setting, where the grandeur of the great outdoors was an inspiration and ever present urge for thoughts that would bring about greater progress and true fulfillment of the purpose of the fraternity, the Silver Anniversary Convention<sup>55</sup> was held June 30-July 6, 1923, at the Y.M.C.A. Conference grounds, Association Camp, Colorado. Alpha Epsilon Chapter and the Denver Alumnæ acted as



hostesses. A week's Grand Chapter meeting preceded convention.

Over two hundred names were listed on the convention register, and every session was marked with a recognition of the present and future needs of the organization in its increased size,<sup>56</sup> with a practical application of progressive plans compatible with Zeta Tau Alpha's purposes of service and development. Legislatively it was, up to that time, unprecedented in the scope of work accomplished. There were changes of great importance, as we shall presently see; steps that meant we were keeping apace of the tide of added problems that came with the years and changed conditions around us.

The opening session was presided over by the president who, after a short introductory speech, introduced the two honor guests, Frances Yancey Smith and Alice Bland Coleman, Founders, who had journeyed all the way from Virginia to meet with the group they helped bring into being. Grand officers present<sup>57</sup> were: president, Alpha Burkart (Wettach); vice-president, Mary Poggi (Richley); secretary, Helen Donaldson; treasurer, Ethel M. Charnock; editor, Shirley Kreasan (Krieg) (appointed in 1922 upon the resignation of Abbie Graham); inspector, Evelyn Callicutt; N.P.C. Delegate, Dr. May Agness Hopkins. Official delegates were: Delta, Lida Smith (Mayo); Epsilon, Alice McNair (McColley); Zeta, Jean Blair; Theta, Sarah Baker; Kappa, Elizabeth Greenlee; Lambda, Eleanor Allen (Orem); Mu, Ruth McGuire; Nu, Edith Allen; Xi, Eleanor Rogers; Omicron, Alice Lee Hooker; Rho, Irene Carr; Sigma, Marguerite Bignall; Tau, Helen Coffey; Upsilon, Karen Kieldsen; Phi, Margaret Frank (Heath); Chi, Mary Cook; Psi, Lena Puymbroeck; Omega, Claire Wofford; Alpha Alpha, Ruby King; Alpha Beta, Leila Barnes; Alpha Gamma, Marion Taylor; Alpha Delta, Estelle Fisk; Alpha Epsilon, Ovidia Bordahl; Alpha Zeta, Genevieve Hess; Alpha Theta, Maroe Fouts; Alpha Eta, Esther Rockel; Alpha Iota, Olga Smith; Alpha Kappa, Inez Andren; Alpha Lambda, Eleanor Spruill (Jobes); Alpha Mu, Helen Kresie; Alpha Nu, Ruth Williams (Anderson); Alpha Xi,

Miriam Clapham; Alpha Omicron, Orvetta Wissler; Alpha Pi, Josephine Stiers; Alpha Rho, Norma Vergason; Alpha Sigma, Alice Carroll (Hayter); Alpha Tau, Elvira Thorsteinson; Boston Alumnæ, Louise Gale (Haines); Indianapolis Alumnæ, Julia Miller; Pittsburgh Alumnæ, Elizabeth Wilson (Wade); Seattle Alumnæ, Bernice Kirkham; Sigma Alumnæ, Margret Bostic (Alcott); Wellsburg Alumnæ, Iva Brashear; San Francisco Alumnæ, Adeline Scandrett; Los Angeles Alumnæ, Helen Harrison; Philadelphia Alumnæ, Nora Thompson (Gerberich); Topeka Alumnæ, Marion McArthur (Wyman); Denver Alumnæ, Edna Jones.

Of paramount importance was the presentation and acceptance of the plan for a change in the executive management of the fraternity. This plan combined the offices of secretary and treasurer, and of editor and historian, and authorized the division of the country into provinces, with the appointment of a president and secretary for each province. It was also decided that the excellent condition of the national treasury made it no longer necessary to ask for the contribution of full time services from officers whose volume of fraternity work and time expenditure justified monetary consideration. Under this plan, which called for three salaries, the personnel of Grand Chapter became as follows: president, vice-president and national Panhellenic delegate, unremunerated officers; secretary-treasurer,<sup>58</sup> in charge of Central Office, editor-historian and inspector, remunerated officers.

Financial changes included making the charter fee a flat sum of \$150, covering all expenses previously assessed separately; setting annual dues at \$5.00 to be paid each year by November 1. It was decided that a petitioning group must consist of at least ten undergraduate members; the wording of the clause governing the presence of an alternate delegate at convention was made clear in the sense of decisive requirement; news letters to alumnæ at least twice a year were voted as a requirement for each chapter; a recognition pin was adopted, also a uniform service for Founders' Day. Fetting was again retained as the official jeweler. Miriam Keast (Brown) was appointed a com-

mittee of one to collect songs and arrange for another edition of the song book, while the compulsory purchase of directories, to a stipulated percentage for each chapter, was passed. Convention ratified the recommendation disapproving of Zeta Tau Alpha alumnae acting as housemothers until such time as a change would seem advisable. The appointment of standing committees on chapter houses and scholarship was ratified, and a statistical rating system to be worked out by the president was another important project accepted. A further motion passed, based on this rating system, stipulated the penalty and expenses for any chapter placed on probation, stating the conditions which would bring about a probationary period.

The future of the magazine was secured, and growth assured, by the adoption of the compulsory life subscription plan for all initiates, which brought about the automatic creation of a *Themis* Endowment Fund accruing under the terms of the plan. A gift of \$3,000 was voted to Dr. May Agness Hopkins for a philanthropic use, the exact nature of which she was to determine. This gift attempted in some measure to express the fraternity's appreciation of her years of service.

Chapter displays appeared for the first time,<sup>59</sup> as did the first convention publication, *The Chain*, both being slated as valuable convention precedents worthy of becoming traditional. A charter grant was announced to the petitioning group at Northwestern University.

Maida Wellborn (Roether) carried off the convention tennis championship.

Grand officers elected were: president, Alpha Burkart (Wettach); vice-president, Mary Poggi (Richley); secretary-treasurer, Ethel M. Charnock; editor-historian, Shirley Kreasan (Krieg); inspector, Marion Jellicorse; N.P.C. Delegate, Dr. Hopkins.

Blue Ridge, North Carolina, was the choice for the next convention.

Socially—picture over two hundred Zetas settled snugly in the Colorado mountains, sufficient unto themselves, evolving a



round of pleasures that those who attended will never forget. The first evening (Saturday)—a clear, crisp mountain night; on a plateau location up so high that the stars seemed incredibly near, and the sense of infinity inescapable; a flaring circle of bon-fires smouldering to glowing embers, just right for marsh-mallows; groups huddled together like family circles around an Indian camp fire; then songs, Zeta Tau Alpha songs. This was the Sing.<sup>60</sup>

But before playtime began in earnest there came the sweetly solemn tribute of love and respect, paid Sunday morning in the Memorial service conducted by Dr. Hopkins, to Maud Jones (Horner) (whose passing was recorded in 1920), and the other sisters whose names were then enrolled in the Silent Chapter.

In the afternoon, knickered, sturdy-booted hiking enthusiasts set off for Bear Lake and found high adventure. There were no casualties beyond "huge wearinesses." Other favorite hikes and rides of the week sent groups to Long's Peak Inn, the Wigwam, and Estes Park Village. An informal reception was held Sunday evening in the Assembly Hall.

Monday night—Stunt Night! Appearing professionally, very professionally in fact, The African Blossom Minstrels<sup>61</sup> carried off the prize. Traditional (and very real) southern beauty was completely hidden behind black grease paint and astounding raiment. Other delightful skits, from an expert clog dance by no less a personage than the N.P.C. delegate, to acts presented by each section<sup>62</sup> provided a most entertaining evening. Tuesday night does not rightly belong in the social calendar, for it was given over to a report by the N.P.C. delegate, but the evening was as enjoyable in narrative and "experience meeting" as it was instructive. The High Drive over the Continental Divide coerced a cortège of buses to its heights one afternoon.

Model initiation conducted by Grand Chapter Thursday night honored Lillie Reed (McMasters), recommended by Chi, and Fay Wilson (Upp), a representative from the newly chartered but uninstalled group at Stillwater, Oklahoma. The readers of *The Chain* were thrilled and interested by the announcement of a third and "mystery initiate," and before Thursday evening a multitude

of guesses had been proffered, not one of which had been correct—much to the amusement and delight of Grand Chapter, who realized, of course, that no one would suspect that the cloak of secrecy had been thrown around one of Zeta Tau Alpha's best known members—Dr. Hopkins. Quite naturally no one would guess that the member who had been president for twelve years had never been formally initiated. However, the story is a simple one and it is one that parallels the experiences of many early members of the various fraternities.

When May Bollinger (Orgain), of Epsilon, installed Kappa chapter in May, 1906, she was a student at the University of Texas. She had been instrumental in the formation of Kappa and had gotten the group together through another student, May Hopkins. The exact story of this is told in Kappa's history. However, Grand Chapter in those early days had no money with which to send officers to help with an installation, and this was the first chapter in Texas, which meant no nearby chapters and no neighbors closer than Arkansas. May Bollinger needed an assistant in the ceremony so she confided the secrets to May Hopkins and the latter assisted in the initiation of all the members, but she herself never had a formal initiation. And thus it was that a former grand president who had initiated scores of girls in her own day, experienced for the first time, at this convention, the wonder and awe that is felt by an initiate at the beauty and solemnity of our initiation service.

A double rainbow spanned the horizon as the last words of the Silver Anniversary pageant were spoken, the theme of which depicted the history and growth of Zeta Tau Alpha. Just before sunset, episode following episode told the story of the year's achievements. A large number of convention attendants had parts.<sup>68</sup>

The beauty of the scene prepared for the Silver Anniversary banquet brought exclamations of surprise and delight. Centering each long table was a miniature ocean devised from imported silver cloth and turquoise blue tarlatan. On the phosphorescent waves sailed nine stately, sea-worthy ships, with silver hulls and blue sails, each one proudly flying the flag of a Founder. Toss-

ing in the wake of the Founder ships were thirty-nine smaller craft, identical in design, but each flying the flag of its chapter. At intervals were tall silver candles, symbolical of lighthouses. Banks of small stones marked the shore line. The programs were silver and blue, and nut cups in the fraternity colors had white violets peering over the edge. Tiny packages were found to contain souvenir gifts from official jewelers. Screens of greenery and tinsel decorations suspended from the lights further added to the illusion of the scene. Three hundred guests were seated by chapters (to make possible effective singing of college and fraternity songs) with the two Founder guests, grand officers, and speakers at the head table. Silence fell when a huge birthday cake was brought in. It was cut by Martha Ray (Dennison), chairman of the banquet decorations.<sup>64</sup> In keeping with the appointments, the speaking program furthered the nautical form. Adeline Scandrett, San Francisco alumnae, acted as pilot of the good ship Zeta Tau Alpha, a brilliant and lovely toastmistress, who introduced the following speakers:

The Launching .....	Frances Yancey Smith
The Captain .....	Alpha Burkart
The Ship's Log .....	Shirley K. Krieg
Greek Sister Ships .....	Dr. Hopkins
The Convoy .....	Louise Gale Haines
New Shores .....	Nora Thompson
The Lighthouse .....	Alice Bland Coleman

The climax of the evening was the formal revelation to Dr. Hopkins of the gift previously voted her, which had been kept secret thus far. Following her impressive words of acceptance, the strains of Zeta songs spoke the end of the banquet voyage. The twenty-fifth milestone was passed, and at dawn came the exodus—with everyone too sleepy to realize that it was permanent.

The president's message, printed in the next issue of *Themis*, presents an interesting, retrospective word picture which may well be our concluding memory of the convention.

On the calendar that marks the history of Zeta Tau Alpha, the days from June 30 to July 7 should bear silver stars; silver because they mark the twenty-fifth year of our existence, and stars for symbols of the height of



our ambitions. These days with their endless business sessions, special meetings, conferences, politics, hikes, serenades, stunts and many unwritten escapades, together with the snow peaks of the Rockies and the blue of the Colorado skies, are now memories. But from those days so crowded with history-making events have come renewed spirit to carry on the beginnings of our Founders, and increased determination to reach far beyond their expectations.

GRAND CHAPTER MEETING  
(ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, 1925)

The Bulletin<sup>65</sup> of this Grand Chapter meeting says, in the explanatory foreword, that:

This Bulletin, authorized by Grand Chapter, is sent out on its informatory mission in the hope of bringing about a further knowledge of Zeta Tau Alpha as concerns national workings, national plans and news of the proceedings of the latest Grand Chapter meeting. Grand Chapter, the executive body, assembles from time to time at important sessions, and the realization of the interest of every individual Zeta in these meetings prompts this publication. A manifested interest in the proceedings and acts of Grand Chapter meetings is praiseworthy and desirable, and if reading and study brings added interest and activity, thought and understanding, the mission of the Bulletin is fulfilled.

The last Grand Chapter meeting held January 9-13, 1925, at the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, New Jersey, was the first held since June, 1923. . . . All six officers were present, namely, president, Alpha B. Wettach; vice-president, Mary Poggi; secretary-treasurer, Ethel Charnock; editor-historian, Shirley K. Krieg; national inspector, Marion Jellicorse; and N.P.C. Delegate, Dr. Hopkins.

In very brief form, omitting all discussion and all save the most necessary explanation, the aim of the Bulletin is to set forth the main issues under discussion, present motions of national interest that were passed and, by so doing, convey the definite impression and knowledge of the scope of the executive field covered, the portions of convention legislation reported accomplished or not yet put into execution—in short, all business of such broad nature as to be of interest and concern to the fraternity. Unfinished business, some routine, and measures passed that are of a legislative nature are not here included but the latter will be brought before the fraternity at such time as announcement is deemed expedient. . . .

In checking up the 1923 convention legislation left to Grand Chapter to put into execution perhaps none was of more importance than the motion, "That the plan for the reorganization of the executive management of the fraternity as presented by the grand president, be adopted by this convention." This contained three distinct clauses which are outlined in the authorized

bulletin as follows: (a) The portion that includes the combination of the offices of secretary-treasurer, in charge of Central Office; a combination of the offices of editor-historian, with both these officers and the national inspector to be given financial remuneration. . . . (b) That Zeta Tau Alpha be divided into provinces with a province president and province secretary over each district. (c) That the office of grand president no longer carry with it the office of N.P.C. delegate, and that a separate office be created on Grand Chapter for the N.P.C. delegate. With the exception of the installation of the province system the fraternity had been functioning under the new organization plan since the summer of 1923. The *Themis* Life Subscription plan had been put into operation at once with the result that already there was found to be a sum of \$8,770.20 in the *Themis* Endowment Fund. Allotment of directories had been successful; the rule against alumnæ as housemothers had been enforced except for a special grant to one chapter which was to end in June; the statistical rating system to be worked out by the grand president was yet to be done so the rating of chapters and the basis for probation, both of which hinged upon the former, were resultantly held in abeyance. The house committee,<sup>66</sup> authorized at last convention, was appointed at this meeting. Further surveys concerned initiation and ritual.

Continuing work it was announced that, in accordance with the plan adopted at the 1923 convention, \$3,000 had been collected and sent to Dr. Hopkins on June 4, 1924. Discussion of its probable use resulted in the decision for a Child's Guidance Clinic, Dr. Hopkins to start studying the field at once, to determine the exact location in Texas. The country was divided into provinces,<sup>67</sup> the presidents appointed, and a general statement of the duties devolving upon these new province officers was formulated. The appointment of secretaries was left to the provinces. Authorization was made of a fraternity Manual, a bulletin on the Scholarship Loan Fund, and a bulletin of the proceedings of this meeting. Pending the working out of the statistical rating system, a basis for probation was decided upon and three chapters were placed on probation. The president reported the pledg-

ing of the fraternity for \$5,000 worth of common stock in the N.P.C. House, thus making Zeta Tau Alpha one of the participating organizations. The additional allotment of \$600 had been taken over by the New York alumnae. The National assumed full responsibility for the stock, with the option of selling it to the members or of retaining it as a permanent national investment. A legal advisory committee<sup>68</sup> was decided upon to investigate and recommend investments. The *Themis* Endowment Fund, it was concluded, was to be invested by the Finance Committee (augmented at this meeting by the appointment of the inspector to act as the third member of the committee).<sup>69</sup> The finance committee, however, was to be previously advised by the legal advisory committee. Frances Y. Smith, Founder, was selected to write a National Memorial Service and Abbie Graham, Lambda, to write a Founders' Day Service, which was much needed. The award of recognition pins to all who, at their own expense, attended and assisted in installations was agreed upon, and it was further decided to encourage Alpha Phi Chapter with the publication of the cook book. Discussion of scholarship loans and various recommendations led to the decision that the final sanction of all loans was to be made at the yearly Grand Chapter meetings, the finance committee acting in the interim. Designs submitted for Grand Chapter guards were not accepted and new designs were requested. All banners and supplies were hereafter to be ordered through Central Office.

There was consideration of, and a vote on, the questionnaire received from the N.P.C. chairman of the committee on eligibility and nationalization of groups, with subsequent discussion of matters connected with it.

The three decisions of the meeting that fell in the legislative category and were therefore held in abeyance were, first, the voting of salaries<sup>70</sup> to the president, vice-president and N.P.C. delegate; second,<sup>71</sup> the motion that hereafter chapters not be required to send an alternate delegate to convention but instead, the chapters in the district be required to pool their funds and send the province president as a second representative; third, that the future election of grand officers be made by a Board of



Directors composed of the province presidents and members of Grand Chapter, this to become effective at the next Grand Chapter meeting, and previous to the next convention.<sup>72</sup>

There was discussion of a new location for Central Office, a decision concerning alumnæ chapters for the history, and personal expenses (that was later rescinded), extension, office expenses, ritual, and many other miscellaneous matters.

Because of the location the only social side of the meeting consisted in the usual board walk diversion of Atlantic City, but that location, with the invigorating sea breezes and delightful surroundings, was sufficient unto itself; ideal for work.

#### TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Since each convention roster had shown a steadily increasing attendance it was a logical happening that the tenth national convention, held June 26-July 2, 1926, at Blue Ridge,<sup>73</sup> North Carolina, should welcome the largest number of registrants thus far recorded.<sup>74</sup> Approximately 325 Zetas journeyed to the famed "land of the sky," there to find another mountain setting of great natural beauty.

A four days' Grand Chapter meeting preceded the convention at which were present: Alpha Burkart (Wettach), president; Mary Poggi (Richley), vice-president; Ethel Charnock, secretary-treasurer; Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), editor-historian and Evelyn Callicutt,<sup>75</sup> national inspector. Dr. Hopkins was absent.

The convention was formally opened Saturday night, June 26, by Catherine Bingler (Beverley), Delta, chairman of the hostess chapters (Delta, Omicron, Richmond Alumnæ, Alpha Lambda, and Phi). Of the hostess chairman the next *Themis* said that "her poise and charm of personality, added to her rare gift of graceful, appropriate speech, gave this convention the most delightful of openings." After Olivia Brame (Bullock) of Phi Chapter had extended a welcome to North Carolina, the introduction of the president, Alpha Burkart (Wettach), and her opening address, followed. All the other grand officers, Dr. Hopkins, Mary Poggi (Richley), Ethel Charnock, Shirley

Kreasan (Krieg) and Evelyn Callicutt responded to introductions with brief speeches. This convention was singularly honored by the presence of three Founders: Frances Yancey Smith, Della Lewis (Hundley) and Alice Grey Welsh. Former grand officers and province presidents present that night were: Bruce Houston (Davis), Marion Jellicorse and Rose Nelson (Hughes), of the former group; and Alice Welsh, Alpha Province; Iva Brashear, Beta Province; Nora Thompson (Gerberich), Gamma Province; Bruce Houston (Davis), Delta Province; Grace Hortense Mattern, Epsilon Province; Marian Johnson (Castle), Theta Province; Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Zeta Province; Adeline Scandrett, Lambda Province; and Lucille Douglas (Clark) of the later group. Mary L. Patrick and Helen Donaldson were two other past officers who arrived later, as did Adelaide Hazeltine, Eta Province president. Following introductions and speeches, the list of committees was read.<sup>76</sup> An informal reception, under the auspices of the hostess chapters, was then held in Robert E. Lee Hall.

Official delegates<sup>77</sup> to this convention were:

Delta, Margaret Malone; Epsilon, Irene Ward; Zeta, Ruth Priestley, Theta, Geneva Tarr; Kappa, Margaret Atwood; Lambda, Laura Gillett; Mu, Evalyn Johnson; Nu, Lillian Lusk; Xi, Catherine Colwell; Omicron, Fredericka Pilcher (Dickinson); Rho, Persis Ormsby; Sigma, Hope Vandever; Tau, Bernice Mattes; Upsilon, Norma Wallace; Chi, Laura Moye; Phi, Olivia Brame (Bullock); Psi, Frances Remy; Omega, Edythe Clark.

Alpha Alpha, Audrey Whipple; Alpha Beta, Virginia Downward; Alpha Gamma, Helen Kagay; Alpha Delta, Dorothy Kemp; Alpha Epsilon, Elizabeth Parks; Alpha Zeta, Violet Evans; Alpha Eta, Jeanette Bertram; Alpha Theta, Lottie Elliott; Alpha Iota, Eleanor Smith; Alpha Kappa, Catherine Earl; Alpha Lambda, Louise Dechert; Alpha Mu, Mildred Boggs; Alpha Nu, Elizabeth Stone; Alpha Xi, Evelyn Wilkinson; Alpha Omicron, Ruth Rittler; Alpha Pi, Marion Cullen; Alpha Rho, Pauline Kendall; Alpha Sigma, Beryl Clewett; Alpha Tau, Ada Lidell; Alpha Upsilon, Evelyn Beeson; Alpha Phi, Elizabeth Ling; Alpha Chi, Laverne Lester; Alpha Psi, Irma Green; Alpha Omega, Grace McMillan.

Beta Alpha, Marie Didden; Beta Beta, Gertrude Klemm; Beta Gamma, Edith McCollum; Beta Delta, Josephine Buck; Beta Epsilon, Marcella Rex; Beta Zeta, Gladys Scotten.

Akron, Hester South (Archer); Alpha Kappa, Adelaide Johnson; Athens, Myrtle Fox (Rotroff); Birmingham, Theolene Woodruff; Boston, Daisy Bashford (Hilton); Carlisle, (Kentucky), Gennie B. Fisher; Chicago, Pauline Dil-

lon; Cincinnati, Charlotte Shorten; Columbus, Helen Day; Corsicana, Lena Mae Bonner; Dallas, Jean Laubenheim (Shepard); Decatur, Hazel Perry; Denver, Edna Jean Hershey, Evanston, Miriam Risser; Farmville, Frances Y. Smith; Fayetteville, Ellen Murphy; Ft. Worth, Cecelia Alford; Indianapolis, Julia Miller; Iowa City, Orvett Wissler; Jacksonville, Marion Wingate; Knoxville, Marion Jellicorse; Lafayette, Mabel Washburn; Lexington, (Kentucky), Bruce Houston (Davis); Los Angeles, Mildred Ewoldt; Memphis, Virginia Sellers; Minneapolis, Helen Hagan; Mt. Pleasant, Lucile Robertson; New Mexico, Mary Ann Gillespie; Peoria, Harriet Price; Philadelphia, Nora Thompson (Gerberich); Pittsburgh, Louise Wright; Richmond, Catherine Bingler (Beverley); San Francisco, Charlotte MacGregor; Seattle, Bernice Kirkham; Sigma Association, Margret Bostic (Alcott); Springfield, Missouri, Norvall Kanning (Jezard); St. Petersburg, Iva Brashear; Topeka, Geraldine Reed; Washington, D.C., Lucille Simpson (Stelle); Wellsburg, Dale Ross; Alpha Rho Alumnæ, Thelma Searles (Bowen).

Probably every organization has a "constitutional convention," for all must reach the time, if progress has been the rule, where a constitution and by-laws, drafted in earlier days, for a much smaller organization, is no longer adequate to meet the present day demands. That times change and new needs spring up to be met are such accepted facts that they are almost platitudes. The Zeta Tau Alpha of 1926 is seen to be greatly increased in size since 1919, when the constitution and by-laws in use were drawn up, in fact some twenty-eight chapters had been added to the roll. At a time when progress and expansion make such demands the course usually pursued is that of a complete reconsideration of all phases of the former document, resulting in a complete rewriting. At this convention, which was indeed Zeta Tau Alpha's constitutional convention, the desire was generally expressed to see adjournment marked by the accomplishment of a new constitution and by-laws.<sup>78</sup> While the usual social side was not neglected and the program of activities was as full as ever, yet this was a convention at which a great deal of work was accomplished, and at which work was the general rule. It is evident that much credit is due all those who had a part in the constructive work of those busy convention days.

On Monday morning the convention launched into a program that would fully accord with the generally accepted conception of alert activity and intense work inevitably connected with the



achieving of a new set of rules to govern a large organization. The main business of the meeting was, then, the consideration of securing a new constitution. At this time a new departure was made by bringing before the convention the construction and adoption of a new constitution, whereas, heretofore, only amendments or additions had been presented for adoption by the committee. The exact manner in which this was adopted is too lengthy and detailed for recording here but it is found in the minutes of this convention.<sup>79</sup> The new constitution committee,<sup>80</sup> appointed at this session, began work immediately and sections of the new constitution and by-laws were submitted to convention from time to time for ratification and discussion.

Needless to say, this new constitution incorporated many changes and additions. Space would not permit the complete enumeration of all of them here. Among the most important, however, were: The return to the number of five members on Grand Chapter, a group composed of the grand president, vice-president (still in complete charge of *alumnæ* work and acting as *alumnæ* chairman); secretary-treasurer, still in charge of Central Office; editor-historian, and the national inspector, with the last three remunerated. The business management of *Themis* was placed in Central Office, and the grand president was made an official delegate to N.P.C. Conventions, triennial since 1915, were made biennial; provision was made for the first time in our history for honorary initiates; the *Link* and the *Chain* were adopted as official publications and provisions were made for them. A different type of finance committee and a house advisory committee were added to the list of standing committees. *Alumnæ* charters were granted. Other provisions of the 1926 constitution and by-laws are contained in succeeding chapters and need not be repeated here.

Recommendations that passed convention and thereupon became effective were: that the price of the History be included in the pledge fee; that the Memorial Service as planned by Frances Y. Smith be adopted; that convention ratify Grand Chapter's recommendation to correct the coat of arms according to the rules

of heraldry, such correction to be made by the grand historian and submitted to Grand Chapter for approval; that Fetting be retained as the official jeweler; that the former convention ruling regarding Zeta Tau Alphas as housemothers be rescinded; that one third of the *Themis* Endowment Fund be used as the basis for a House Building Fund, the fund to be administered by the Endowment Trustees and house advisory committee; that Dr. Hopkins be made a special representative to any National Panhellenic Congress held between the 1926 and 1928 conventions; that the awarding of honor rings be placed on a standardized basis, following a point system, and that the ring be presented to, rather than purchased by, the honoree; that Grand Chapter appoint a committee to investigate and present to the 1928 convention some definite plan for a permanent philanthropic work;<sup>81</sup> that each chapter subscribe annually for *Banta's Greek Exchange*; that honorariums<sup>82</sup> of various sums, specified by convention, be given the president, Alpha Burkart (Wettach), the vice-president, Mary Poggi (Richley), and the national Panhellenic delegate, Dr. Hopkins; that Zeta Tau Alpha support the Panhellenic house project in New York; that uniform recommendation blanks for prospective pledges be printed and put into use; that a fraternity manual be issued containing all necessary information for procedure in fraternity affairs; that a uniform pledge study under the supervision of Grand Chapter, followed by examinations, be given before initiation; that an outline of this study appear in the Manual; that permanent disposition be made of the pin of a deceased member, preferably that she continue to wear it; that the pledge pin be made smaller; that grand officers assume their duties immediately upon election at this convention. Suggestions from the ritual committee included restatement of the degree initiation plan, which, passed at last convention, had not been put into effect and which, it was reported, was not generally favored by the chapters. It will readily be seen, from a brief glance at this list that, aside from the major accomplishment of a new constitution and by-laws, this conclave accomplished much independent legislation which,

in perspective, sets it down as a convention of unusual accomplishment.

Greetings were received from Helen Crafford, Founder; Clair Woodruff (Bugg), Alpha; Virginia Rice, Alpha Gamma; Margaret Frank (Heath), Phi; Alpha Delta Theta; Delta Delta Delta; Alpha Xi Delta; Kappa Alpha Theta; Pi Beta Phi; Alpha Chi Omega; Sigma Kappa, and Delta Gamma.

This convention had the distinction of recording the first attendance of a Zeta mother and Zeta daughter. They were Mary Frayser (McGehee), Alpha Chapter, and her daughter Elizabeth McGehee, then a pledge of Delta Chapter, but now an initiated member.

Chapter displays again appeared and the *Chain*, which was introduced at the last convention, made its appearance this time as a "daily." There was no model initiation, because of the inability of the two invited Grand Chapter initiates to be present, and because the qualifications specified the initiation of those not otherwise eligible.

Grand Chapter announced two convention awards. The first, a scholarship cup to be presented to the chapter standing highest scholastically in the fraternity; the second, a cup to be awarded to the chapter winning the convention singing contest.

For the first time, due to the press of work, the last session was held at night, following the banquet. Grand officers elected at this last session were: president, Catherine Bingle (Beverley); vice-president, Bruce Houston (Davis); secretary-treasurer, Ethel Charnock; editor-historian, Shirley Kreasan (Krieg); inspector, Charlotte Favor MacGregor.

Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays, Ontario, Canada, was the choice for the next convention.

One of the most impressive events at convention was the Memorial Service, planned and written by Frances Y. Smith, held Sunday morning to pay homage to the fifty-four Zetas on the roll of Silent Chapter. Mildred Spragg, Theta-Alpha Zeta, and the Wellsburg Alumnae assisted Miss Smith. The choir, led by Edythe (Judy) Clark, Omega, had prepared special music.



Few will forget the white clad figures that filed so silently to the platform to lay a sprig of rhododendron on the memorial altar in memory of those who had passed on.

Monday night was given over to the alumnæ meeting when a two-hour discussion of problems was held, and plans were made for a more thoroughly organized alumnæ group. Mary Poggi (Richley) and Alpha Burkart (Wettach) had charge. Tuesday afternoon, free from business sessions, saw many parties start for Mt. Mitchell, Brown's Field and Hill Top, all interesting points of beauty near Blue Ridge.

Then came Tuesday night and the always popular "Stunt Night." With due consideration for all past stunt nights, this one surpassed all others in professional quality. First prize went to Epsilon Province for "The Magic Word," written by Evelyn Wilkinson, Alpha Xi, and cleverly staged and presented. "Hats, Old and New," given by Alpha Eta Chapter, delighting the audience with costumes of a bygone day of bustles and rakishly poised hats, won second place. Lambda Province was given third place for weaving a musical romance from popular songs.<sup>83</sup>

Open night, held Wednesday, was in charge of the Pittsburgh Alumnæ, Louise Wright presiding. Mr. Ben McMurray, a Zeta husband and well known architect, spoke on the construction of fraternity houses, while Dr. Chloe Owings, distinguished sociologist, director of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City, was the other speaker.

Thursday night was taken over by a business session and then—Friday night and the traditional banquet,<sup>84</sup> the beauty of which will always be remembered. There was the tall, lighted, spraying fountain and the charming old-fashioned garden that bordered it; the tables gleaming with silverware and flowers grouped around the fountain. The room was lighted only by tall blue tapers upon the tables where places were laid for nearly 250 Zetas. The fountain and garden scene surrounding it was the center of the decorating scheme, with the tables arranged as from a hub. Vines draped with silvery live oak moss twined

the pillars of the room and, combined with oak leaves, extended from pillar to pillar. Marking each place was a quaint corsage bouquet of blue flowers and glittering silver ribbon while a dainty lady, within whose ruffled hoop skirts was concealed the menu and speaking program, made a most effective place card. Favors of bar pins from Fetting, and pin sets from Balfour, were distributed. The convention memory books presented by Burr Patterson and Auld had been given each member as she registered on the opening day. Pearl Reed, Chi, made a gracious toastmistress. The program was:

Birthday .....	Frances Y. Smith
Later Days .....	Rose Nelson (Hughes) <sup>82</sup>
Southern Stunt .....	Delta Chapter
Today .....	Alpha Burkart (Wettach)

Delta Chapter presented a sketch.

Awards of cups and trophies were made; the National Scholarship Cup, awarded for the first time, went to Delta Chapter; the cup awarded for the best original song went to Alpha Tau Chapter; Zeta Chapter was awarded the National Song Cup, while to Beta Gamma went the award for the best exhibit.<sup>86</sup> Louise Dechert, Alpha Lambda, was announced as the new Zeta tennis champion.

#### GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 1926)

Convention had given the new Grand Chapter a great deal of important legislation to carry out and a special meeting, called by the president, Catherine Bingler (Beverley), held in Richmond, Virginia, August 31 to September 5, 1926, attested their intention of losing no time in getting under way. Grand Officers present were: president, Mrs. Beverley; vice-president, Bruce Houston (Davis); secretary-treasurer, Ethel M. Charnock; editor-historian, Shirley Kreasan (Krieg); inspector, Charlotte MacGregor.

First of all, formal proclamation was made of the fact that this meeting and all other fraternity business and procedure were now and would hereafter be under the government of the new constitution.<sup>87</sup>

The work of the sessions included: checking the convention minutes (according to the convention motion); appointing a committee to write and submit a Founders' Day service;<sup>88</sup> the decision to move Central Office to Richmond, in the home state of Virginia; approval of Central Office's plan for vocational placement; consideration of forms and blanks (including the working out of a recommendation blank and discussion of a blank for the national inspector); formation of a chapter basis for probation, empowering the president to make a thorough investigation of this subject; selection of one of the several drawings presented by the historian to be used as the basis for the final design of the corrected coat of arms; authorization of the publication of the National History as soon as possible; planning of the new *alumnæ* charters; and a study of the legal aspects surrounding every phase of the fraternity in order that nothing be overlooked in the efficient administration of its affairs. This latter included the legal protection of the name of Zeta Tau Alpha in all states.

Interesting new customs, which will fall in the category of traditions, were here planned, namely, that a Founders' Day proclamation be issued each year by the grand president on the first day of October; that upon the death of a sister the members of that chapter shall wear crepe under their pins for three days; and that both active and *alumnæ* chapters shall send greetings to new chapters.

Grand Chapter went on record as committing itself to an extension policy of conservatism. They urged all members to give special consideration to the furtherance of singing Zeta Tau Alpha songs, and recommended that the fraternity have a national song. In order to encourage the writing of such a song a contest<sup>89</sup> was authorized, and a cash prize of twenty-five dollars decided upon. Miriam Keast (Brown) was reappointed chairman of the Song Book, and Anne Burkart was reappointed custodian of Greek names. Grand Chapter advised that no reprint be made of the present Song Book, but recommended the publication of a new book, containing original words and music, before next convention. Consideration was given the point system for awarding rings and a decision made. Referring to the



formerly discussed Grand Chapter guards<sup>90</sup> the secretary-treasurer was authorized to secure new designs.

Filling vacancies occurring either by resignation or because of election or appointment to some other office, Melba White, Alpha Pi, was appointed president of Delta Province—succeeding Bruce Houston (Davis), now vice-president; Eva Neville (Laycock), Theta, succeeded Grace Mattern, who had resigned; Elizabeth Moon, Alpha Lambda, was selected to succeed Alice Welsh, now on a national committee. Upon the recommendation of the editor the reappointments to *Themis* staff of Louise Gale (Haines) and Adelaide Hazeltine were approved, as were the new appointees, Verle Freyburger, Tau; Louise Herrick, Alpha Mu, and Mildred Spragg, Theta-Alpha Zeta.

In observance of the laws of the country, and the realization of the highest standard expected of fraternity women, Grand Chapter went on record "as discountenancing smoking and drinking in our chapter houses."

The appointment of a chapter adviser was recommended to each active chapter; duties of province presidents were further outlined and, in answer to numerous queries, a statement regarding voting was made for publication in the *Link* and distribution to the chapters.

There was discussion of the various committees and appointments were made.<sup>91</sup>

Friday morning the Founders met in Richmond for their annual reunion, all of them being present except Alice Bland Coleman and Ethel Coleman (Van Name). Clair Woodruff (Bugg), grand secretary from 1908-1919, of Alpha Chapter and Farmville Alumnæ, and Mary Power Farthing, an Alpha initiate of 1899, were also present. That noon the Richmond Alumnæ gave a delightful luncheon at the University Club, a high light of which was the presentation, by Frances Yancey Smith, of a testimonial to the new president. This document, signed by all present, expressed deep appreciation of the capability and leadership of Mrs. Beverley, and pledged to her the utmost loyalty and support.

Luncheon with Lorena Boyd Mason, former grand historian,

and with members of Delta chapter, comprised the other social events of the meeting.

#### GRAND CHAPTER MEETING

(RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 1927)

The first Grand Chapter meeting ever held at Zeta Tau Alpha headquarters since the establishment of the Central Office in 1920 took place January 17-26, 1927, with the following officers present: Catherine Binger (Beverley), president; Bruce Houston (Davis), vice-president; Ethel Charnock, secretary-treasurer; Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), editor-historian; and Charlotte F. MacGregor, inspector. The special meeting was called to consider some post-convention matters. After these were settled the regular order of routine was taken up.

Consideration of the preliminary investigation and manner of inspecting local petitioning groups resulted in the decision to make certain changes calculated to be in the best interests of all concerned, both for the local and the national. Thoroughness and the opportunity for more deliberation were considered. Steps finally outlined included the establishment of a preliminary informal visit before a group be allowed to petition, and a grand officer sent, plus even more serious consideration of the wishes of the nearby chapters, preferably having their support of the petitioning group. At this meeting then, only informal visits were granted to the groups on the petitioning list; none of whom were given the privilege of presenting a formal petition until a favorable report had been received from the informal visit, which was to be non-social, accompanied by no parties or functions, especially since its primary aim was quiet consideration and investigation.

Charters were granted to groups at Sophie Newcomb College, Franklin College, Centenary College and the University of Nebraska; all four of which had been granted inspections by the Grand Chapter meeting previous to the 1926 convention, but which had been inspected under the new Grand Chapter.

As a further inducement to encourage high scholarship Grand Chapter announced the annual award of a specially designed medallion to be given to the individual member securing the highest scholastic average in the fraternity; the award to be in charge of the scholarship committee.

Other matters taken up included: settlement of a discipline case; correspondence connected with the stock in the New York Panhellenic House, its proper registration in the name of the fraternity, and the appointment of a Zeta Tau Alpha representative to the Board of Directors;<sup>92</sup> acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Hopkins, who found it impossible to accept convention's appointment as a special N.P.C. delegate, and the appointment of the president, Catherine Bingler (Beverly), to represent Zeta Tau Alpha.<sup>93</sup> Plans for ritualistic equipment were made. Grand Chapter approved a final design for the Grand Chapter guard; approved the pledge syllabus of Mu Chapter to be used in making up the national one for all chapters; authorized the editor-historian to write a creed for the fraternity; authorized the inspector and editor-historian to compile the traditions and policies of the fraternity; decided that the best disposition of the former coat of arms would be placement in the archives of the local chapter; added a name to the list of women approved for Grand Chapter initiation; authorized the calling in of all copies of the former constitution (copies of the new one having been sent out soon after convention); decided that one set of questions be used for the national examination, papers to be graded by the province presidents and the results sent to the inspector for recording. Probation came under serious discussion, and the grand president was authorized to make an important survey in this connection. Upon recommendation a chapter was continued on probation.

Some changes were made in committees, resulting in a number of additions and rearrangements.<sup>94</sup>

Social features included a tea given by Elizabeth Moon, province president, in honor of the visiting Grand Chapter; dinner one evening with five visiting Zetas including a former grand officer, Marion Jellicorse; luncheon with the Richmond alumnae



at their regular monthly luncheon; while Grand Chapter entertained Mrs. Roy Barnhill, Alpha Omicron Pi representative on the Board of Governors of the present New York Panhellenic clubrooms, and her hostess at luncheon one day.

#### OTHER CONVENTIONS

There have been other conventions in Zeta Tau Alpha; today there are state and province meetings that play an important part in the destiny of the fraternity.

Chapter reunions—to which large numbers came—state and tri-state conventions preceded the present day province conventions. In June, 1921, the first Arkansas state convention was held in Little Rock. In May, 1922, Alpha Delta Chapter and the Indianapolis Alumnæ were hostesses to the first tri-state convention which was held in that city. Larger delegations responded each year until the tri-state event was supplanted by the province meeting. Indiana has, for some time, held state conventions, and they still do. At the 1927 spring convention there were 166 Zeta Tau Alphas present. This state convention fills a peculiar place in Indiana Zeta life and it undoubtedly is a fixed feature. The North Texas Zetas have an annual meeting of much interest that draws Zetas from far and wide. These state meetings seem to conflict in no way with the province conventions, rather, they serve as an additional connecting link between Zetas of a state, and as an opportunity for the helpful discussion of problems and issues found in that particular state.

Next to national conventions, the meetings of the provinces are, of course, foremost in importance. Their value is apparent. Chapters and individual Zetas in a province meet to discuss local and national projects. Greater co-operation and understanding are developed, there is an exchange of ideas, leadership is encouraged, and many of the problems that time will not permit being taken up at a national conclave are here solved for the local chapter.

The province system was put into effect in January, 1925, and

the first conventions were held that spring. These meetings of the districts were held as follows:

*Epsilon Province* convention was held May 2-5, 1925, at Decatur, Illinois, with headquarters at the Orlando Hotel. The president, Grace Hortense Matern, Alpha Phi, presided and Joy Cowen (Sahli), Evanston Alumnæ, was chosen secretary. Tau and Decatur Alumnæ acted as hostesses. This was the first province convention ever held in Zeta Tau Alpha. *Delta Province* convention was held May 8-9, 1925, at Lexington, Kentucky, with headquarters at the Phoenix Hotel. Bruce Houston (Davis), the president, presided. Bernice Koerber, Alpha Zeta, was chosen secretary. Alpha Chi Chapter acted as hostesses. *Gamma Province* convention was held May 9-10, 1925, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Alpha Beta and Philadelphia Alumnæ acting as hostesses. The president, Nora Thompson (Gerberich) presided and Louise Gale (Haines), Boston Alumnæ, acted as secretary. Frances Yancey Smith, Founder, was the guest of honor. *Alpha Province* convention was held May 16, 1925, in Washington, D.C. Alice Welsh, province president and Founder, presided. The Grace Dodge Hotel served as headquarters. Guests of honor were Frances Y. Smith, Founder, and Ethel Charnock, secretary-treasurer. Beta Alpha and Washington Alumnæ acted as hostesses. *Eta Province* convention was held October 16-17, 1925, at Springfield, Missouri, with headquarters at the Colonial Hotel. Mu Chapter and the Springfield Alumnæ acted as hostesses. Adelaide Hazeltine, Mu-Alpha Psi, presided and Fontella Lortz, Mu, was chosen secretary. Marion Jellicorse, national inspector, was the grand officer present. *Mu Province* convention was held November 13-14, 1925, at Portland, Oregon, with headquarters at the Y.W.C.A. The Portland Alumnæ acted as hostesses. Lucille Douglas (Clark), Psi, province president, presided and Margaret Hanlon, Alpha Sigma, acted as secretary. *Lambda Province* convention was held November 14-15, 1925, with Upsilon and San Francisco Alumnæ acting as hostesses. Headquarters were at the lovely new house of Upsilon. Adeline Scandrett, Upsilon, province president, presided and Helen Kielsen, Upsilon, was chosen secretary. Mary Poggi (Richley), vice-president, represented Grand Chapter. *Theta Province* convention was held November 21, 1925, at Iowa City, Iowa, with meetings at the Zeta Tau Alpha house and the Berkeley Hotel. Alpha Omicron and the Iowa City Alumnæ acted as hostesses. Marion Johnson (Castle), Tau, and Denver Alumnæ, presided. Thelma Whimpey, Alpha Omicron, was chosen secretary. *Beta Province* convention was held at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, November 27-28, 1925, with Nu, Alpha Nu and Birmingham Alumnæ as hostesses. The president, Iva Brashear, Theta, presided. Alma Thorpe, Birmingham Alumnæ, was chosen secretary. Evelyn Callicutt, inspector, was a grand officer present. *Zeta Province* convention was held at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, January 8, 1926, Dallas Alumnæ acting as hostesses. Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Beta, the province president, presided. Jean Laubenheim (Shepard) was chosen secretary. Grand officers present were Dr. Hopkins, Alpha Burkart (Wettach), and Evelyn Callicutt. Rose Nelson

(Hughes), former inspector, and Ethel Cruse (Mouton), former alumnae secretary, were also present.

Delegates from all chapters in each province were present except Delta and Alpha Lambda, who were prevented from attendance by examinations. All problems incidental to chapter life were discussed, local and national plans were taken up, and many recommendations were passed for presentation at the coming convention. In all cases these first province conventions were well conducted by enthusiastic, efficient presidents. These meetings will continue to play an important part in the development of each district.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. It is interesting to note that at this time charters could be granted upon a four-fifths vote of Grand Chapter.

2. The age limit then was fifteen.

3. Ribbon societies composed of members of fraternities were creating not a little inharmony and discussion in the early days. A society known as Chi at the State Normal included some of our members, and a similar organization at Randolph-Macon later caused some trouble. The charge against them was that they detracted interest from the fraternity and brought about dissension.

4. This was done because of the anticipated recall of Alpha's charter which had previously been discussed with the chapter. It was felt that, in view of the circumstances which were not a little sad and somewhat delicate, another location would be more suitable. As a consequence the matter was placed before the chapters for vote.

5. These were Zeta, Beta, Eta, Theta, Iota, Kappa, and Lambda.

6. Gamma, previously put on probation, was automatically debarred by this ruling, but apparently the chapter had been allowed quietly to go out of existence for no official action seems ever to have been taken on its charter.

7. It is interesting to note today that both these organizations are strong and flourishing, meeting each other on many campuses, with few members of either group knowing of the first proposed amalgamation. Since the proposal came to Zeta Tau Alpha through an interested mutual friend, not from the northern organization itself, and since preliminary correspondence was entirely unofficial, the name of the organization is not given here.

8. This was the period in which chapters were allowed to have individual chapter flowers.

9. Ruth DeWitt (Doley), a member of Theta present, was allowed to act as official delegate for that chapter.

10. Convention decreed that the coat of arms might be used on novelty goods. Kappa had asked if they were "allowed to have the vignette [considered as the coat of arms then] appearing on the charter" on jewelry.

11. This marked the beginning of compulsory subscriptions.



12. The business manager was not yet made a member of Grand Chapter, her work consisting mainly of securing subscriptions, with no duties concerning contracts.

13. From this juncture on it is regrettable that space does not permit a detailed account of the obviously brilliant functions that were provided for the entertainment of the visitors who were literally overwhelmed with gracious attentions.

14. Special mention was made of the work of Clair Woodruff Bugg and Mary L. Patrick. The former "has for the first time organized the grand secretary's material into a card catalogue system." This started and carried through to accomplishment the first business system connected with the office of secretary. The latter, "by her unceasing and never-tiring efforts . . . has done much to lessen the financial burden of *Themis*." This was the beginning of a long record of indispensable and loving service rendered by these two officers, whose worth and contribution cannot be overestimated.

15. Made by Bertha Cruse (Gardner).

16. In speaking of the period of 1912-14 the history of Delta Zeta says: "It had been suggested by Mrs. Ida Shaw Martin that it would be a practical way of extension for Zeta Tau Alpha and Delta Zeta to join forces, as neither fraternity had chapters where the other had any. This matter was taken up, but no agreement upon a consolidation was made, Delta Zeta not being willing to make the required sacrifice of their name; although realizing the very great advantage this consolidation would be with a fraternity of such importance and influence."

Zeta Tau Alpha files show that the first letter, written by our president, was sent in 1910. Further letters appear from Delta Zeta in 1913. If amalgamation were to be considered Dr. Hopkins expressed her belief that the present situation might well be almost ideal in that nearly all Zeta chapters were in southern colleges while most of Delta Zeta's were in the North; in fact there would have been but one conflict of a Zeta Tau Alpha and a Delta Zeta chapter on the same campus. The correspondence, which mentions our suggestion of combining the names of the two organizations, is most interesting.

17. These were Mu, Nu, and Xi.

18. From the president's report: "The committee appointed to arrange a program for said occasion submitted their work to me, but as it was after October 25 it was too late to notify the chapters."

19. From the president's report: "The committee appointed to design the membership certificates completed their work, but owing to a lack of funds the certificates have never been printed."

20. May Hopkins who, on May 30, 1911, was to receive her degree in medicine, was the only woman member of this medical fraternity for men. Her Alpha Kappa Kappa pin has for many years been a familiar one to all those associated with her. From the letter, which we are fortunate in being able to quote from the original, it will be seen that for the first time in our history a man, E. W. Bertner, announces himself as chairman of the recep-

tion committee. The communication, unique in our annals, which he sent to all Alpha Kappa Kappas, is as follows:

"Galveston, Texas, June 14, 1910.

"Mr.....

CITY

"Dear Sir:

"The Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, comprising about 60 young ladies from all parts of the United States, will meet in Galveston, June 16 to 18, inclusive.

"The Sorority will hold an open meeting, Thursday, June 16, from 9 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. and from 10.00 a.m. to 12 noon, they will be tendered a reception, at Scottish Rite Hall. On the evening of Thursday, June 16, the young ladies will be entertained with a Boat Sail. Boats will leave Pier 23, at 7:30 pm. On the evening of Friday, June 17, a Dance will be given in their honor, at the Surf Bath House, and at 5.00 pm, Saturday, June 18 a Bathing Party, at the Surf Bath House, will be enjoyed.

"I, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, extend to you a cordial invitation to attend all the above mentioned functions. I am particularly desirous of having you attend the reception, morning of Thursday, June 16. Each young lady will wear a tag, showing her name, age, disposition, and whether or not she is heart whole and fancy free, etc. I am anxious to have the Galveston boys meet all of the Sorority girls, and for this reason, I would request that all persons attending the reception introduce themselves to as many of the young ladies as possible.

"Regarding the Dance at the Surf Bath House, evening of Friday, June 17. The Reception Committee will pay for rent of Hall, Programs, etc., but others attending the affair will be required to pay their pro rata of the cost of the music, which pro rata will not be over \$1.50,—probably less.

"Trusting that you will be able to participate in the various entertainments in honor of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, I am

"Yours very truly,

"E. W. BERTNER,

"Chairman, Reception Committee."

21. From the *Richmond Virginian*: "An event of wide interest throughout Virginia and the South was the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity, recently held at the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort. Practically the entire hotel was at the disposal of the delegates who made the halls resound with fraternity songs and yells, and added a brilliant dash of color to what is usually the quiet season."

22. This was later destroyed by fire, but recently it has been rebuilt.

23. Beta records were pronounced perfect and received special attention at this convention. However, this was the rule rather than the exception with Beta, whose record in the fraternity was always far above the average.

24. Omicron, Pi and Rho. Sigma had been installed May 24-25, 1912, and

since the chapter was unrepresented at this convention, the banquet paid tribute to Sigma by a toast.

25. The Fund was to be composed of life subscriptions at \$25 each, but none was entered until after 1915, according to Mary L. Patrick.

26. The terms Visiting Delegate and Inspector are at this juncture used interchangeably.

27. "Grand Chapter," writes Mary Patrick, "sat up nights making plans for the revision which was accepted. A number of things were added, largely written by Margaret Levy (Feuille). Some of these were authorized to be done after convention." This included the work done by Clair Woodruff (Bugg) in the complete revision and correction of Greek names, a task requiring many months. Discrepancies in the selection of Greek terms had been generally discussed and recognized, and authority for correction was given at this convention. During the summer Clair Bugg had compiled and had printed the new constitutions and rituals, and many are the humorous tales she tells of her experiences during that time. One publisher was quite determined that it was absurd to use gray and blue when red was more effective and just as good—red, of course, being the only color he could supply, it was found.

28. Dr. Hopkins, we find, also made these robes, first securing a pattern out of a Greek book. It may also be noted here that the president's pin was taken as the model for the regulation size badge authorized as official at this convention. Some interesting correspondence thereupon ensued with the official jeweler who knew this size as "the dress suit size."

29. Not a member of Grand Chapter, although the fact of this convention election gave rise to that supposition.

30. A case of history repeating itself occurred at this convention. H. H. Hunt, of Farmville, who took the first picture of Alpha Chapter in 1899, came to Old Point Comfort to take the picture of the sixth conclave. Also, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, from which was clipped the first account of the chartering of Zeta Tau Alpha, printed, on June 23, 1912, the first advance notice of this convention.

31. Three years elapsed before this convention was called in the year of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

32. Until this time it was understood that any deficit would be made up from the general fund.

33. Eleven petitions had been rejected since the last convention.

34. Written by Ethel Kingman, Rho.

35. There were eleven active alumnæ chapters at this time, nine of which had been organized since the last convention.

36. The names are given in the Honor Ring list found in Vol. II.

37. A new editor was appointed soon after this, Christine Bertholas (Olsen), Upsilon, being selected for the office.

38. This referred to petition blanks, a new charter design, and the inclusion of a banner (to be purchased by the new chapter) in the installation trunk.

39. It will be noted that every motion affecting the constitution and by-laws



was brought before the 1919 convention for formal and final ratification. Although this war emergency had, through chapter vote and consent, vested Grand Chapter with power to act, they did not interpret this as being decisive, or inclusive of legislative powers. Accordingly, every recommendation from this and the 1917 Dallas Grand Chapter meeting was only tentative and unofficial until ratified by convention.

40. Both an official and an alternate delegate at convention were now required.

41. Helen Kalliwoda (Goodwin) was appointed.

42. This meant that costs of official addresses, receptions, et cetera, were hereafter to be borne by the national treasury, and not by any one chapter or group of chapters as had been previously done.

43. The Boston Alumnae were appointed official robe makers soon after this meeting.

44. Due to a late decision this convention was called rather quickly, announcements going out after the closing of the colleges.

45. During the past few years a number of minor issues had been put before the chapters for vote in the interim between conventions. "Due to postponing conventions to 1915 and 1919 Grand Chapter had to act on a few matters," writes the chairman of the 1919 constitution committee. The new rule on amendments made it impossible hereafter to make any measure permanent by presenting it for chapter vote between conventions, but of course it had nothing to do with the securing of chapter opinion on important matters.

46. To be given under the direction of the inspector.

47. This office had been tried out "unofficially" since the 1917 Grand Chapter meeting, but it could not be considered official until this convention, even though in 1918 the chapters had given Grand Chapter the "power to act."

48. For the first time *Themis* was reported to be self-supporting.

49. The word "official" in this instance referred to the original in design and dimensions.

50. The chairman was Verle Freyburger, Tau.

51. Chi, Omega, Psi, Alpha Alpha, and Alpha Beta.

52. This resulted in the constitutional provision for necessary clerical help for all members of Grand Chapter.

53. This referred to expenses and dues.

54. According to the minutes of that meeting the reason for this was because "chapter houses run up chapter expenses and since it is almost impossible to get efficient chaperons and, because of the lack of proper chaperonage, there always arises trouble between the chapter and the university authorities which militates against fraternities." While this was only an expression of opinion, time has brought changes that are best illustrated in the final establishment of a building fund at the 1926 convention. However, a number of officers, from past experiences, will probably always feel a certain lack of assurance and approval of houses. Their reasons are many and good, but the trend of events in the fraternity world has been in the other direction, namely, that of chapter houses and chapter house ownership.

55. By chapter vote the convention, which would normally have been held in 1922, was postponed. Although the financial condition of the convention fund played a major part in this consideration, the postponement made possible the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary.

56. Seventeen chapters had been added to the roll since 1919, namely those from Alpha Beta to, and including, Alpha Tau.

57. The resignation of the historian, Gladys Ayland (Glade), had been previously received, but due to the nature of the work in that office no one had been appointed for the short time left before convention.

58. See page 121.

59. In charge of Lillian Harding, Alpha Gamma.

60. In charge of Miriam Keast (Brown) and Sigma Chapter. Rho was presented with a song book for the most acceptable song submitted to the Song Book.

61. Mary Ann Gillespie was chairman of Stunt Night. Willie Mae Lathram (Wefel) was chairman of the winning southwestern section, and Edith Allen, Nu, was manager of the Minstrels composed of: Lillian Gatchell, Nu; Marjorie Craig and Ruth Williams (Anderson), Alpha Nu; Alice Lee Hooker, Omicron; Eleanor Spruill (Jobes), Alpha Lambda; Jean Blair and Marion Wingate, Zeta; Margaret Frank (Heath), Phi; and Lida Smith (Mayo), Delta.

62. These were: "Western Welcome" by Alpha Epsilon and Denver Alumnæ; "Life of a Pledge," by the Western Coast chapters; Historic Indian and Early Settler Lore, presented by Alpha Zeta, Alpha Eta, and Alpha Pi; "Maids and Manners" by Alpha Delta, Alpha Theta and Alpha Xi; "Pledge Follies," by Tau, Alpha Alpha, Alpha Gamma, and Alpha Omicron; "A Silver Dream" by Sigma, Mu, Alpha Mu; "Wild Nell," by Epsilon, Kappa, Lambda, and Omega; "The Pobble Who Had No Toes," by Theta, Rho, Chi, Alpha Beta, and Alpha Rho.

63. Miriam Keast (Brown) wrote and directed the pageant. Leading parts were played by Helen Johnson, Mu, as the Spirit of the Pageant; Evelyn Callicutt as Themis; Ruth McCoy (Hahn) and Esther McCoy, Elspey Schwartz (Windrum), Margaret McIntyre, who gave interpretative dances. Other parts were taken by Muriel Boeke (Chubb) as Panhellenic; Alice Coleman as Alpha Chapter; Leitha Schroll as the Spirit of the Future, assisted by Alpha Epsilon portraying the Founders, and representatives from each chapter. Costumes were designed by Maurine Hiatt (Roberts), Psi, a clever artist of Seattle.

64. Mary Poggi (Richley) had charge of the banquet. She was assisted by Martha Ray (Dennison) of Xi, a professional decorator of unusual ability in Los Angeles, who had complete charge of the banquet decorations. Martha Ray was then in charge of the Hotel Ambassador Art Shop where her decorative novelties had been widely acclaimed as unusual, original and charming. But she worked tirelessly to make this convention banquet one of unequalled beauty. It was indeed the most outstanding achievement of any individual Zeta in the planning and execution of detail that went to make the banquet unforgettably beautiful.

On the convention grounds, assisting with the banquet, were Maida Wellborn (Roether), Helen Harrison, Louise Attebury, Elinor Rogers, Marion Sparks, and Gladys Camp, all of Xi. Dressed in a quaint blue and gray gown, Gladys Camp distributed the banquet favors. Xi Chapter made the decorations.

65. The committee on publication was Alpha Burkart (Wettach), Marion Jellicorse, and Shirley Kreasan (Krieg).

66. The personnel was: Mildred Callahan, Beta Alpha, chairman; Inez Gardinier, Psi; Helen MacGregor, Upsilon; Elizabeth Sloan (Grotefend), Chi; and Ruth Searles (McMurry), Zeta.

67. For the list see Vol. I, Chapter VII, page 214.

68. The committee was not named at this meeting.

69. The combination of offices had left only two members on the finance committee, for the offices of secretary and treasurer had been made one.

70. Except for the first of these decisions (salaries were paid for one month only), none was put into execution, but all three were contained in the list of recommendations sent out for the 1926 convention. The action taken on the first is found in the account of that convention. The last two were, with all other recommendations, considered by the constitution committee, but they did not become a part of the new legislation.

71. This plan endeavored to find a way whereby the expenses of province officers would be paid without recourse to the national treasury.

72. This came about through an expressed desire to avoid the upsetting conditions that were often attendant upon a constant changing of officers. Avoidance was most stressed in the cases of those conducting offices. Explaining further, the minutes reveal other reasons, namely, that it takes years for one to learn thoroughly the work of the offices that today carry increasingly wide, but necessary, and exacting qualifications in the lines of professional training, as well as background and experience. When capable officers are found, sentiment was expressed for retaining them, not having them subject to popular election. It was felt that a Board of Directors of this type, composed of those who had had actual contact and experience with national affairs, who were familiar with the qualifications, and understood them, would be eminently suited to make the proper selection of grand officers.

73. One of the Founders, Frances Yancey Smith, had a part in the founding of Blue Ridge. She recalls her first visit there when, during a Y.W.C.A. conference she was attending, she was invited by Dr. W. D. Weatherford to go with a group of other secretaries to the site upon which the buildings of Blue Ridge now stand. "We found there a spring, a saw mill and a tub of lemonade," she tells as she relates Dr. Weatherford's unfolding of his plans to make Blue Ridge a Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. conference ground. Thereafter, in her journeys over the seven states that composed her territory as a national Y.W.C.A. secretary, she urged the sending of large delegations to the conferences, the donation of money to build cottages, and in every way possible supported the project.



74. The eleven chapters added since the last convention were those from, and including, both Alpha Upsilon and Beta Zeta.

75. Marion Jellicorse had resigned in the autumn of 1925 and the former inspector, Evelyn Callicutt, had taken over her work.

76. Committees named were: Credential—Ethel Charnock, Theta, chairman; Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), Tau; Catherine Alexander, Alpha Eta. Recommendations—Alta Cherrington, Alpha Pi, chairman; Evelyn Beeson, Alpha Upsilon; Evelyn Wilkinson, Alpha Xi. Nominations—Mary Poggi (Richley), Xi, chairman; Violet Evans, Alpha Zeta; Margret Bostic (Alcott), Sigma; Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Beta; Catherine Wood, Alpha Nu; Anna Smith, Delta. Audit and Finance—Ethel Kingman, Rho, chairman; Grace Thorne, Sigma; Alice Welsh, Alpha. Music—Edythe Clark, Omega, chairman; Grace McMillan, Alpha Omega; Ruth King, Xi. Resolutions—Iva Brashear, Theta, chairman; Nora Thompson (Gerberich), Alpha Beta. Constitution—Alpha Burkart (Wettach), Chi, chairman; Charlotte MacGregor, Upsilon; Julia Miller, Alpha Delta; Bernice Kirkham, Mu-Psi; Marion Koonce, Alpha Lambda. Program—Mary Ann Gillespie, Tau, chairman; trips, Helen Donaldson, Chi; tennis, Marie Didden, Beta Alpha; pages, Eva McClaskey, Alpha Mu; swimming, Marie Lape, Tau; arrangements, Lucille Simpson (Stelle), Zeta; awards, Ellene Simpson, Psi. Ritual—Evelyn Callicutt, Omega, chairman; Helen Kagay, Alpha Gamma; Pauline Foute, Omicron; Frances Y. Smith, Alpha.

77. Epsilon, not having met national requirements, forfeited her vote, final action, however, being taken by convention itself.

78. Due to a regrettable delay the last day of convention, the entire compilation which otherwise would have been finished was not completed by the time of adjournment, but an adequate solution was found in the continuing, with power to act, of the voting body of the convention.

79. A stenographic report was taken for the first time by an outside reporter.

80. The new constitution committee, representing the various provinces, and taking the place of the one formerly announced was: Alpha Burkart (Wettach), grand president; Louise Foster, Alpha Province; Nora Thompson (Gerberich), Gamma Province; Charlotte MacGregor, Lambda Province; Julia Miller, Epsilon Province; Jeanette Bertram, Delta Province; Frances Remy, Mu Province.

81. Dr. Hopkins, in her report, stated that she had found the plan of a Child's Guidance Clinic inadvisable for reasons of an already covered field and high cost of operation. The need she had found, however, was for trained workers, and thus she recommended the use of the Hopkins Fund for scholarships.

82. This is connected with the 1925 Grand Chapter meeting salary action. That action being found unconstitutional, convention then voted the three honorariums.

83. Other clever stunts were: "Accidents Will Happen," presented by Alpha Province; "The Cannibal and the Skeleton," by Zeta Chapter, and "The Gold

Diggers," by Zeta Province. Judges were Alice Olsen (Andren), Alpha Kappa; Beatrice Clephane, Beta Alpha, and Mildred Ewoldt, Xi.

84. The Knoxville Alumnae had charge of the banquet, with Margaret Wilson (Bloomer) acting as the capable chairman. Zeta Chapter and the alumnae group acted on the committees under her. The active chapter designed and hand painted the menu covers, Eunice Terry doing the actual drawing and painting.

85. Dr. Hopkins left for her European trip the day before and Mrs. Hughes graciously took her place on the program.

86. Other exhibits were by Mu, Upsilon, Alpha Pi, Alpha Omega, Alpha Mu, Beta Beta, Beta Zeta, and Omicron.

87. This had been adopted by an affirmative vote of 76 out of 94.

88. Anne Burkart, chairman; Nora Thompson (Gerberich), and Marguerite Fischer, all of Alpha Beta. The service was sent by Miss Burkart in time for Founders' Day services in October of that year.

89. The committee appointed to judge the best song (having original words and music) was: Louise Boyd, Alpha Lambda, chairman; Harriet Schnicke, Alpha Eta; Henrietta Roumeguiere, Upsilon, with Miriam Keast (Brown), ex officio.

90. This refers to former Grand Chapter meetings.

91. The personnel of these committees follows: Finance committee and *Themis* Endowment trustees, Alice Welsh, chairman; Louise Gale (Haines), Rho; Mary L. Patrick, Beta; Ethel Charnock, ex officio. House advisory committee—Louise Foster, Mu-Tau, chairman; Margret Bostic (Alcott), Sigma; Helen MacGregor, Upsilon; Edna Boyd, Upsilon; Inez Gardinier, Psi. Constitution committee—Julia Miller, Alpha Delta, chairman; Bernice Kirkham, Psi; Helen Harrison, Xi; Catherine Bingler (Beverley), ex officio. Nominating committee—Grace Mattern, Alpha Phi, chairman; Daisy Bashford (Hilton), Rho; Jeanette Bertram, Alpha Eta; Elizabeth Parks, Alpha Epsilon; Dorothy Kemp, Alpha Delta. National Philanthropic committee—Frances Y. Smith, Alpha, chairman; Lucille Litaker, Phi; Lucille Simpson (Stelle), Zeta; Grace Thorne, Sigma; Clair Woodruff (Bugg), Alpha. Pauline Dillon, Alpha Kappa, was appointed scholarship chairman.

92. Mildred Shipp (Pickering), New York Alumnae and Tau Chapter was chosen.

93. From the time of Zeta Tau Alpha's entrance into the Congress, in 1909, until 1920, the grand president was the official delegate, so this action merely went back to custom, and was in order since convention had stated that the grand president be a delegate to N.P.C.

94. Committee personnel was: Finance Committee—Alice Welsh, Alpha, chairman; Louise Gale (Haines), Rho; Ethel Cruse (Mouton), Beta-Kappa. *Themis* Endowment Trustees—Mary L. Patrick, Beta; Grace Thorne, Sigma; Ruth Daniel (Warren), Beta Alpha. House Advisory Committee—Louise Foster, Mu-Tau, chairman; Margret Bostic (Alcott), Sigma; Edna Boyd, Upsilon; Inez Gardinier, Psi; May Bollinger (Orgain), Epsilon. Constitution Committee—Helen Harrison, Xi, chairman; Julia Miller, Alpha Delta; Bernice Kirkham, Psi. Nominating Committee—Grace Mattern, Alpha Phi, chairman;

Daisy Bashford (Hilton), Rho; Helen MacGregor, Upsilon; Blanche Henry Clark, Phi; and Dorothy Kemp, Alpha Delta. Ritual—Charlotte MacGregor, chairman; Lotte Beutner Lohstoetter, Chi; Iva Brashear, Theta. Song Book—Miriam Keast (Brown), chairman, Sigma; Edythe Clark, Omega. Scholarship—Pauline Dillon, Alpha Kappa, chairman; Jeanette Bertram, Alpha Eta; Helen Hyers, Beta Gamma; Elizabeth Parks, Alpha Epsilon, and Ruth Layman, Zeta. Philanthropic Committee—Frances Y. Smith, Alpha, chairman; Lucille Litaker, Phi; Lucille Simpson (Stelle), Zeta; Anita Waldhorst, Nu, (later replaced by Ann Harbinson (Helmer), Omicron), and Clair Woodruff Bugg, Alpha.



## Chapter VI

### Expansion and Development

COINCIDENT with the first organization plans of Zeta Tau Alpha came definite consideration of extension. Since a national status was in the minds of the Founders from the very beginning it follows logically that the project of first concern to them was the translation of their high hopes for extending their lines into a specific plan for accomplishing this. From the understanding we have gained of their background, contacts and times, it is not at all difficult to make an accurate surmise as to the type of institutions that would first present themselves as commendable locations for other chapters.

Seminaries and women's colleges, the most favored type of educational institutions for women in the South, were naturally the ones best known to the Founders and consequently would be their first thought. Coeducation was yet far off in Virginia. Indeed, speaking conservatively, for a great many years the South was not favorably disposed toward coeducation and an expressed disinclination is not unheard of even in these days. However, as we shall soon see, the Founders entertained no prejudice in this respect. The interesting point is that everything surrounding them, custom, tradition and possibly location as well as their own educational contacts, predetermined the natural trend of their first ideas in extension. Our conclusions are authenticated in a clause from the first (1899) constitution of Alpha Chapter, article five, which says:

The sorority as an organization and as individuals shall make every possible effort to plant chapters in every desirable woman's school and after as many as five chapters shall have been established, the chief officer of the parent chapter shall call a general meeting at which representatives of five established chapters shall be present, for the purpose of revising the present constitution and adopting new by-laws, and appointing general officers for the governing of the sorority as a whole.<sup>1</sup>

Accompanying this definite statement of their design is a

glimpse of their prescient plan for the proper governing of the anticipated national organization.

Everyone thrills to the achievements of those who have the vision and courage to pioneer, just as everyone admires steadfast devotion to, and illimitable confidence in, the possibilities of a cherished undertaking, no matter how stupendous or visionary it may seem. Belief, buoyant with unbounded faith and enthusiasm, has often served to bring to a successful fulfillment that which otherwise would have been impossible. And so it was with our Zeta Tau Alpha pioneers—those leaders who could not, and fortunately for us, did not, know timidity or entertain thoughts of possible failure for their dream of a sisterhood. Since they knew so well what they wanted to do they very simply set out to do it, with the quiet energy that characterized them. Why seek the reason for their not being overawed by the magnitude of their ambitious and far reaching undertaking? Who can truly analyze the spark of that intangible, illusive something of the spirit that has, in all ages, given urge to those with the courage to venture forth, create, or build, that others might benefit from their work? Added to that spark, the always present factor of youthful assurance and enthusiasm (born of a lack of serious encounter with unsurmountable obstacles or disheartening experiences), no doubt here played its part and made its contribution. But, as we reflect on the mental maturity of those nine young girls, this quality greatly overbalances what one might call the blind assurance of youth. Either way the combination can accomplish much. And it did for us. Today, looking at the past through the eyes of experience, our Founders are prone to contemplate their undertaking with far more awe than they ever did in the beginning and we, who have benefited so greatly, are glad that these contemplations are retrospective, rather than in perspective. Realizing that their dream in its fulfillment has found its place in the hearts of girls all over the country, they declare that it seems almost too good to be true, and that they are sure they rushed in where angels would have feared to tread. But, for that matter, so have all pioneers; for theirs is the undaunted zeal that must triumph over obstruct-

ing hesitancy or too timid caution. With belief in what they offered, and a definite purpose in existence, the Founders went forward with characteristic conservatism and thoroughness, behind which was the quiet energy and determination that were also their heritage.

In any discourse such as this, we recall that the Founders have always sounded a reminding note lest we forget that, no matter what their beginning or contribution, it would have been of small avail but for the splendid officers and executives who came after them. While we reverence those who gave us birth, they point out that of no less importance are those who nursed the young organization through infancy, guided its first uncertain steps, brought it to girlhood and womanhood and today are working faithfully to make true the rich promise of maturity. Maud Jones Horner,<sup>2</sup> as the first president, was also a Founder, so it is to a brief survey of the periods of leadership of others that we now turn.

Zeta Tau Alpha had reached the "to be or not to be" stage in her existence in 1902 when Bruce Houston Davis, as the moving spirit, saw to the placing of the government in the hands of a governing council, and, at a time when a period of quiescence seemed pending, used all her effort and skill toward seeing that the fraternity went forward in its destined path of nationalism. During the years that she served as secretary-treasurer and even editor, under Maud Jones Horner, Mrs. Davis was a power in all phases of the work of the fraternity. Only those who have made a careful study of that very early period can realize or estimate in even a small degree all that she has meant to Zeta Tau Alpha, and for how much present day Zetas have to be grateful to her. As the second president, hers was the hand that guided the organization until another milestone was reached and when she relinquished the reins to a new president, Zeta Tau Alpha was assured the status of a Congress fraternity. This had been her goal.

May Agness Hopkins, the next executive, had, like Mrs. Davis, served an apprenticeship in another office on Grand Chapter. She and her co-workers entered upon another interesting and forma-



tive period and, again, only a reading of all the files and records pertaining to that day and period can bring full realization of the contribution that was made then. Map No. 3, showing the chapter distribution in 1909, clearly pictures the extension problem. It was quite as thought-provoking and wisdom-requiring a situation as had ever been encountered in former years for it was, in a sense, a new phase in our existence. The fraternity was now building on a different basis, drawing from a different list of educational institutions, and the executive at the helm had to chart the right course and make all the adjustments necessary to sailing new waters. This was done. Further on in this chapter Dr. Hopkins sums up this interval in extension when Zeta Tau Alpha, a Southern organization, known in the South and with her alumnae in the South, was besieged with petitions from Southern colleges of insufficient rank to make them eligible fields for a Congress fraternity. Iota became inactive in 1908, Pi in 1914 and second Beta in 1919, but Iota's loss, coming as it did at an important time in our extension history, was keenly felt. All in all it was a period of demanded growth, with a vast amount of work and wisdom needed to bring about that growth. That success crowned the efforts then exerted is a fact we all know.

To the days of the presidency of Alpha Burkart (Wettach), the first Northern president, goes the record for expansion and additions to the chapter roll, for during her incumbency the era of greatest extension took place, namely from 1920 to 1926, or even from 1923. The chart accompanying this chapter (page 183) shows the number of charters granted between each convention, and thus clearly depicts the various stages of chapter growth. This period was, of course, another that had its problems, challenges and, in common with all other terms, its opportunities. As each new link added its strength of happy initiates there was present the opportunity to weld the great organization into one chain of usefulness, harmony, and progress and, with the fraternity becoming represented in all parts of the country, this period happily is found doing its share toward fulfillment of the original ideal of carrying the message of Zeta Tau Alpha to girls in all parts of the country. It, too, was a time requiring adjust-

ments and internal development commensurate with the growth of the chapter roll; it required as much foresight in anticipating the needs of the future as did a period twenty years previous. Consequently, in the line of progressive plans and recommendations this interval yielded much, and saw a great deal accomplished that was both sound and forward looking. This general statement is verified by reference to the chapters on Government and Conventions and Grand Chapter Meetings, in which are traced the various steps that marked the various years. Problems peculiar to every stage of fraternity development have been found in our history, as in all histories. But problems have always been accepted as opportunities and, so viewed, they have been surmounted in such a way that the end meant inevitably satisfactory solutions.

Catherine Bingler (Beverley), the third Virginian president of Zeta Tau Alpha, now guides the fraternity during the time that is our present and hence a time so close to us that undoubtedly a vantage point of greater distance is needed in order to estimate the contributions that this régime will bring. But we can consider it briefly, pondering its aspirations and trend. With a large chapter roll, the internal machinery for the smooth administration of the affairs of so large an organization must necessarily be entirely adequate for the needs of the times, and possibly, somewhat in advance of them. Consequently less extension and a concentration on internal development may be outstanding characteristics of the present. Although less in the foreground, extension is far from being quiescent, for Zeta Tau Alpha has always sought to make sure that no desirable groups were overlooked. It is possible, if not probable, that the fewest number of charters will be granted since the days prior to the 1919 convention, this being an entirely safe estimate at this writing. The council under Mrs. Beverley expressed its anticipated conservative policy at the first Grand Chapter meeting soon after the 1926 convention, and this may be viewed in the light of the usual swinging of the pendulum. After the first flush of the marvelous growth from 1919 there comes the inevitable second breath, and now Zeta Tau Alpha surveys her big family with

pride and satisfaction—and centers thought more keenly than ever on consolidation, internal development, and greater usefulness to her members and others. Measures designed to afford greater satisfaction, as well as constructiveness in procedure and protection to the local as well as the national, have been instituted in the matter of inspecting inquiring groups, and in conducting preliminary negotiations. Thus, while the trend bids fair to be conservative indeed, it is one that seeks to follow the broadest interpretation of that term, proceeding with care and surety, yet maintaining vision for the future and its necessary progress. New chapters which have proved their ability and worthiness to carry the standard of Zeta Tau Alpha at the institution in which their members are enrolled will undoubtedly be welcomed from time to time.

We see that the affairs of the fraternity, steadily increasing in scope, volume, and demands in all directions, have been administered by five executives and the supporting councils<sup>3</sup> without whom they could have done but little. All of these officers have added their contribution in some way, in some niche of the fraternity's structure, all constantly building. Small wonder it is that the Founders carefully point out the credit due them, knowing of course that no one minimizes any contribution, but realizing, perhaps, how prone mere mortals are to forget those who have worked for their interests, especially after those officers have retired and time has woven a haziness around many names that it is hoped this *History* will record for permanent remembrance. The Founders' viewpoint of rendering unto Caesar that which is Caesar's is an example of true justice which may well be emulated by each of their Zeta daughters, but those daughters will not forget that they, as builders, had the vision without which we should have no Zeta Tau Alpha today.

Returning to the unfoldment of the early days, and a definite survey of expansion steps from the beginning to the present, we find that within two years the early members had included co-educational institutions in their field of observation; for in 1902 they were in communication with the group that later became Epsilon Chapter.<sup>4</sup> True, there was never any indication that the



coeducational field would not be considered, nor was there any adverse feeling expressed toward it but, by virtue of its omission from that early expansion clause, we must necessarily date its favorable consideration from the year 1902. At this date we know that the entire educational field, interest of course being centered on the institutions of highest standing, came under scrutiny.

To find first extension in the Southern states is a foregone conclusion—an inevitable and logical occurrence. The North, as we know, already had many strongly organized groups; the South was the territory in which the need was felt. Furthermore, chapters in the North would have been almost an impossibility. Our early members knew best their Virginia and the South. They had none of the Northern contacts or connections that would have been necessary for the establishment of branches in that part of the country, and so we look for them to plant our first chapters in their own native Southland.

At the 1924 Founders' reunion this subject was discussed thoroughly, and with much delightful comment on the part of the Founders. The real fact of the matter is that they were so busy with plans for extension in the territory they knew best that immediate invasion of the North did not occur to them. That they would have been delighted with a chapter in that near, but far away North (for far away it seemed to them) is quite evident not only from their affirmations but from their plans to carry their message of fraternity to women in more than one section of the country.

Not because anyone ever thought it, but because all possible queries must necessarily be considered, the Founders were asked the well worn question: Because of the war, that in their households was of comparatively recent memory, was the Northern girl included in any feeling that might exist toward that part of the country? For, that memories and effects of the late conflict had not been obliterated from the minds and daily lives of many families in the South is, of course, known. In discussing this, however, the Founders pointed out that any adverse sentiment would necessarily have been but reflective on their part, not

ingrained, for they had no feeling of anything but cordiality for the girls of all sections of the country.

What place, comes the query, would sectional differences have in an organization whose pledged standard, if adhered to, would do much toward bettering conditions in the world about us? Where would there be room for geographical grudges or unfortunate sectional prejudices, possibly built on a series of misunderstandings and conflicting viewpoints, when thoughts were centered on an ideal and intent that rose above, and stood apart from, the momentary strifes and turmoils of existence? Furthermore, some of the early rituals bear witness to the broad, loyal thought of those first members, and reveal their noble attempts to evolve an organization whose influence on the life conduct of its members would mean the prevention of discord. They envisioned a Zeta Tau Alpha in which there were no distinctions such as East or West or North or South, but which instead would be one band of Zeta Tau Alphas, drawn together in the ties of its sisterhood.

With the knowledge thus far acquired of Zeta Tau Alpha's interest in all educational institutions of a standing that seemed proper to them at the time, and the broad attitude held toward geographical distribution, we have a clear conception of the early background in these respects. A restricted, narrowed Zeta Tau Alpha would not have been possible, for such a thought would not only have defeated the original purpose of the founding, but would have rendered impossible the organization of such a fraternity as ours today. It is well not to lose sight of the message of service, of the attitude of offering a precious gift, which we find in the minds of the Founders. For in the desire to do good, render service and bear a rare gift whose possession will benefit the receiver, we find a message that is universal in appeal and worthiness, and one that has an appeal as well as a mission that time will never dim.

At this point would it not be interesting to consider the type of girl that was sought in those days; to know what qualifications were looked for and required? For our indisputable record we are extremely fortunate in having a letter written by Maud

Jones Horner, then the president, at some date between 1903 and 1904, to a prospective chapter. First of all she gives them the basis for our later tradition of small chapters when she explains that Zeta Tau Alpha approves of a group containing between five and twelve numbers. Five is assumed to be the minimum and twelve the maximum. With sound advice she counsels them that "in selecting your crowd<sup>5</sup> you must be very careful to get girls who are thoroughly congenial, and who will work well together." With delightful *naïveté* she adds, "Of course I take for granted that their social and class standing are all that could be desired." Either casualness or candor might characterize the parting words that "appearance, culture and refinement are necessary," and that the "petitioners must show intelligence."

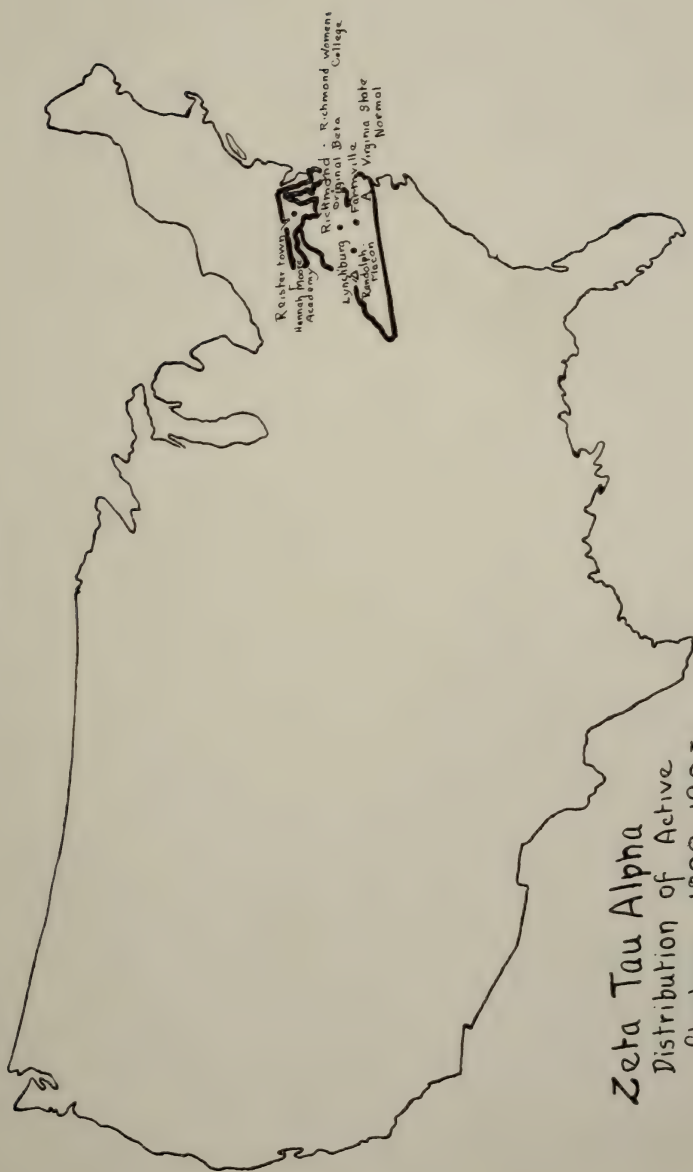
That is a very concrete summing up of the membership qualifications which are ours today as a heritage from our Founders. Congeniality with the group, as we know, was emphasized from the very first. Congeniality added to necessary good scholarship, the proper sense of social refinement that one expects to find in the college girl, culture, appearance and intelligence, comprise a list that bespeaks high standards and broad qualifications. But this is the measuring stick for a Zeta Tau Alpha.

From 1899 to the time of the first convention in 1903, extension was carried on through the efforts of the members themselves, with the assistance of fraternity friends. Alpha members of course took a most prominent part. Before 1903 three chapters had been added: Original Beta at Richmond Woman's College, Gamma at Hannah More Academy in Reisterstown, Maryland, and our present Delta chapter at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. (See Map No. 1). All three took their places on the chapter roll soon after the state charter grant that gave the Alpha members permission to establish chapters as a legal corporation.

Epsilon, at the University of Arkansas, established six months after the first convention, was the first step across the Mississippi River, and was regarded in the light of "western expansion." The



MAP No. 1



Zeta Tau Alpha  
Distribution of Active  
Chapters 1898-1907  
Map No 1

next chapter was also in a coeducational college, the University of Tennessee, where Zeta Chapter was established immediately after the 1904 convention. Eta Chapter at Mary Baldwin Seminary followed in November, 1904, but the next grant went to still another coeducational institution. This was Bethany College where Theta Chapter came into existence on March 9, 1905. Two days later Iota Chapter at Richmond College was installed, and Beta followed on March 16, this chapter being given the second letter in the Greek alphabet then missing from the fraternity's roll because of the inactivity of the first Beta chapter at Richmond Woman's College.

At this juncture it is interesting to consider the thought of the times, as indicated by old correspondence and early manuscripts, in regard to Original Beta and Gamma.<sup>6</sup> The tendency was to say very little about them. Undoubtedly the early leaders had cherished the understandable and entirely worthy hope that the chapter roll would ever be maintained intact. The fact that the opposition to fraternities in both institutions could not be overcome reflected in no way on the new organization, but an uncertain feeling was entertained as to the possible effect the loss of the first two chapters might have on so new a fraternity in the eyes of the outside world. In giving the name Beta to the Judson group we see the indicated plan to fill the two vacancies on the chapter roll by giving the names of extinct groups to incoming ones. This was not an uncommon practice at that time but, fortunately, it was not continued in Zeta Tau Alpha, and there is no record anywhere of the intention of giving the name of Gamma to any other group. The fact that Original Beta was *sub rosa* probably had much to do with the occurrence of the plan to supplant or duplicate it, because the chapter was so little known that the majority of the members were unaware of its existence. It is a curious coincidence that even with this effort to retain the name of Beta on the roll, we have no Beta Chapter today, both groups having been lost through college opposition.

The expansion policy of an organization is always of interest, and while the one that is ours traditionally has been indicated

earlier in this chapter, there is still much to say about it. In our case the high standards for membership meant exacting requirements and they, as well as the inclination of our early members, pointed inevitably to a conservative expansion policy.

A very significant move recorded at the 1904 convention bespoke a widening of thought that went beyond the national into the international; that, again, looked not at geographical location but for desirable members, wherever they might be found. In 1904 provision was made for foreign extension. Canada was the country in mind at the time. Early members, asked to search their memories for all reasons underlying this move, have given interesting answers. These lead to the conclusion that the high scholastic standards maintained in the part of Canada under consideration, namely Ontario, the once common background of so many Canadians with so many Americans in the East and South (although their ancestors may have differed very radically in their political views and allegiance to the British Crown in 1776), and the accompanying conservative standards, had much to do with thoughts being turned so early in our history toward hopes for expansion at a far northern point where the climate was so different but social customs not so dissimilar. However, those hopes were not realized then, although, since the printing of the third constitution, foreign extension has been definitely provided for in the statement that our organization is composed of members in specified colleges and universities "of the United States and Canada." Thus we see the international thought that has been manifest since 1904, and it is a satisfaction to know that it has been ours in theory, if not in practice.

At the time of the presidency of Bruce Houston Davis she wrote that "our policy is to extend wherever possible when that extension will add strength and honor to our fraternity." And early records attest the care taken to make sure that the new chapter would add "strength and honor." An editorial in the November, 1904, issue of *Themis*, after two conventions, announces that "conservatism is still our motto."

In February, 1905 *Themis* again writes interestingly of the



**Zeta Tau Alpha**  
**Distribution of Active Chapters 1898-1906**

map No. 2

Reistertown Academy  
Hannah Moore Academy  
Richmond College  
Farmville  
Virginia State Normal  
Keokuk, Tennessee  
Fayetteville, Arkansas U.  
Georgetown Southwestern U.  
Austin Texas U.  
Inactive Since 1903  
Original Delta - Richmond W. C. College  
Richmond Woman's College  
Gamma - Reistertown, Md.  
Hannah Moore Academy

Zeta Tau Alpha

## Distribution of Active

Chapters 1898-1906

Map No. 2

\* Inactive Since 1903

Original Beta - Richmond Va.

Richmond Woman's College

Gamma - Reistertown, Md.

Hannah Moore Academy

growth and policy of the fraternity and incidentally mentions the hope then cherished, "to gain our first foothold in the North." The article declares that:

Zeta Tau Alpha is one of the youngest, yet, we believe, one of the most successful fraternities in the Greek world, and never has the future seemed so bright as at present . . . . our growth and development may be called truly wonderful. Growth in quantity cannot always be called true growth, and from the beginning we have striven for quality, not quantity. . . . . At present there are three petitions for chapters under consideration by Grand Chapter, which has control of expansion, and we expect soon to gain our first foothold in the North. One may perhaps question why this success, while others seem less fortunate, and we will without hesitation answer, because of the hard work and zeal of our governing body, and the loyalty and enthusiasm of our chapters. . . . .

The day for miracles performed by faith has by no means passed, and we have found that in a single chapter, faith can work miracles in our fraternity world.

The year 1906 was an important one in extension, for on May 7, Kappa Chapter was installed at the University of Texas, and Lambda, at Southwestern University, on May 31. These two chapters marked the fraternity's entrance into a mighty and progressive state of the Southwest from which were to come some of the future officers, most notable of whom was May Hopkins of Kappa who was to become a grand officer at the next convention, and remain one for twenty years thereafter.

The 1906 convention records reveal much of interest in an expression of satisfactory expansion progress. (See Map No. 2). In her report Mrs. Davis said:

In this report it may be appropriate to review in a few words the achievements and innovations of the past two years. The greatest advancement has been in extension. Of the seven chapters added perhaps one might be called an unwise venture—for this I mean in the institution itself, not the material presented. For the next two years extension must again claim our closest attention and I recommend that we enter only coeducational institutions and very large women's colleges. I think Zeta Tau Alpha will have very little trouble in entering any institution she desires after she is a member of the Intersorority Conference.

But despite the president's expectations there was no extension from 1907 to 1908, and her report at the next convention tells that

In extension . . . . our efforts have not resulted in the addition of even

one new chapter. But while it seems that results of those efforts are properly expressed in "failure," I would beg to remind our members that by strictly observing the high ideals of the fraternity, we have preferred to maintain and strengthen the interest, usefulness and life of our active chapters rather than extend our lines or incorporate into our body new chapters about which there may attach undesirable conditions of membership.

The president reported being in communication with five colleges. Thus it is seen that discrimination accounts for the non-expansion at this time.

This brief cessation seemed of much moment to the chapters whose recorded reactions are extremely interesting. Delta expressed a desire for extension; Epsilon said that "the only complaint we have to make is that enough interest is not manifest toward extension"; while Kappa urged the fraternity to expand "over southern and western colleges, especially entering colleges where there are no fraternities for women." Certain parts of the North, with their firmly entrenched Nationals, probably did not appeal to them as being the best field.

On March 8, 1909, the first Missouri chapter was installed at Drury College; Nu was placed at the University of Alabama on April 11, 1910, and Xi, at the University of Southern California, was announced on April 23, 1910.

At the 1910 convention the new president, May Agness Hopkins, announced the establishment of these three chapters, told of two rejections, and presented the petition from Brenau College.

For the first time in our history we find mention of an extension committee when a motion was passed at Galveston "that an extension committee be formed, composed of one member from each chapter, and with our president to be at the head of same committee." The president appointed a chairman, Helen Baker, Iota, to take charge of this chapter committee delegated with making investigations and reporting to Grand Chapter. In Zeta Tau Alpha, Grand Chapter has always had charge of extension,<sup>7</sup> or, to put it exactly, extension has been under the direction of the grand president with the advice and consent of her council. This has never been changed throughout the years and although, as we shall see presently, there were two extension committees, their work was investigational.



Before the next national meeting convened at Old Point Comfort, four other chapters had been added. The first two were: Omicron at Brenau College in January, 1911, and Pi at Georgia Wesleyan in May, 1911.

Highly significant is the announcement on February 22, 1912, of the installation of the first Northern chapter, Rho, at Boston University. It is an interesting commentary that the first chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha was in the historically famous state of Virginia, and the first Northern chapter was in the equally famed state of Massachusetts.

Sigma chapter was installed at Baker University the following May.

At the 1912 convention Helen Baker reported that the chapters, although eager for expansion in 1908, had not responded with any degree of satisfaction or co-operation so far as appointing their members to the committee authorized in 1910 was concerned, or in giving active assistance. While extension had been successful, Miss Baker reported that the new chapters were secured "mainly through the efforts of our grand president."

There was no continuation of the extension committee at this convention, but Miss Baker was elected vice-president and one of the duties attached to that office was to act as "chairman of the extension department." Thus the work of investigation was still made possible by some other person or officer, but actual direction of extension never left the office of the president, the unchanged status still being plainly outlined in the constitution following that convention. To one, fell preliminary investigational duties, to the other, general oversight, direction, and administration.

Three chapters came into the fraternity before the California meeting in 1915: Tau, at Millikin University in October, 1912; Upsilon at the University of California in May, 1916; and Phi at Duke University (then Trinity College) in June, 1915. At that convention, however, the president reported that "eleven petitions . . . [have been] turned down," adding that "the placing of our chapters had been 'guarded.'"

During the four year interval between conventions that

followed, that interval necessitated by the World War, five chapters were installed: Chi at the University of Pittsburgh in November, 1915; Omega at Southern Methodist University in January, 1916; Psi at the University of Washington in September, 1917; Alpha Alpha at Iowa Wesleyan in August, 1918; Alpha Beta at the University of Pennsylvania in September, 1918.

As we approach the 1919 convention it is necessary to digress a moment in order to picture the changing conditions imminent at that time, and to establish an understanding of the new period of development upon which the fraternity was entering. Zeta Tau Alpha was already standing on the threshold of this dawning era and, probably realizing this, the wise leaders were anxious to call the members together again. This they did at the first word from the president, recently returned from France, to go ahead with the plans.

To describe life during the tense days of the war would be but to tell again what everyone remembers from experience. It was a period when everything was of secondary importance compared to activities connected with helping bring the war to a successful, early culmination. Our organization, like others, submerged its own interests in the larger interests of a world thought, and the officers at home carried on faithfully while Zeta's president did her bit in France. Life with the chapters and alumnæ was marked with the intensity and characteristic activity of the times. We have said that the officers carried on, and so they did. In Chapter V we have read of the 1918 Grand Chapter meeting, brought about by chapter vote, that was held in place of the regularly scheduled convention. That meeting, with its delegated "power to act," was one that is entirely unique in our annals, and it demonstrates the manner in which each officer was fulfilling her duties, even while actively engaged in some project of war work herself. While at this time fraternity had to be secondary to the concerns of the nation, yet work went forward with a progress that seems remarkable.

The growth during this period was so normal and satisfactory as to seem hardly compatible with the foregoing statement of conditions, for although everyone's interest had been centered

on war activities, the fraternity had, in spite of all this, added the five new chapters just mentioned, namely: Chi, Psi, Omega, Alpha Alpha, and Alpha Beta—the first three being installed before the entrance of the United States into the War. Further, within the fraternity, plans were under consideration for many anticipated moves that would mean an advance in the administration of its affairs, and when the call went out for the Chicago convention it indicated more than a time when the threads of fraternity life and routine would be gathered together again.

Outside the fraternity we know of the changes taking place in the colleges and universities; the permanency of increased enrollments (with additional numbers of women registrants), that played so prominent a part in Zeta Tau Alpha's coming expansion.

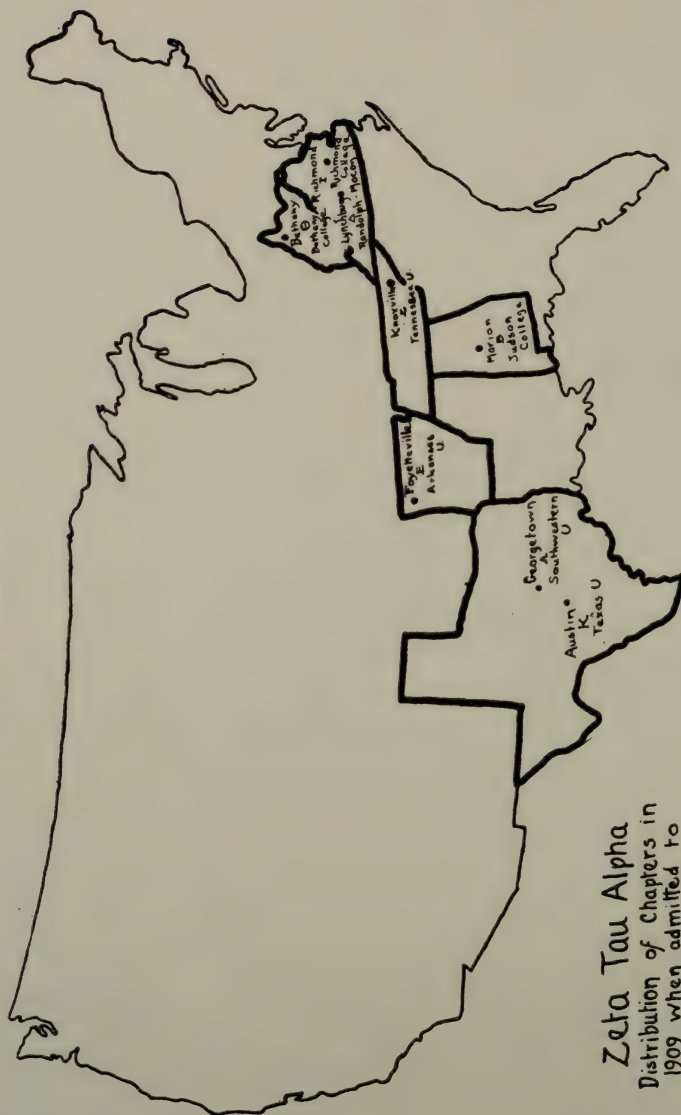
Just as we are prone in every-day life to distinguish the two periods by use of the terms "before the war" and "after the war," we may now employ them to distinguish the accurately named prewar and postwar expansion periods in Zeta Tau Alpha.

Briefly reviewing the early years certain facts stand out. We have studied the conditions under which Zeta Tau Alpha came into being, we have seen the logical geographical direction that marked the normal trend of her first extension, and we have watched the gradual evolution of an organization that unmistakably and expectedly bore the designation of Southern. The time soon came when the vision of the leaders saw the necessity of entering the Intersorority Conference (now National Panhellenic Congress), if the fraternity were to fulfill her national destiny in a full life of broad scope and usefulness, and be able to compete successfully with nationals of the North who had so effectively banded together in the I.S.C. As Bruce Houston Davis retired from office the fraternity had met the requirements and entrance came under the new president, May Agness Hopkins. Dr. Hopkins' own summing up of this period, the petitions received that could not be accepted, the expansion methods, and attitude toward procedure is here given:

Kappa Chapter was installed in 1906, shortly before the Knoxville Convention, and in the interval before I became president in 1908 I had the



MAP No. 3



Zeta Tau Alpha  
Distribution of Chapters in  
1909 when admitted to  
N.P.C.

Map No 3

opportunity of observing the chapters at the University of Texas, which was, of course, coeducational. I noticed particularly that the large organizations represented there had withdrawn their chapters from smaller colleges, and I not only saw the strength gained thereby, but I observed the proverbial straw which indicated the way the wind would blow. Consequently I was heartily in favor of the recommendation to restrict our chapters to universities and larger colleges for women.

Up to this time, it must be remembered, we were strictly Southern; our *alumnæ* lived in the South and it was in the South that we were known. After I became president, and we had entered the National Panhellenic Conference, we received a large number of petitions from the smaller colleges for women, of which there were a great many in the South. A large number, if not practically all, of our first opportunities came from these colleges, but because we were a member of the N.P.C. we could not consider any of them. Our former conservatism was thus being made more conservative by the readily understandable situation just set forth, for we had, of course, adopted the policy of not extending at all unless a desirable chapter presented itself from a college of A rank. Many of the Southern colleges did not meet this requirement, and others perhaps did not appeal to us.

Our first opportunity to enter a large college, after we became a member of the N.P.C., came at Drury College in Missouri. Drury, of course, was not a Northern chapter, strictly speaking, for Missouri was as much Southern as Northern. In surveying the country we recognized that we had no *alumnæ* in the Northern or Eastern states, and therefore we must devise some dignified means for a Northern approach. We decided upon a policy of writing to the deans of women of the various institutions, making inquiries about possible openings. This policy occupied a brief interval, and it was neither satisfactory nor successful from our viewpoint. This experience probably determined our rigid future policy, which was one of preferred slow growth, effected only through the efforts of our own *alumnæ* and those close friends who stood almost in the light of members. This seemed the most desirable way of securing suitable chapters. And, as proof of the carrying out of this expansion policy, and of the *alumnæ* value in extension, it was not until I crossed the Mason-Dixon line and established first actual contact in the North that our first Northern charter was granted. This was to Rho Chapter. From then on we had Northern *alumnæ*; soon other Northern groups followed, and expansion in that territory came just as it had come in the South. We rejoiced over these first footholds in the North, for it meant a broader Zeta Tau Alpha, and greater fulfillment of her original purpose.

Our same policy continued. After that one brief experiment of attempting to make our own approach it was not repeated. A careful survey of the chapters as they came at that time reveals the approach being made to the national officers, not vice versa.

This, then, is the background of the slow, steady growth that characterized the years prior to the War. The territory covered

[illegible]

Zeta Tau Alpha  
Pre-War Expansion

1919

Map No. 4



is shown in Map No. 4. And now, what of the 1919 convention, the beginning of the post war days for Zeta Tau Alpha?

There was a decided expression in favor of expansion. Among other things, chapters had necessarily been placed far apart. It is often that way in the beginning. Consequently some groups felt that they were isolated, as indeed some of them were, and they further felt that for their own well being as well as their happiness, they most earnestly desired neighboring chapters. Moreover, they voiced their feelings with effect and convincingness.

Kappa Chapter recommended the formation of an extension committee, Mu spoke of expansion, and a plaintive note from an isolated chapter was heard in Sigma's recommendation that extension was greatly desired "insofar as possible without lowering our standards, especially in the North and Middle West." Tau and Upsilon voiced similar sentiments, with the latter adding, "especially in the North." It was to be expected then that this convention would not adjourn without passing a motion "that a special campaign for extension shall be made." Verle Freyburger, Tau, was appointed chairman of the committee.

In tone this may seem to strike a new note. In theory it was; and unquestionably the move was given particular impetus at that time, because of the realization of the possibilities that lay ahead, and of the understanding that the next few years would see a most propitious time for Zeta Tau Alpha to enter many fields that she had previously felt were well covered. Colleges and universities with their greatly increased registration lists offered favorable conditions for entrance. Existing chapters of fraternities could not possibly take care of the large numbers of splendid girls that were entering and new groups were needed. Thus we find extension opportunity taking on an aspect that previously would have seemed an impossibility. Furthermore, Zeta Tau Alpha did not lose sight of the privilege and responsibility of helping further the fraternity idea, and after the 1919 convention we find an unmistakable continuation of interest throughout the whole organization. The trip of a girls' basket-

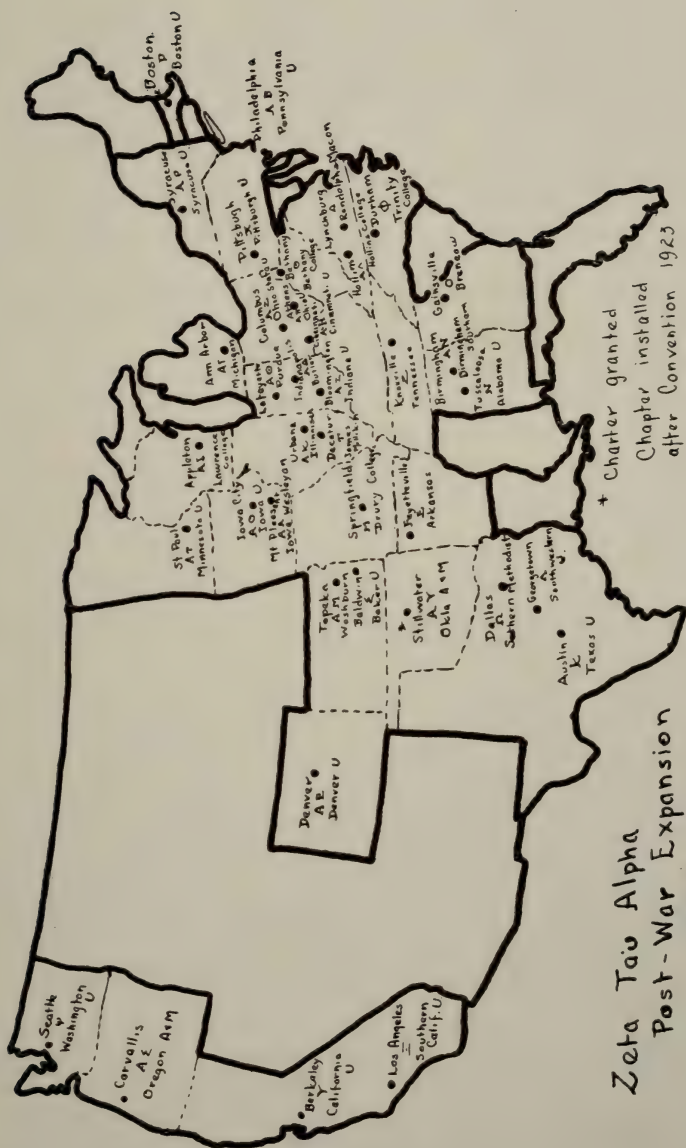
ball team to another college was used by some chapters as the opportunity to make a pilgrimage. The inspector found the opportunity for doing informative and organizational work, all of which came with an ease that pointed to the rightness of the time.

The plans of the extension chairman were approved by the president, Dr. Hopkins, and members in various parts of the country were appointed to the committee. The work they carried on was, of course, investigational, and through their efforts several new chapters were added to the roll, but the majority came in exactly the same way as former chapters had come, as outlined in Dr. Hopkins' statement of policy and procedure.

The seventeen chapters<sup>8</sup> (Alpha Gamma at the University of Michigan in June, 1920; Alpha Delta at Butler University in June, 1920; Alpha Epsilon at Denver University in May, 1921; Alpha Zeta at Ohio State University in May, 1921; Alpha Eta at the University of Cincinnati in June, 1921; Alpha Theta at Purdue University in September, 1921; Alpha Iota at Lawrence College in September, 1921; Alpha Kappa at the University of Illinois in October, 1921; Alpha Lambda at Hollins College in December, 1921; Alpha Mu at Washburn College in March, 1922; Alpha Nu at Birmingham Southern College in October, 1922; Alpha Xi at the University of Indiana in May, 1922; Alpha Omicron at the University of Iowa in December, 1922; Alpha Pi at Ohio University in December, 1922; Alpha Rho at Syracuse University in February, 1923; Alpha Sigma at Oregon Agricultural and Mechanical College in April, 1923, and Alpha Tau at the University of Minnesota in May, 1923) added between the 1919 and 1923 conventions unquestionably gave a glorious answer of success to the extension requests of the Chicago convention, and many of the isolated chapters now had their Zeta neighbors although of course, not all of them. The field was by no means covered, nor is it yet.

We now contemplate with interest the prevailing opinion expressed at the 1923 convention for we find indicated, with a fervor equal to 1919, a diametrically opposite extension sentiment

MAP No. 5



Zeta Tau Alpha  
Post-War Expansion  
1923  
MAP No. 5

+ Charter granted  
Chapter installed  
after Convention 1923



from that voiced four years previously. Map No. 5 shows the territorial expansion up to this convention. The president's report at that conclave dealt with extension as follows:

Extension has occupied more than its ordinary share of attention. At the 1919 convention there was a recommendation proposed that there be a definite extension campaign. There was an extension committee appointed, the exact nature of whose work was not definitely determined. Through the zeal and the assistance of Miss Donaldson, several new chapters were added to our roll. Through other channels many others have come until the chapter roll now reaches thirty-nine, Northwestern local having just been granted a charter.

While to the casual observer, such rapid extension may seem unwise, careful study of the changing college world will reveal many sound reasons for it. During 1917-1919 the war caused a great lull in fraternity life. It followed the slump in all interests save those directly concerned with the war. After the war we found ourselves in the midst of a great change in the status of women, which was most noticeable among the young women of college age. There seemed to be a larger number of them entering coeducational colleges and universities, these in turn seemed to need rebuilding and looked to the entrance of fraternities for help. The opportunity was here to grow, and we took advantage of it.

The expansion sentiment was treated editorially in the November, 1923, issue of *Themis*, which reflected somewhat reminiscently that:

Those attending convention will never forget the ever recurring note in the reports of the active chapters to the effect that extension should be frowned upon, and although the expression appeared in countless differently worded phrases, the sentiment remained essentially the same.

Of course, at convention, [the statement of] reasons and causes unknown to the average active chapter quickly brought complete understanding on the subject, and the result was merely a reiteration of Zeta's long standing policy of conservative extension. Zeta Tau Alpha's policy has always been, and will remain, the same so far as sensible conservatism is concerned, and the granting of charters merely marks keeping apace with the demands of the time, to which each fraternity must pay heed. Excellence, never sacrificed, has always been gained.

The work of expansion is ever with us today and almost every fraternity is emphasizing the fact. But in spite of its insistent demands for attention a great many fraternity women have not a clear conception of what the problem really presents to the officers whose particular problem it is to solve for their fraternity. Every one of us has heard the oft repeated phrase that "conservative expansion is favored but, of course, no good opportunities must be overlooked." How many realize just how many good opportunities are continually placed before Zeta Tau Alpha? So although the expression looks

like plain English, it is hard to translate into exactly definite terms of procedure.

The years following the war have seen remarkable changes in our universities and colleges, for not only have enrollments been greatly increased, but more funds are available than ever before. State legislatures have increased appropriations, drives have succeeded, and every college seems to have definite plans for future growth.

Everything has pointed to the present as the most strategic and needed time for fraternity expansion, and there is no fraternity but has recognized the fact, and acted accordingly. Unusual opportunities are offered in colleges and universities of high standing and even the most liberal of expansionists could not take advantage of all. Undoubtedly the present is the time for intelligent expansion, just as in the past it was felt the more intelligent course was an opposite one.

Desirable petitions from equally desirably located groups resulted in the placing of eleven other chapters before the 1926 convention. Although this number may seem large it actually represented a choice of many petitions, and represented chapters whose inclusion seemed of such worth and value to the national organization that their acceptance was deemed wise. Of these three years the president said in her 1926 report:

In 1923, the sentiment of convention was for conservative extension, consequently Grand Chapter has been guided by that expression in all charter grants during the ensuing three years.

Of the many factors to be taken into consideration in extension she commented that:

Only those who have been on Grand Chapter can realize how many elements enter into a decision. While certain values may be evaluated, many others cannot (and too often it is these very changing values that cause us to make what may seem to be unwise decisions.) Even with all the possible aspects weighed as carefully as we can estimate, the element of chance is always present, but we must take advantage of openings when they come, otherwise in another generation we shall be looking back on lost opportunities.

Some nationals have limited themselves to definite types of colleges and universities and have mapped out a schedule of extension, so many chapters per year in given schools. While this plan has some advantages I am not committed to it, as a policy which ties an organization without prescribed limits is never able to meet the exceptional situations, and valuable chapters are too often lost. I do believe however, that other things being equal, the future of all fraternities lies in the large state universities and I hope Zeta Tau Alpha will eventually be in every state college and university in the United States. The larger colleges for women do not favor fraternities,

hence we must concern ourselves with those that do, and the trend is toward state schools. Of our forty-eight chapters, twenty-one are already in state colleges and universities, eighteen are in large colleges and universities either partly supported by the state or entirely private. This gives us roughly, 80 per cent of our chapters in large institutions where the chances of continued existence and constant growth are practically assured. It leaves about 20 per cent in the small schools, which is a ratio that in my judgment might well be adhered to. If we were to limit ourselves to the larger institutions, we should lose the splendid type of girl that these small schools can give us. There is no question in my mind but that the inner life of the chapter, traditions, etc., are more highly developed in these colleges, yet the danger lies in the inversion of attitudes, the lack of sufficient number of members to justify existence, and the constant possibility of a change of support for fraternities from the administration. These are improbable in large institutions.

In conclusion the report adds:

When we realize that there are about fifty eligible fields in which we do not have chapters it is obvious that extension will continue to be one of the most important and difficult phases of the fraternity's administration.

The eleven chapters added were: Alpha Upsilon at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in August, 1923; Alpha Phi at Northwestern University in November, 1923; Alpha Chi at the University of Kentucky in May, 1924; Alpha Psi at the University of Missouri in May, 1924; Alpha Omega at Ohio Wesleyan in May, 1924; Beta Alpha at George Washington University in November, 1924; Beta Beta at Dickinson College in November, 1924; Beta Gamma at Florida State Woman's College in December, 1924; Beta Delta at Miami University in March, 1925; Beta Epsilon at the University of California at Los Angeles in May, 1926; and Beta Zeta at Iowa State College in May, 1926.

Since the 1926 convention six chapters have been successful aspirants to a Zeta Tau Alpha charter, and their announcement is simultaneous with our first entrance into the states of Louisiana and Nebraska. The individual chapter histories recount the number of times in which Zeta Tau Alpha has been first on a campus so that will not be given here. The chapters just mentioned are: Beta Eta at the University of Nebraska in April, 1927; Beta Theta at Franklin College in April, 1927;



Beta Iota at Centenary College in May, 1927, Beta Kappa at Sophie Newcomb College in May, 1927, Beta Lambda at the University of Louisville, December, 1927, and Beta Mu, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, February, 1928. This completes the chapter roll up to the end of February, 1928, which is indicated on Map No. 6, together with the provinces.

TABLE 2

## EXTENSION CHART

*Chapter Grants from Convention to Convention*

<i>Period of Years before and between Conventions</i>	<i>Conventions</i>	<i>No. of Chapters</i>	<i>Number that became inactive</i>
5	1898-1903	4	3
1	1903-1904	1	0
2	1904-1906	7	3
2	1906-1908	0	0
2	1908-1910	3	0
2	1910-1912	4	1
3	1912-1915	3	0
4	1915-1919	5	0
4	1919-1923	17	0
3	1923-1926	11	0
1½	1926-1928	6	0
Total		61	7
Total		54 <i>active</i>	7 <i>inactive</i>

Today we see a chapter roster that has grown, from the first pioneer chapters in Virginia, until it has reached the far corners of the country, from Texas and Louisiana to Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington, from California to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Its alumnae are scattered to the four corners of the earth; they are to be found in Africa, India, France, Spain, the Philippines, Canada, England, Italy, South America, Siam, Australia, Porto Rico, and other countries. While size comparisons shift constantly it is interesting to observe at this writing



that, from the point of chapters, Zeta Tau Alpha is the seventh largest among the N.P.C. fraternities.

In the previous pages Zeta Tau Alpha's tradition of small chapters was mentioned. Its start and evolution may be briefly and clearly explained. In the early days when the fraternity itself was small we have seen that chapters were not only naturally, but preferably, small. Fortunately the organization became a part of the National Panhellenic Congress at an early date, and being eager to assimilate all helpful suggestions and being observant of all that was going on in the world of fraternity groups, she was able to shape her policies with a wisdom tempered by the experiences of others. Even at the first conference attended our delegate observed that much discussion centered around the size of chapters, and the problems encountered when groups became so large that cliques formed. The impression went deep and was subsequently reported many times over in the succeeding years. Up to that time by virtue and circumstances of our youth, small chapters had been favored. That conviction, as the right one to which to adhere, became more firmly entrenched. Although this sentiment was never incorporated into the constitution it became a well known one, and perhaps it may be classed among the fraternity's unwritten rules. Whatever its exact classification, the main fact is its recognized existence as a tradition that came down to us from the Founders, and was carried on by succeeding officers. For many years the number of twelve or fifteen members was considered the ideal for a chapter not living in a house, while twenty-five members were considered ample for a group maintaining a fraternity house. It was customary for a chapter to secure Grand Chapter approval before allowing the number to exceed twenty-five. Under present conditions both figures have necessarily been enlarged somewhat, the latter going to thirty-five and the former to thirty for groups living in dormitories; these figures of course being variable. So, while present days bring ways and demands even in chapter numbers, those in charge of the fraternity never lose sight of advising numbers that will avoid internal cliques, those detrimental factions watched even from the earliest days.



TABLE 3

# Number of Members in Each State - 1927

ALABAMA	250
ALASKA	1
ARIZONA	10
ARKANSAS	210
CALIFORNIA	342
COLORADO	100
CONNECTICUT	15
DELAWARE	9
FLORIDA	113
GEORGIA	158
HAWAII	2
IDAHO	11
ILLINOIS	267
INDIANA	312
IOWA	259
KANSAS	224
KENTUCKY	85
LOUISIANA	73
MAINE	7
MARYLAND	14
MASSACHUSETTS	125
MICHIGAN	80
MINNESOTA	75
MISSISSIPPI	29
MISSOURI	237
MONTANA	13
NEBRASKA	86
NEVADA	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11
NEW JERSEY	34
NEW MEXICO	17
NEW YORK	78
NORTH CAROLINA	112
NORTH DAKOTA	3
OHIO	415
OKLAHOMA	123
OREGON	40
PENNSYLVANIA	260
RHODE ISLAND	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	16
SOUTH DAKOTA	1
TENNESSEE	150
TEXAS	585
UTAH	3
VERMONT	5
VIRGINIA	174
WASHINGTON	122
WEST VIRGINIA	110
WISCONSIN	78
WYOMING	6
District of COLUMBIA	54
FOREIGN	20
TOTAL	5,388

TABLE 4

*Territorial Expansion<sup>o</sup> of Zeta Tau Alpha-  
1898-1928*

NORTHERN 34		SOUTHERN 27	
	1898	Virginia	
* For names of Colleges, see <i>Baird's Manual</i>	1899		
	1900		
	1901	Virginia	
	1902	Virginia, Maryland	
	1903	Arkansas	
	1904	Virginia, Tennessee	
	1905	Alabama, Virginia	
	1906	Texas, Texas	
	1907	West Virginia	
	1908		
	1909	Missouri	
California	1910	Alabama	
	1911	Georgia, Georgia	
Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts	1912		
	1913		
	1914		
Pennsylvania, California	1915	North Carolina	
	1916	Texas	
Washington	1917		
Pennsylvania, Iowa	1918		
	1919		
Indiana, Michigan	1920		
Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Ohio, Colorado	1921	Virginia	
Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas	1922	Alabama	
Illinois, Oklahoma, Oregon, Minnesota, New York	1923		
Pennsylvania, Ohio	1924	Kentucky, Missouri, District of Columbia	
	1925	Florida	
Iowa, California, Ohio	1926		
Nebraska, Indiana	1927	Louisiana, Louisiana, Kentucky	
Washington	1928		

One particularly happy trend runs through our extension history. That is a story of the Panhellenic friendships and support that have been responsible for an interesting number of our chapters. As early as 1912 we find *Themis* glowing with appreciation because, "More than once during the past two years has Zeta Tau Alpha had the opportunity to realize fully the meaning of the inter-Greek bond. . . . This interest has manifested itself especially in the matter of extension of Zeta Tau Alpha, and we feel that we are obligated to fulfill the expectations of those who have stood sponsor for us in such a way." Zeta Tau Alpha is full of stories of many beautiful friendships, none of them more appealing and fine than those with the members and officers of other fraternities. Through the years the fraternity has had the loyal and helpful friendship of Ida Shaw Martin, well known fraternity writer and authority, and one of the founders of Delta Delta Delta. The names of many others who voluntarily had a part in the formation, or petitioning, of chapters that became a part of Zeta Tau Alpha will be found in Volume II, which contains the individual chapter histories.

In closing this chapter no concluding words could be more appropriate for the past and prophetic of the future than the message sent by Mrs. Martin to Gamma province convention in May, 1927, in which she said:

I knew Zeta Tau Alpha when it had but five chapters and I had a little share in shaping its early policies, as well as in bringing it to Boston University, its first chapter in the North. It seems a long, long time from that day, when there were only twelve chapters on the roll, to the present year of 1927 when Zeta Tau Alpha has approximately five times that number, yet only fifteen years have passed. The phenomenal success that has come to Zeta Tau Alpha was not an accident. It was the result of earnestness of purpose and a fine spirit of loyalty to great ideals. These are the very fiber of Zeta Tau Alpha and will make the sorority an ever-increasing power in the lives of its members and in the colleges and universities of America.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

I. This was enlarged upon in another article of the same constitution by the added explanation that "chapters of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority shall be established only at those woman's colleges and schools which have a standard of scholarship and a social standing at least equal to that which exists at the



State Female Normal School, Farmville, Virginia." Elaborating further, a restricting note is sounded as follows: "In particularizing section (1) of Article IV, no chapter shall be established at any professional, law, medical or similar school, nor at any school . . . whose total number of students does not exceed one hundred."

2. Maud Jones Horner's position here is a dual one. She was the first president of Alpha Chapter, as the minute book of 1899 shows; she was the first president chosen at the Farmville meeting in 1902, being known then as the Arch President. By election at the 1903 convention she became the first grand president. Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon were added during her term of office. But she was first of all a Founder, and she shared the feeling of gratitude that the Founders express for the work of those who carried on after they left. Maud Jones Horner, an eager worker for expansion, was also an ardent conservative. She demanded the type of girl who could honestly, and without question, meet the qualifications for members set forth in previous pages of this chapter. While her contribution as a national officer was very important, yet it seems to be her work with the founding, and her leadership during the days at the Normal that stand out most clearly. She was always known as the leader of the Founders. She was one of the early members whose letters show continued regret at the relinquishment of the charter of Alpha Chapter, and she apparently was continually torn between the desire to see the chapter remain at Farmville and a realization of the fact that the step of relinquishment was necessary. One letter shows her hesitancy in believing that it really was necessary; "surely progress could come without it." Her own personal decision probably would have been in favor of retaining the chapter on the active roll, but, once done, she was one who hoped ardently for success.

3. Other Grand Chapter officers and their activities are considered in the various chapters that deal with their particular phase of fraternity work.

4. The first extension correspondence ever carried on was that written by Plummer Jones early in 1899 when he was hoping to interest a young lady at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Zeta Tau Alpha. These letters are in the archives of the fraternity, a gift of Frances Yancey Smith to whom Mr. Jones forwarded them. The answer to this long unsolved mystery was given recently by the young lady herself, who is now married and lives in Mississippi. She remembered clearly the whole incident, and explained that the organization she had mentioned as having approached her before Mr. Jones had written (this is verified in her letter) was inevitably given precedence, and she and her group became a part of that fraternity.

5. The word "crowd" was one of Maud Jones' favorite expressions, and it is to be found in many of her writings, although it often contrasts strangely with the dignity of other forms of expression used by her.

6. One of the early historians left an expression of opinion on Original Beta and Gamma Chapters that sheds further light on the subject. In a record which was somewhat inaccurate in many other respects she says that "all sororities have experiences in extension which prove successful or otherwise. Zeta Tau Alpha's first mistake in extension was admitting the smaller school.

There is no regret over admitting the girls from the chapters in the smaller schools. They have all proved their loyalty and were girls from typical Maryland and Virginia families, a fact of which Zeta Tau Alpha has always been proud." Then, as a second thought, this early writer supplements her statement with, "in no case, however, has family outweighed brains." In conclusion she frankly asserts that "Zeta Tau Alphas must have both."

This distinctly brings to mind the poem that one of the Founders submitted long ago as being representative of their attitude, and especially toward prospective Zetas, in the days of Zeta Tau Alpha's founding. It runs:

"Girls may be as nice  
As in Virginia,  
Still money doesn't cut much ice  
Down in Virginia.  
But you must have a family tree  
So high its top you cannot see  
Or you will not be one, two, three—  
Down in Virginia."

Returning to the early writer's comment on Original Beta and Gamma, when it was read to Farmville members they did not entirely approve of the form of the statements. The word "mistake" is simply one not recognized when it involves the members of chapters such as Original Beta and Gamma, for had not faculty opposition made continuance impossible, both would have been splendid units of the fraternity.

7. See Vol. I, Chapter VII, page 201, for an explanation of the Grand Chapter vote that has always governed extension in Zeta Tau Alpha.

8. Alpha Upsilon's charter had been granted but the chapter had not yet been installed. It was, however, included in the thirty-nine chapters announced on the chapter roll at the 1923 convention.

9. Difficulty was experienced in making strict territorial division with only the two designations of *northern* and *southern*. California, strictly a western state, seemed to fall into neither classification, but so far as location is concerned the two southern California chapters, in Los Angeles, are in the southern part of the United States. Since it was not one of the States formerly comprising the Old South, it is therefore listed as northern. When a chapter was placed in Los Angeles it was not considered the first actual northern chapter; it was the first on the far west coast. Missouri presented another problem because it has been classified as both southern and northern. Therefore, in considering this chart, the positions of southern California and Missouri must be held in mind, and some latitude given for the placement presented.

## Chapter VII

### Organization and Government

**Z**ETA TAU ALPHA'S representative form of government (characteristic of the country in which it was born), with its delegated representatives and an elected body, is democratic in caliber.

The fraternity began its career as a legal corporation when it was chartered by a special act of the legislature of Virginia, March 15, 1902. Although no extension was carried on previous to that time, there is, however, much to be known concerning the early government that preceded the date of chartering.

From 1898 until the fall of 1902 the government of Zeta Tau Alpha was in the hands of Alpha Chapter. This was in accord with the Alpha Chapter constitution of 1899 which stipulated that "the sorority shall, until as many as five other chapters are established, be governed by the parent, or 'Alpha' Chapter, at the State Female Normal School, Farmville, Virginia." In specifying the officers it added that "the officers governing the individual chapters shall be six in number: namely, (1) grand priestess, (2) vice priestess, (3) chapter secretary, (4) purser, (5) historian, (6) censor.



BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS

From a 1902 photograph (her wedding picture), taken shortly before the meeting at Nettie Morton Scott's home.



In September, 1902, during a visit of Mrs. Davis to Alpha Chapter, it was decided to place the government in the hands of the alumnæ. Since Alpha was then the governing body all that was necessary was a majority consent of that chapter. Accordingly, Jessie Whitmore (Booker), Lila Duval, Edith Brent Duval (Reed), Nettie Dunnington Morton (Scott), Mary Frayser (McGehee), and Bruce Houston Davis met at the Mor-



NETTIE MORTON (SCOTT)      MARY FRAYSER (MCGEHEE)  
LILA DUVAL      JESSIE WHITMORE (BOOKER)      EDITH DUVAL (REED)

ton home and drew up the proper resolutions, announcing the first officers of Arch Chapter as follows: President, Alice Maud Jones (Horner); secretary-treasurer, Bruce Houston (Davis); judge, Frances Yancey Smith; undergraduate members, Jessie Whitmore (Booker) and Mary Frayser (McGehee). Additions to Alpha's constitution, clearly noted at this time, described the new form accepted as follows:

There shall be an Arch or governing chapter composed of five members of which at least three members must be *alumnæ*, until such time as there shall be five active chapters of Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority. The members of the Arch Chapter are to be selected by the Alpha Chapter and shall be either active or *alumnæ* members of Alpha Chapter. The said five members of the Alpha Chapter who are elected as the Arch Chapter shall select their own officers and in event of vacancies occurring, shall elect a successor. When there shall have been five chapters each in active existence two years, then the members of any said chapters shall be eligible to membership on the Arch Chapter provided however, that there shall at no time be more than two undergraduate members of Arch Chapter.

At [the] time when five chapters will each have been in existence two or more years, the regular election of members to Arch Chapter shall begin and take place every two years. The election shall be as follows:

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 member for 6 years.  | largest vote six years.        |
| 2 members for 4 years. | two next largest vote—4 years. |
| 2 members for 2 years. | two next largest vote—2 years. |



NETTIE MORTON SCOTT'S HOME

It was in this house in Farmville, Virginia, that the small group met and formed the first Grand Chapter of the fraternity. Plans were also laid for the first national convention held in 1903.



Arch Chapter shall control the finances of the general sorority and to it shall be submitted all questions of government, etc. Upon receipt of a petition for [a] charter they shall select one from their members who shall visit the petitioners and their institution and report on same to Arch Chapter. Expenses of such investigation are to be taken from Arch Chapter funds. The Arch Chapter shall select a president, and a secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer's duties shall be to keep [the] funds of Arch Chapter and pay out moneys upon order of [the] president and under the latter's signature; keep a record of meetings, and direct to chapters such correspondence as [the] president orders.

Even though this was drawn up in 1902 it has many interesting features for us today.

The year 1902-03 was a very difficult one for the new Arch Chapter, but from an early historical sketch on government we learn that "in the meantime Mrs. Davis was busy writing a revision of the constitution and ritual which she desired to present to the convention, June, 1903."

The first national convention firmly established the status of Grand Chapter (the term Arch being dropped at that time). The legislative power of the fraternity was vested in conventions, to meet biennially, to be composed of the members of Grand Chapter and "delegates, two each from each chapter." The executive power of the fraternity was vested in Grand Chapter, a body to be elected by each convention and composed of five members, all of whom were to be alumnae when there were the prescribed five active chapters.

The president, secretary and treasurer were made a committee to oversee finances, thus establishing the finance committee that served the fraternity in this form until 1923, and in slightly modified form until 1926. In 1923 the personnel of the committee was not greatly changed although, through the combination of offices, those of the secretary and treasurer became one. In January, 1925, in order to re-establish the original number of three, the national inspector was appointed to serve as the additional member. The 1926 convention, however, through the new constitution, created the present form of finance committee on which there is no member of Grand Chapter except the secretary-treasurer, who serves as an ex-officio member. The idea of this plan



was to take some of the heavy financial burden and responsibility from the shoulders of Grand Chapter.

Through the years the legislative and executive powers have naturally remained the same and, from 1903 to the present, the national convention has been the supreme ruling power of Zeta Tau Alpha.

Conventions, biennial until 1915, were thereafter made triennial. The cause of the change was due partly to finances and to the belief that conventions every three years would be sufficient for the times. The three-year plan, however, was not destined to be carried out with regularity. First, the scheduled 1918 convention was postponed because of the War, finally being called in 1919. Next, another four-year period was to intervene before the silver anniversary convention, for the 1922 meeting was deferred until 1923, finances again being somewhat responsible, although the final decision was greatly affected by a general desire to have convention coincide with the year that celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fraternity's existence. The 1926 convention was, in reality, the first to be held on scheduled time since 1912.<sup>1</sup> With war times and their effects sufficiently in the past, the chapter roll greatly increased, and with an inevitably greater volume of fraternity business to be transacted, sentiment again began to favor biennial conclaves. Therefore it is not surprising to find two-year conventions again agreed upon at Blue Ridge.

From 1903 to 1912 convention was composed (so far as voting power was concerned) of Grand Chapter and "delegates, two each from each chapter." In 1915 the voting body was described as being composed of the members of Grand Chapter, "and delegates, two each (an official and an alternate delegate being required) from each active and alumnæ chapter." At no time was any delegate allowed to vote whose chapter's dues were in arrears. In 1919, with the incorporation in the constitution of the new alumnæ district plan, the voting personnel of convention was listed as being composed of one delegate from each college chapter, and one representative<sup>2</sup> from each alumnæ district. In 1926 the provision was changed to include not only Grand Chapter, but

the province presidents, and official delegates, one each from college chapters and from chartered alumnæ groups. The addition of the province presidents as voting members marked the full recognition of the establishment of the province system in Zeta Tau Alpha.

Official attendance on the part of the delegates is compulsory, and each chapter is required to send an alternate delegate.

All members present have parliamentary privileges, but only those just mentioned have voting powers.

The powers of the national conventions have remained much the same throughout the years. In substance they have always been to determine the general policy of the fraternity, to determine annual dues and initiation fees, to elect their officers, and to exercise all other functions of government excepting such powers as have been "herein before or afterward delegated to others." Convention now has the power to withdraw a charter from any college chapter failing to send delegates to two successive conventions,<sup>3</sup> to determine the compensation of remunerated officers and to make all laws necessary in carrying out the provisions of the constitution and by-laws. Convention usually selects its next meeting place, but as we have seen, this has not always been done. Convention is governed by any recognized set of parliamentary rules governing deliberative bodies.

The committees of conventions, from the time of founding to the present, form an interesting study. In the beginning we find that they were: (1) credentials committee, appointed by the temporary chairman; (2) distribution (seating) committee; (3) constitution and by-laws committee, (4) chapter and charters committee, (5) audit and finance committee; the last four being appointed by the permanent chairman, the president. In the second constitution the first five committees were retained and two others, the resolutions committee and the nominating committee, were added, thus making seven convention committees. In 1912 the chapters and charters committee was dropped and in 1919 the distribution (seating) committee was eliminated. After 1919 the "standing committees of the convention" were: "credentials committee, nomination committee, ritual committee and constitution

committee." After 1926 the constitution listed the "committees of the convention" as: "credential committee, resolutions committee" and a committee, to be appointed by Grand Chapter six weeks before convention, to investigate possible meeting places. Those committees listed, under this constitution, as standing committees will be considered presently.

The order of procedure at conventions has remained practically the same since early years and it is, in short, that followed by any well regulated national gathering.

Up to this point it is recognized that, for the most part, committees were not greatly used in the everyday administration of the affairs of the fraternity. The plan of making a few people responsible for the work, a policy more or less continuously in evidence since the early days of the fraternity, is apparent. There were standing committees and other committees in the past, but many of them had not functioned with much degree of satisfaction; therefore the work came to be more and more centered in a few officers, rather than distributed among several individuals through committees. The extension chairman and alumnæ chairman (officers not on Grand Chapter, but working with, and assisting Grand Chapter), were somewhat in the class of exceptions from the committees under consideration. The whole thing perhaps may be summed up by saying that until 1926 the trend had not been toward a system of committees.

At this time, due to the rapid growth of the fraternity and the inauguration of the province system, with new problems and added work resultant from the foregoing, the wisest and most feasible handling seemed to be through the use of committees. Thus, additional standing committees were created to assist Grand Chapter in carrying on the increasingly heavy work of the organization. With the addition of such projects as the Themis Endowment Fund, the National House Loan Fund, and the approaching adoption of an even larger philanthropic work, it was felt that a wider opportunity for service such as would be made possible by the appointment of qualified alumnæ on committees, would not only be efficient, but would ensure more extensive alumnæ interest and participation in national affairs.



The present standing committees that function continuously between conventions are:

(1) Finance Committee. At the present this is composed of three *alumnæ* members, none of them holding a Grand Chapter office or a province office. The grand secretary-treasurer is an *ex-officio* member. The members of this committee are required to be women of business experience who are also well versed in fraternity matters. They have charge of making up the fraternity budget, approving loans from the scholarship fund, auditing the fraternity accounts, and they hold meetings once a year, one meeting preceding convention being required. In cases of emergency this committee has the power to transfer money from one fund to another.

(2) The House Advisory Committee. This committee is composed of five *alumnæ* well versed in the affairs of the fraternity. When it is possible they are selected from different geographical areas. This, of course, is not only to insure representative distribution, but a committee whose members understand each part of the country. Whenever possible the group includes a lawyer, an architect, and an experienced business woman, all of whom are found on the present committee. They advise with, and give information to, college chapters considering the building of houses. They pass on tentative plans with a view to ascertaining the financial soundness of the project, its architectural suitability, and consideration is also given to any possible legal points involved. Reports are made every six months to Grand Chapter. All chapters must secure the approval of this committee before building.

The House Advisory Committee and the Themis Endowment Trustees are joint administrators of the National House Loan Fund. The former passes on loans, while to the joint committees fall decisions in regard to the amount of a loan, and the rate of interest.

(3) Committee on the Constitution. The duties of the three *alumnæ* on this committee may easily be surmised. They receive, prepare and submit proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws by the specified time before convention. The grand president is an *ex-officio* member.

(4) The Nominating Committee. Five members, three alumnæ and two active members (who are upperclassmen at the time of their appointment), chosen with consideration as to geographical distribution, investigate proposed candidates' ability to serve, and willingness to accept an office, and prepare a ticket which is submitted to the fraternity sixty days before convention.

(5) The Ritual Committee, composed of three members, has always had the national inspector as its chairman. Suggested ritualistic changes are received, and those that seem advisable are embodied in a report to convention.

All standing committees are appointed by Grand Chapter, but no member of that body (except as *ex officio*), nor any province officer, is eligible for membership thereon.

The Trustees of the Themis Endowment Fund were created under the provisions of the plan passed at the 1923 convention and it is their duty to invest the money in the Themis Endowment Fund in accordance with the fund provisions. See page 351, Chapter XII of this volume.

Grand Chapter, the executive body of the fraternity, has acted as a balance in the internal mechanism of the organization, attempting to maintain a true administration in policies and decisions in the countless questions arising in the intervals between conventions, for to this body falls the duty of seeing that convention legislation is carried out. In Zeta Tau Alpha, Grand Chapter is specifically defined<sup>4</sup> as being composed of a specified number of alumnæ members, and the figure has ranged from the original five to as many as eight members, then has swung back to the initial number. For four years there were five members on Grand Chapter, dating from 1902 to 1906; for the six following years there were six members; for the next nine years there were seven members. Eight, the largest number Zeta Tau Alpha has ever had, came about in 1920 upon the resignation of Dr. Hopkins as president, when the office of National Panhellenic delegate was created for her. This number served until 1923. At that time the combination of the offices of secretary and treasurer, and of editor and historian brought the number to six,

but in 1926 the number returned to five.<sup>5</sup> Since the 1903 convention the offices of editor, historian, inspector and National Panhellenic delegate have been added at various times as follows: From 1902 until 1904 the members on Grand Chapter were a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and two undergraduate members. In 1904 the offices of editor and historian were created and the undergraduate members dropped. In 1906 the offices of secretary and treasurer were separated, thus totaling six offices, while in 1908 the offices of vice-president and editor were combined and a business manager was added, making a total number of six. This number, however, lasted only one year for the grand treasurer resigned, the business manager succeeded her and the offices became automatically combined. This, then, re-established the original five for a short while. The 1910 convention saw six members elected, with the offices of editor and vice-president again separated. The number was raised to seven when the office of inspector was added in 1912. There was no change in 1915 or in 1919, but as we have seen, the addition of a National Panhellenic delegate in 1920 brought the number to eight. The period following that has already been traced.

The principal change in the executive management of the fraternity really came in 1923, although the initial changes had been wrought at the 1920 Grand Chapter meeting. The combining of the offices of secretary and treasurer and of editor and historian, the formal creation of a central office with the secretary-treasurer as the executive (which was a departure from the 1920 plan), and the decision to remunerate several officers marked a progressive step that looked toward the future. After the 1923 convention *Themis* said:

The change in the executive management of Zeta Tau Alpha is a convention move of intense interest to the fraternity at large.

After a careful survey of the wide field now covered by Zeta Tau Alpha, the great increase in the chapter roll since the 1919 convention when even then the executive work was very heavy, and the resultant immense amount of work that has confronted the various officers since this expansion has taken place, it was found that a change in the former system of management was necessary.

Much of the work of the fraternity had grown to such volume and exactness in every way that the full time of various officers was required. As



might be expected, these very offices were the ones requiring previous training of a specialized and highly skilled nature, either business or professional, before the officers are fitted to occupy Grand Chapter positions.

To centralize further the executive work of the organization it was found that certain offices could be combined to advantage, and while the results would be double work in that office of those executives in charge, it would do away with duplication of various forms and cards, and make for greater efficiency and ease in handling the affairs of the fraternity.

In view of the fact that the officers chosen would necessarily have to be highly trained for their particular phase of the work, and in view of the fact that a most excellent financial standing was reported at convention it was found that hereafter it would be possible to do away with the necessity of asking full-time services without any remuneration. Without a dissenting voice convention voted to add two salaries to the officers on Grand Council, making a total of three.

Since 1920 the grand secretary (also private secretary to the president), as will be shown in the study of central office, had been remunerated, thus making her the first paid officer in the fraternity. The three offices of secretary-treasurer, editor-historian, and national inspector are still the remunerated ones in Zeta Tau Alpha.

The duties of Grand Chapter are those usually delegated to such a group, with the usual lines drawn between the legislative and executive. As is characteristic of most progressive organizations the early history of Grand Chapter finds that executive body to have been strikingly free, with wide powers. Indeed, except for the institution of several committees, not many changes are to be found through the years. Grand Chapter always has been, and still is, the court of last appeals in the interim between conventions.

One of Grand Chapter's most outstanding duties or privileges that, as a policy, is as deep rooted traditionally as it is constitutionally, centers around the admission of new groups. Zeta Tau Alpha charters have always been granted by vote of Grand Chapter, never by vote of the individual chapters; a practice in use in many other fraternities. This power, inaugurated at the beginning of the fraternity's existence, has proved of great advantage and benefit to a growing organization. It is a policy that time has fully vindicated although there was a period in which Zeta

Tau Alpha stood almost alone in the N.P.C. world in this respect. Grand Chapter secures the opinions and reactions of the chapters, particularly those nearest the petitioning group, and in the past year has urged, wherever possible, that the province in which the applying group is located place its stamp of approval on extension in that direction, also promising backing and co-operation. Chapter vote on petitions has been broached at more than one convention, but the proposal has been voted down repeatedly, and support of the policy has diminished almost to the vanishing point when the history and background of extension, as well as an explanation of other factors to be taken into consideration, has been given. Charter grants by vote of Grand Chapter alone are, then, peculiarly and traditionally of Zeta Tau Alpha.

For many years the business of the fraternity was conducted by Grand Chapter, in the interims between conventions, almost entirely by correspondence. A glance at the official Grand Chapter meetings will reveal that the first one was not held until 1913, for not until 1915 was the president given the power to call meetings of that body, that convention adding this privilege to her office. Until 1926, Grand Chapter meetings were held at various intervals, whenever needed, but no stated number was specified. Annual meetings are now constitutionally required and special meetings may be, and are, called by the president. A meeting may also be called by a majority vote of Grand Chapter. Grand Chapter meetings have always been held immediately preceding a national convention, and short sessions have usually followed adjournment.

Aside from performing the duties naturally incumbent upon such offices there are the following specially assigned ones: The grand president<sup>6</sup> supervises extension (with the consent and advice of Grand Chapter), she acts as a delegate to N.P.C., acts as chairman of the national convention, handles discipline cases, has supervision of the provinces, directs the movements of the national inspector, and is an ex-officio member of the Constitution Committee. The vice-president<sup>7</sup> acts as chairman of the alumnae and

alumnæ organization work; grants and signs alumnæ charters. The secretary-treasurer<sup>8</sup> is the executive of central office from which is issued the secret publication, *The Link*, is custodian of pins, is an ex-officio member of the Finance Committee, has charge of the installation trunk, is business manager of convention and *Themis*, is the secretary of Grand Chapter and convention, issues a fraternity directory every four years beginning with 1926, issues demits to members qualifying for transfer from one chapter to another, has charge of supplies, blanks, insignia and bound copies of *Themis*, as well as copies of the constitution and ritual. The editor-historian,<sup>9</sup> in addition to acting as editor-in-chief of *Themis*, has, since the inaugural issue in 1923, had full charge of the convention publication, *The Chain*. By virtue of the type of her work, to her falls the general writing duties that cover a wide category of requests for articles on general or specific fraternity subjects. She acts as official representative to *Banta's Greek Exchange*, and has charge of convention publicity. Since 1923 she has had charge of the writing and publication of the first fraternity history. The inspector, in addition to her official visits to the chapters, is chairman of the Ritual Committee. Fraternity examinations are under her direction and supervision.

All grand officers have done, and still do, a certain amount of traveling. There have been inspections of active chapters and petitioning groups, and Grand Chapter members have had charge of the installations of practically all the new chapters—in fact, of all of them in comparatively recent days.

A brief word might here be added concerning the constitution and by-laws governing Grand Chapter and the fraternity. An important change in procedure, calculated to avoid hasty action or decisions based on lack of knowledge or serious consideration, was written into that document at the 1919 convention when the requirement was made that all amendments to the constitution and by-laws must be submitted to the fraternity for consideration sixty days preceding convention. The present constitution requires the list to be sent out by April 1. Amendments are made by a two-thirds vote of the governing body of convention.



## CENTRAL OFFICE

One of the outstanding moves of the 1920 Grand Chapter meeting, held in Dallas, Texas, was the creation of a central office, with a paid officer in charge.

The initial plan, as outlined by its originator, Dr. Hopkins, specified that this office was to be under the direction of the grand president, with whom it was to be located during its period of trial, which was until the next convention. The grand president was, at this time, voted the services of a private secretary,



THE SECOND CENTRAL OFFICE  
Wellsburg, West Virginia

and since the newly elected grand secretary had the necessary qualifications for filling both posts, and circumstances seemed to warrant uniting the duties of these offices, the combination was duly effected. The entire time of this officer was, of course, required. Thus it came about that the first central office, according to the original plan, consisted of the grand president, with her private secretary, who was, in this case, also the grand secretary, and that Helen Donaldson, Chi, in the double duties previously

mentioned, became the first remunerated officer in the fraternity, detailed to conduct the first central office under the direction and jurisdiction of the grand president.

The possibility of a central office, either that or the alternative of a private secretary to the president, had come up for consideration at the 1919 convention. The proposal was referred to the Constitution Committee, who, deciding that the volume of work was equally heavy in all offices, recommended to convention that all grand officers be allowed clerical help whenever needed. This recommendation was accepted, became a part of the new constitution, and from that time on busy members of Grand Chapter have found this prerogative a boon for which to be grateful. It also proved to be a far-sighted provision in meeting the volume of work that was soon to increase so enormously.

But the desire for a central office, and also for some member of Grand Chapter to devote her entire time to fraternity work, persisted in the mind of at least one person. That was Dr. Hopkins who, as soon as the opportunity presented itself, again offered the project for acceptance. Although only one year later, 1920 was a time more auspicious than 1919 had been. Finances in 1919 could not support the move, and even after 1920 it required special action to provide the necessary financial support, but the period of expansion then just starting, with its steadily growing chapter roll and proportionately growing bulk of fraternity work, placed central office, at this period, in the light of a demand of the times. It was a step resulting from progress and it was decidedly forward-looking. So firmly entrenched is it today that it is a vital part of the fraternity, without which it would not seem complete.

Zeta Tau Alpha was not among the pioneer group of fraternity organizations that created central offices as a means of facilitating management in all its details, but she was among the first to follow that trend. So while she was not a pioneer, she early saw the benefits of such a plan and as soon, if not actually before, finances permitted, Zeta Tau Alpha proceeded in that direction. In the instance of the number of remunerated officers she was among the most progressive. Combinations in offices,

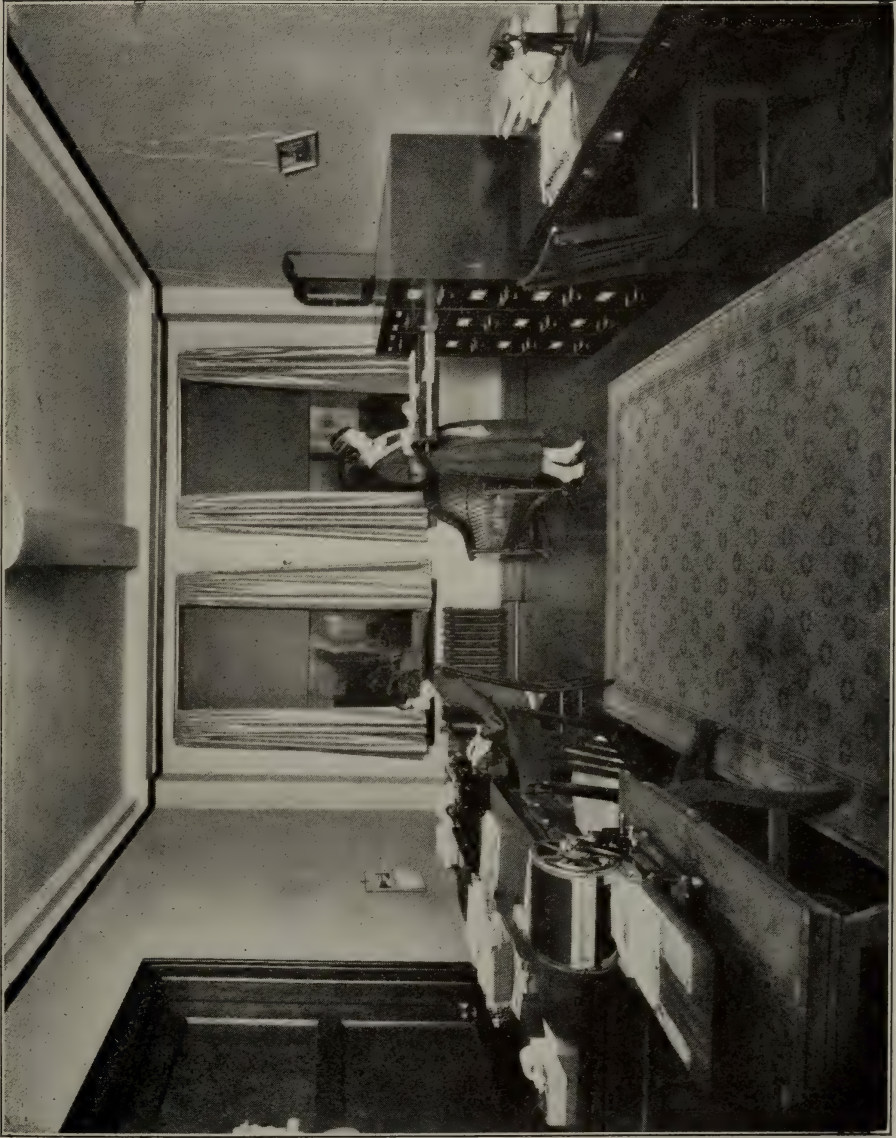
similar to those in Zeta Tau Alpha, and the creations of many central offices have been announced in the fraternity world since Zeta Tau Alpha, in 1920, took her step in that direction. Further, it must be remembered that remunerated officers were suggested as early as 1918,<sup>10</sup> when compensation was recommended for the inspector. Grand chapter letters of that period show that only limited finances prevented favorable consideration.

The first central office was established in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then the home of the president and grand secretary who, happily, could be together. This co-operative personnel continued until the fall of 1922 when the grand president, Alpha Burkart (Wettach), went to New York City, but the central office was continued in Pittsburgh with Miss Donaldson in charge.

This office naturally dates a new era in the fraternity. The none too small task of training the chapters to a greater degree of promptness, accuracy and efficiency began, and many a procrastinating officer awoke suddenly to persistent reminders of some needed matter of chapter detail in which she had, probably, been luxuriantly negligent. Someone could now give her full time to seeing that chapter duties were fulfilled promptly, and quite properly someone did, namely, the secretary in central office.

The first months were interesting ones, requiring both patience and persistence. These qualities Miss Donaldson possessed, as well as an unlimited ardor for her work. She carried out her duties with vigor and spirit, she was the originator of many new ideas, and she was businesslike in all her dealings. Devoted interest and enthusiasm characterized her term of office. Miss Donaldson herself describes her contribution from 1920-1923 as, "pioneer work in the central office organization—not much of an achievement but a big beginning from which no doubt larger, better and more efficient things will come, not only in the organization of the central office, but in the fraternity as a whole, including active and alumnae chapters and other departments of Grand Chapter." Speaking of the results of her ef-





CENTRAL OFFICE, 417 EAST GRACE STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

forts, Miss Callicutt, inspector at that time, wrote, "Our chapters have learned the lesson of promptness and business efficiency to a great degree." Who can say that the business training that comes to an active chapter officer in her fraternity is not invaluable experience for after life?

The stamp of approval of the 1923 convention may be found on the idea of a central office in the acceptance of the suggested change in the executive management of the fraternity which, as we have seen, among other things, called for the combination of the offices of secretary and treasurer, with that officer in charge of the office which was thus continued and formally established.

Ethel M. Charnock, Theta, former grand treasurer, was elected grand secretary-treasurer, and located the office in Wellsburg, West Virginia, her home, with the eventual probability of moving it to some larger city as soon as it was feasible. But the death of her father the next summer kept her in Wellsburg for the following two years.

The three years that followed 1923 saw the necessary adjustments made that are incident to any move and the combining of offices. This was no small responsibility and undertaking, but succeeding months saw the chapters steadily improve in co-operation as they became more thoroughly accustomed to modern business methods.

In working out the new constitution the convention of 1926 voted approval and retention of central office according to the plan under which it had been functioning since 1923, and Miss Charnock was again elected secretary-treasurer. Again, as in the early days, patience and persistence are necessary qualities for this office. Chapters, with their constantly shifting personnel and new officers, require, in some measure, retraining every year. In summing up her contribution, if indeed anyone's contribution can ever be estimated or expressed in words, the following paragraph, taken from Miss Charnock's biography, may be apropos: "Miss Charnock served the fraternity with true devotion and loyalty; gentle but firm in her requirements, she worked always to keep the chapters striving ever for better records and higher attain-



ments. She originated and established the national finance system, centralized supplies, systematized its records, guarded its finances and energized the contacts between the active and *alumnæ* chapters and Grand Chapter."

The growing volume of work has now made necessary the services of a full time stenographer working with the secretary-treasurer, and central office has grown in seven short years to be the busy center of fraternity activities. Following the 1926 convention it was moved to Richmond, Virginia, back to the mother state as it were, and again, it is a happy instance that it is located in the home city of the grand president. The inspector travels out of central office, and although it is essentially a place of business, a cordial welcome awaits all local or visiting Zetas as well as members of other fraternities. The office is most comfortably and conveniently equipped, and is now the scene of Grand Chapter meetings.

#### PROVINCE GOVERNMENT

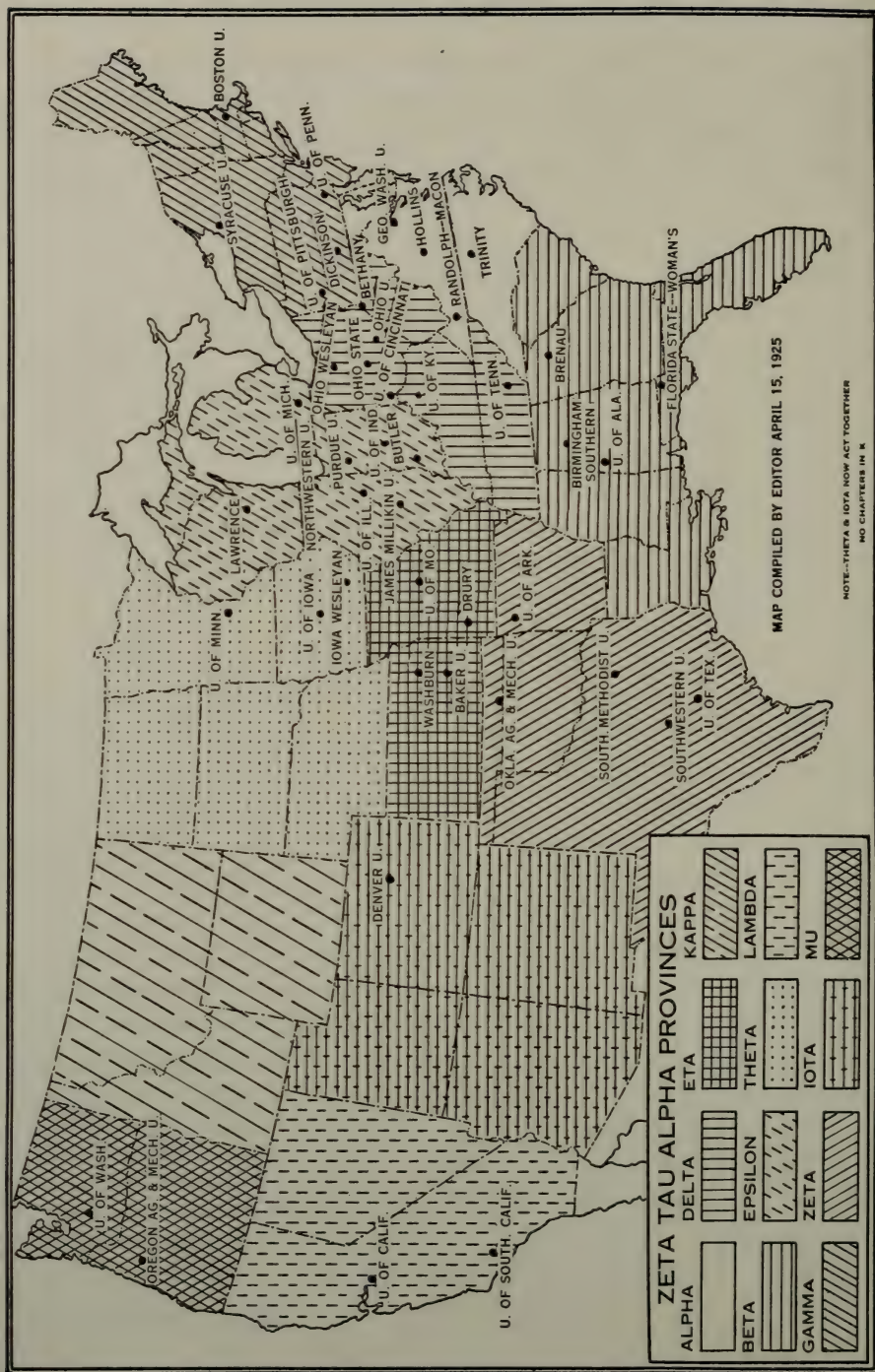
Perhaps the first printed reference that revealed anticipation of the eventual installation of the province system is to be found in the first printed constitution which says that "until such time as the number of chapters will permit of divisions into sections, the fraternity will all be in one division, which is designated No. 1."

As late as the constitution following the 1912 convention we read that "until such time as the number of chapters requires separation into sections, the fraternity will remain in one division which is designated No. 1." It is apparent, then, that this plan had been in the minds of fraternity leaders for many years.

The next constitution printed in 1919 makes no reference to expected provinces, probably because of the *alumnæ* district plan which, although dissimilar to the workings of province government, did provide for the division of the country into *alumnæ* districts. However, it did not seem feasible to carry this through, for although it was excellent in theory it proved to be less of a practical possibility so far as institution at that time was concerned.



Map No. 7



Consequently it was not until 1923 that dividing the country into provinces was authorized by a convention. This system was a part of the plan, presented by the grand president, for a change in the executive management of the fraternity, and was adopted as a part thereof. It called for division of the United States into geographical districts, over which would be placed province presidents and secretaries. The final distribution into districts, as shown by the map, was made by Grand Chapter at the 1925 meeting, at which time the first presidents were appointed. Selection of the secretaries was left to the provinces.

With Zeta Tau Alpha represented in all parts of the country and many of the chapters widely separated, the need for some medium through which they might become better acquainted, more co-operative in action and of assistance to each other, became evident, hence the establishment of provinces was almost a foregone conclusion before the 1923 convention; that is, if voiced approval can be taken as a proper gauge of sentiment. By this date it was evident that the amount and types of work in the fraternity had become complex enough to make necessary the establishment of this system of liaison officers who would serve as a connecting link between Grand Chapter and the chapters in their districts, and who would assist the chapters with solutions of problems of a nature not requiring Grand Chapter attention. The presidents stand in a close relationship and contact with their chapters and individual members, a condition wished for by Grand Chapter, but one obviously impossible of realization because of their distance and the heavy work of their offices.

Although the first presidents were appointees, both they and the province secretaries are now elected at the province conventions, which are held in years alternating with the national conventions. The voting powers are outlined in the constitution and by-laws, but all those present have every parliamentary privilege except voting.

These sectional meetings discuss matters of local and national interest, elect their officers, and determine the plans for financing their conventions. Naturally they have no legislative power but





#### THE FIRST PROVINCE PRESIDENTS

LUCILLE DOUGLAS (CLARK), *Mu*      ADELINE SCANDRETT, *Lambda*  
 BERTHA CRUSE (GARDNER),\* *Zeta*      MARIAN JOHNSON (CASTLE), *Theta*

\* Mrs. Kendall, the first appointee, resigned before she could take up active work and thus be the first *active* president of the province.





THE FIRST PROVINCE PRESIDENTS

ALICE WELSH, *Alpha*

NORA THOMPSON (GERBERICH), *Gamma*

GRACE H. MATTERN, *Epsilon*

IVA BRASHEAR, *Beta*

BRUCE HOUSTON (DAVIS), *Delta*

ADELAIDE HAZELTINE, *Eta*

they may, and do, recommend legislation to the national convention. These conventions are primarily for the exchange of ideas and experiences, with the purpose of building stronger chapters, fostering greater friendships between chapters in the same locality, awakening and bringing about a greater realization of the national spirit and national outlook, as well as furthering the bond between each chapter and the national.

The actual system was launched in the spring of 1925 when the grand president sent out first instructions, and the other Grand Chapter officers sent details of their work to the presidents. The first conventions, listed in Chapter V of this volume, were held with great success that spring.

The president of the province visits each college and chartered *alumnæ* group within her territory once every two years, such visits alternating with those of the national inspector. She assists this officer by grading the annual fraternity examinations, and she makes a report of her work to Grand Chapter every six months. She receives the by-laws of the college and chartered *alumnæ* groups (these are also checked by the inspector and central office), calls and plans province conventions, acts as chairman of the convention, and keeps in close, helpful contact with her chapters at all times.

The secretaries of the provinces keep the files, record all meetings, and assist with plans for philanthropic projects.

The first, and present, distribution of provinces which has proved most satisfactory and practical is:

Alpha: Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina.

Beta: Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi.

Gamma: (New England) Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York.

Delta: Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Epsilon: Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois.

Zeta: Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas.





EVA NEVILLE (LAYCOCK), *Epsilon*



ALICE PORTER (MOORE), *Delta*



MELBA WHITE, *Delta*



FRANCES THOMAS, *Beta*

#### SUCCEEDING PROVINCE PRESIDENTS

The picture of Mary L. Patrick (third Epsilon Province President) will be found on Page 471, Chapter XV.





GRACE THORNE, *Eta*



ELIZABETH MOON, *Alpha*



ELIZABETH STONE, *Beta*



DAISY BASHFORD (HILTON),  
*Gamma*



HELEN L. CLAIR, *Mu*



MARY ANN GILLESPIE,  
*Theta-Iota*

SUCCEEDING PROVINCE PRESIDENTS

Eta: Missouri, Kansas.

Theta: Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska.

\*Iota: Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona.

Kappa: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.

Lambda: California, Nevada.

Mu: Oregon, Washington.

Province presidents who have served from 1925-1927 are:

Alpha Province: Alice Welsh, January, 1925-September, 1926; Elizabeth Moon, Alpha Lambda, September, 1926—

Beta Province: Iva Brashear, Theta, January, 1925-February, 1927; Frances Thomas, Omicron, February, 1927-December, 1927; Elizabeth Stone, Alpha Nu, December, 1927—

Gamma Province: Nora Thompson (Gerberich), Alpha Beta, January, 1925-May, 1927; Daisy Bashford (Hilton), Rho, May, 1927—

Delta Province: Bruce Houston (Davis), Alpha, January, 1925-September, 1926; Melba White, Alpha Pi, September, 1926-August, 1927; Alice Porter (Moore), Zeta, August, 1927—

Epsilon Province: Grace Mattern, Alpha Phi, January, 1925-October, 1927; Eva Neville (Laycock), Theta, October, 1926-July, 1927; Mary L. Patrick, Beta, October, 1927—

Zeta Province: Louise Berry Kendall (Stone), January, 1925-November, 1925; Bertha Cruse (Gardner), November, 1925—

Eta Province: Adelaide Hazeltine, Mu-Alpha Psi, January, 1925-April, 1927; Grace Thorne, Sigma, April, 1927—

Theta Province: Marian Johnson (Castle), January, 1925-February, 1927; Mary Ann Gillespie, Tau, February, 1927—

Kappa Province: No chapters.

Lambda Province: Adeline Scandrett, January, 1925—

Mu Province: Lucille Douglas (Clark), January, 1925-October, 1927; Helen Louise Claire, Upsilon, October, 1927—

\* Since there was only one chapter in Iota province it was decided, for the time being, to consolidate it with Theta province, the entire section being known as Theta province.

## INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTORS

As is characteristic of all fraternities in their youth, Zeta Tau Alpha had, in early years, no officer responsible for visiting chapters; no officer whose sole work consisted of such official visitation. When occasion arose the different officers on Grand Chapter were delegated to visit certain chapters and cover certain territory, and this method of contact sufficed until the fourteenth year of the fraternity.



FOUR INSPECTORS—DALLAS, TEXAS, 1925

Julia Coe (Rose), Marion Jellicorse, Evelyn Callicutt, Rose Nelson (Hughes).

When, following the 1912 convention, it was announced that "the office of inspector has been created so that Grand Chapter may come in more personal touch with active and alumnæ chapters, and by so doing . . . [be] able to feel the needs of the whole fraternity and each chapter particularly," a powerful coordinating factor in the organization life of Zeta Tau Alpha came into being. Through the installation of this important office there was to result, as a natural outgrowth, a greater understanding and measure of profitable co-operation between Grand Chapter and the chapters, more thorough and standardized methods in



conducting the ritualistic services and business affairs of the groups, while of equal importance was the increased understanding between college authorities and the fraternity officers.

The national inspector, who travels continuously during the college year except, perhaps, for a brief stop in one location during the interval of annual fraternity examinations, may be aptly described as a traveling liaison officer, for she is the traveling representative of Grand Chapter and the national organization. Her office is not only immeasurably helpful to her co-workers in the creation of a proper chapter spirit and in facilitating proper administration through her consistent instructions and guidance, but her presence is calculated to bring before every chapter the broader view of fraternity in general, as well as our own in particular. Further, she lends her influence in avoiding any tendency toward harmful provincialism.

Her duties, which seem myriad and detailed, include inspection of the chapters' books, investigation of their scholastic standing and the condition of their finances, as well as of the whole structure of their local organization, conferences with advisers, deans of women, college authorities, *alumnæ* and chaperons. Upon occasion she addresses college Panhellenics. She co-operates with other officers in seeing that every phase of chapter work is done promptly and properly; although the inspector herself might call this a Utopian condition to realize, nevertheless, that is her aim and intent. When she leaves a chapter everything has been gone over and all questions cleared up. Her findings are recorded in official reports that go to Grand Chapter and the province presidents. Attached to these reports are definite recommendations detailing measures suggested to the chapter for its improvement. This list is signed by the inspector, as well as the chapter president, and it is placed in the files, there to be found at the time of the next inspection when it will be checked to see that every suggestion has been acted upon. Since Grand Chapter has a copy of her report and recommendations each member of that body is enabled to follow the progress made, and report if the chapter is failing in any of its duties.

The inspector stays several days with a chapter, becomes acquainted with the members, learns their problems, answers their questions, and works with them for the advancement of the chapter. Each chapter is budgeted, this system being introduced in the time of Marion Jellicorse. As much as possible the inspector keeps in touch with the groups she has visited.

It is almost redundant to point out or repeat the value of having every chapter inspected by the same person. In this way it is evident that all of them are examined in a uniform manner, and are graded on the same impartial basis. Zeta Tau Alpha was, when the office of inspector was created, among the first organizations to institute the practice of having one officer cover the entire territory.

This office, which to the casual onlooker seems such an entertaining round of visiting different sections of the country, attending teas given in one's honor, sitting in conferences with interesting people, is, in reality, probably the most taxing one on Grand Chapter. Because, however, its delightful aspects are the ones most apparent it is the office least thought of as being almost grilling in its demands and inroads on the person, and as calling for very inclusive qualifications. The inspector, always charming on social occasions, and, of course, on all occasions for that matter, must present an appearance that will be properly representative of the national organization, she must be a woman of business ability or her contribution to the chapters will fall far short of what it should be, she must understand human nature and group life, while all the category of chapter problems in their endless procession must not overwhelm her with their regularity or suddenness of appearance. In order to give practical help to the chapters and Grand Chapter she must know the work of every other officer. The list of duties is a long one. The constant travel, the temporary severance of home ties, continual conferences of an important nature and the successful confronting of problems, both knotty and at times perplexing, call for the tact, ability, education and background of a diplomat, the physical endurance of an athlete, and the convincing speech of an orator.

While this recital may seem formidable, yet it is a known fact that the growth, training and experience thus gained are invaluable; from the group of fraternity inspectors there has come at least one dean of women.

Zeta Tau Alpha has been very fortunate in the national in-



ROSE NELSON (HUGHES), *Lambda-Delta*  
First National Inspector, from a 1912 photograph.

spectors who have represented the fraternity. All of them have been women of great charm and pleasing personality.

Rose Nelson (Hughes), *Lambda-Delta*, was the pioneer in this office. She was living in Corsicana, Texas, at the time of her election and so had the advantage of proximity to the grand president, in Dallas, who undertook the instruction and launching of



the new officer. Since a meeting of N.P.C. was held that fall it was considered both wise and helpful for the visiting delegate, as she was then called, to attend the Congress, and start her inspection trip from there. To quote Mrs. Hughes in the February, 1913, issue of *Themis*, "Our president, who is ever looking out for the advancement of the fraternity, felt that I, as visiting delegate, should have the true spirit of Panhellenism . . . so she took me with her to the Congress." Coaching for her new position took place on the train going from Dallas to Chicago, and that she did secure the best possible basis and background for her coming inspection trip is brought out clearly in her writings on the meeting of the visiting delegates, held in conjunction with that Congress. Correspondence reveals the amount of information gained in a short while, the value received from related experiences of others, the preparation for the foundation she was to lay, and the notebook used by Rose Nelson Hughes during that time leaves no doubt as to the thoroughness of her inspections. Keen observations were made of the chapter, individually and collectively, and the most detailed tabulations were set down.

The first chapter in the fraternity to be inspected was Sigma. Mu came next, while the third official visit of the new inspector took her to Decatur, Illinois, to install Tau Chapter. Today Mrs. Hughes remembers vividly the fact that Sigma Chapter had seen no other Zeta before her visit; the charter group that had known the installing grand officer no longer being in college.

The reactions of the chapters were most interesting. Everywhere the members looked forward to her coming, welcoming her even more because she was a representative from another chapter, for an outstanding characteristic of that day was the intense eagerness of widely separated chapters to know other Zetas. However, the "detective" incident which has always remained in her memory reveals rather plainly the ordeal that the girls were expecting. "One of the pledges of a chapter where I visited introduced me as 'Our Detective,'" Mrs. Hughes told the fraternity through *Themis*. "She was very much horrified when she realized her mistake, but I told her not to worry as that was a good name for me."

## A MESSAGE TO THE CHAPTERS

FROM THE VISITING DELEGATE

Since your visiting delegate is a brand-new officer in a brand-new office, she will not be expected to have very much to say about methods and plans of work. Her policies will grow out of the first year's inspection of the chapters. It is presumed that some things will need to be corrected, and the entire work systematized. For some time both the grand officers and local chapters have felt the imperative need of a living link, and a more uniform system of work. As the representative of the Grand Chapter, and medium of communication of our noble order, the visiting delegate will have an individual message for each chapter and endeavor to give an impetus to its local work. Her ambition is to make her ministry one of helpfulness. Personal contact, and a first-hand study of the situation will be utilized as stepping-stones for the development of our principles and raising the standards of efficiency. If on her second visit, the inspector should find that the chapters have not gone forward, she will be disappointed and feel that her time and the fraternity's money have not been wisely invested. But, let us strike an optimistic note, for our chapters will show the true Zeta spirit; they will neither go backward nor continue in a rut, but will go forward and upward. The line of a college song comes to me as I write: "Forward ever be our watchword."

A forward movement of Zeta Tau Alpha will be in the raising of the scholarship standing of the chapters. Fraternities and sororities are realizing now that a higher standing must be heralded throughout the fraternity world. The very existence of the fraternities is involved in the issue. This is the right thing to do, for fraternities were organized for the benefit of the colleges, as well as for the fraternizing of students. If fraternities do not uphold the standards of scholarship, they will be of little, or no assistance in institutions with which they are identified. In order to win this fight, our appeal will be to the pride of the individual student, to the loyalty of our chapters, and to other fraternities for their co-operation.

Another movement for the advancement of Zeta Tau Alpha is the organization of alumnae chapters. We must keep our alumnae interested, and the best way to do this is to form alumnae chapters. These chapters make for progress. The visiting delegate will do her best to forward this movement, but in order to succeed she will need, and must have, the hearty co-operation of every loyal Zeta Tau Alpha.

More might be said, but I will wait until I see you to tell you about other things. This leads me to say that I am looking forward with great pleasure to visiting the chapters and meeting my sisters in the different states. Deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in my election as visiting delegate, and having at heart the best interests of our Zeta Tau Alpha, I shall endeavor to faithfully discharge the duties of my office and render the service contemplated.

ROSE NELSON

THE FIRST MESSAGE OF THE FIRST INSPECTOR, OR VISITING DELEGATE,  
TO THE CHAPTERS

At this time the foundation for inspection in all its broader aspects was being established. While future years added elaborations and a great amount of detail, the framework built by Mrs. Hughes remained unchanged. Her visit included investigation of scholarship standing, consideration of personal and chapter problems, ritualistic inspection, conferences with faculty members and, at this time, meetings of Panhellenic were often called for the purpose of telling the group about the recent N.P.C. Finances, less complicated than they are today, required much less attention, and the inspector gave no fraternity examinations. It is interesting to note that she graded each chapter, taking into consideration so many points for scholarship, ritualistic perfection and all other phases relative to the chapter, and from these she computed a definite grade. These were recorded in that early red notebook which she still keeps.

Mrs. Hughes' contribution as the first inspector is one that is as important as it is evident. She was a happy choice for the office, for in addition to the other requirements necessary, she possessed calm poise and charm of manner that were equally essential. Delta Chapter never submits a history that does not include mention of the fact that when Rose Nelson was in college she brought social distinction to the chapter by being voted the "best dressed girl." Before her resignation she had inspected every chapter in the fraternity except Xi and Rho, the latter having just been installed. When she left office to be married, after just one year of travel, sincere regret was expressed, for she had shown a depth of personal understanding of the girls she met that had endeared her everywhere.

Gladys Ayland (Glade), Mu, was the succeeding officer and, at that time, she traveled from Dallas, Texas. She, too, was a person of much charm and she was, consequently, a very popular inspector. She was conscientious and devoted to her work, and during her inspectorship national examinations came to be a part of the work of this office. She was the first inspector to give them, and she also graded the papers. She made a practice of staying at least three or four days with a chapter, and while there she went thoroughly into every phase of the life of the group.



To one studying the terms of the various inspectors it becomes evident that each one had some particular part of the work which interested her most, that each stressed some specific detail or had a real hobby in connection with the institution of some plan that meant advancement.

While the taking over of national examinations was an important addition at this time, Gladys Ayland (Glade) tells of her persistent efforts directed toward chapter development by the systematizing of all their work. She stressed better business meetings, with a view of seeing something tangible and helpful result from stricter order of procedure. The message of responsibility was also taken to the chapters, urging their realization of the fact that they were the Zeta Tau Alpha envoys at their respective colleges and in their respective localities; that with them lay the privilege of seeing the national fraternity properly represented.

Zeta Tau Alpha was as happy in the choice of the second inspector as she had been in the selection of the first, for Gladys Ayland (Glade) not only had all the necessary qualifications but few officers were more loved and popular than she.

Julia Coe (Rose), Delta-Omega, elected at the 1915 convention, was the second inspector from Texas. She had all the bounteous gifts so consistently bestowed on daughters of the South, and everywhere she was acclaimed as a delightful person to know. She was an indefatigable worker, possessed of many practical ideas plus the ability to carry them out, and she had the versatility needed in this office.

Of her work at this time she wrote: "It was my hope to awaken in the girls the realization of the cultural privileges our fra-



GLADYS AYLAND

When she was the second inspector.

ternity held for them, of their unusually rich heritage along these lines. I encouraged and urged a collection of suitable books for a chapter library as well as a collection of good pictures for chapter houses, thus expressing their appreciation of the really worth while in art." When, as is inevitable in the first years, chapters are placed far apart and the growth of the fraternity is necessarily slow and careful, there is apt to be much lacking in the way of unified national spirit, or a realization of the true meaning of nationalism. Reminiscing on the need of instilling this, she said, "I attempted to inspire them with a vision of oneness, which I believe, with the aid of our monthly letters, took root and prospered in the era of expansion which immediately followed."

Her general plan of inspection she has summed up as an endeavor to "systematize the general work of the chapter by the installation of filing cabinets, a complete card catalogue of each member from pledging to initiation, periodic auditing of books, and intensive drill in ritualistic services."

A monthly letter sent out from her office in Dallas was intensely alive, written with a sparkle of enthusiasm that was infectious to the chapters, and today one cannot read those mimeographed sheets without responding to the spirit that radiates from the messages and accounts they contain.

Julia Coe (Rose's) contribution covered a wide range and indeed she attempted not one, but many, things. Nor did she fail in her goal.

The next inspector was the third Texan to grace that office. This was Evelyn Callicutt, Lambda-Omega, who was elected at the 1919 convention, and who thoroughly lived up to the traditions and qualifications established by her predecessors. Her particular interest lay in the ritual and the manner of conducting services. "This was particularly stressed during my first years in office," she explained, "until, as far as possible, all chapters were conducting correct and uniform services."

Of the other phases of inspection during that time she said, "The increased chapter roll added greatly to the work of all officers and thus there grew the need for an increased efficiency and stricter requirements from the chapters. In my contacts with

our chapters I was able to co-operate with Helen Donaldson in training them to attend to their part of fraternity work with promptness and efficiency. Uniform files, books and services became a fixed success. During the time of 1919-23 there also began to evolve more systematized inspections."

Of the expansion sentiment during those days she wrote, "Even in the first months of traveling it was evident that certain machinery had already been set in motion. There was great interest shown in extension everywhere, not only by the officers, but by the chapters as well. I have known of many volunteer and informal pilgrimages made by the members of our chapters to investigate the possibilities of certain schools . . . the interest and spirit that it aroused was invaluable. One such pilgrimage was made by members of Sigma Chapter before we established a chapter at Topeka."

When Miss Callicutt went out of office at the 1923 convention she left behind her the memory of a charming personality of much magnetism, and a contribution of important work at an unparalleled period in the life of the fraternity, the era of expansion previously mentioned. Her official activities came to include this extension phase to a large extent, in investigations, the formation of such groups to petition Zeta Tau Alpha as those that later became Alpha Delta and Alpha Sigma chapters, and the inspection of local groups. This she did in much greater measure than had been done by, or demanded of, her predecessors.

When Marion Jellicorse, Zeta, elected at the 1923 convention, went from the professional field into fraternity activity, she was eminently fitted for her new undertaking. As a trained and experienced dietitian, handling practical problems on a large scale, she was an expert on budgets. The fraternity, fortunately, profited by her knowledge at a most opportune time. During Miss Jellicorse's term of office the budget system was inaugurated in the chapters, most budgets being worked out with the chapters at the time of the inspector's visit. This, needless to say, brought a certainty of financial standing and a requisite plan for the future to many places where quite the opposite state of affairs had previously prevailed. It was, of course, a big step toward placing the chapters



on a businesslike basis, and in placing them on their own feet financially.

While this highly practical contribution of such quickly perceived value would, in itself, be enough to characterize the term of any officer, there were other phases of her work in which Miss Jellicorse was as much, if not more, interested. While recognizing the demand and need for things practical, she yet had the vision of the inestimable value of things intangible, among them inspiration, enthusiasm and incentive; knowing, as we all do, that things practical and things intangible have a way of operating jointly, neither doing very well without the other. Of her views on inspections Miss Jellicorse has said,

"I believe the highest value of inspection is to give the chapter the incentive, inspiration and enthusiasm to improve its group life to the highest efficiency in that particular college. To do this it follows that the inspector must be thoroughly familiar with the principles and practical ways of bringing about the best in group life. Although it is necessary to give chapters business facts and training in routine, these are minor in comparison to giving them the desire to reach the highest attainment the group can achieve at its college."

Her hobbies in inspections, as she has listed them, were: (1) specific, concise pledge training; (2) an organization plan to be used in chapters, including committees to cover all the real work; (3) a budget, based on the financial life of the college, for both the house and the chapter; (4) right fraternity homes—this included the making of a fraternity house into a real home, insurance of proper architecture and consideration of such factors as the chaperon, social life, and efficient organization with a capable house manager; (5) a businesslike inspection report to the national organization, the dean of women, and the chapter itself.

Upon her resignation in the fall of 1925, the president wrote in *Themis*, "only one who has been an inspector can possibly appreciate the sacrifice [of] one's personal self which the office demands. Being cut off from all social contacts with one's own

friends for the greater part of the year, constantly among strangers, facing new problems, and meeting, daily, difficult situations, are only some of the requirements. Marion Jellicorse met all these with no complaints. . . . She was a member of Grand Chapter a little more than two years but during that time she grasped the work of inspection with an amazing conception of its importance in the life of the fraternity, instituted many phases of chapter life that have materially raised the practical standards of our chapters and won for herself an enduring friendship, not only with Grand Chapter, but with all the chapters which she has visited. . . . Marion Jellicorse was an efficient, unselfish and valuable officer." This eulogy, however, did not mention the quietness and strength with which she went about her work, ever capable, and never without a winning charm and tact quite her own.

When Miss Callicutt was announced as Miss Jellicorse's successor it was added that "the efficiency of her work, her success with the chapters, and her charm as a person are well known to Zeta Tau Alpha," and Miss Callicutt, at the end of her term in 1926, summed up inspections as follows: "Inspections have changed greatly between 1919 and 1926, which fact has even been more impressed upon me since I again became inspector in 1925-1926. . . . Nowadays a well organized filing system, perfect ritual, sound finance system, and so on, are taken for granted in our chapters. But to reach that happy state took untold effort and time on the part of the various officers as well as co-operation on the part of the chapters themselves."

Charlotte MacGregor, Upsilon, chosen by the tenth convention, is a daughter of the West, a Californian, and, like Miss Jellicorse, left the professional field, where she was engaged in the legal profession, to take up fraternity work. Perhaps at no time have inspections been as demanding and requiring of unusual ability in all ways as the days marking Miss MacGregor's inspectorship. She had, however, the required unusual equipment necessary to meet every situation and she made herself loved as a person while yet instituting inspections of minute thoroughness, which was the

need of the times. The fraternity at this stage had gained its highest point in membership and number of chapters, and its demands and problems were commensurate with its size and growth. Miss MacGregor's experience stood her well in matters of finance, deliberation and a thorough consideration of every detail of chapter life. An earnest, unselfish loyalty to and faith in her work and fraternity, to say nothing of tireless, conscientious activity and unflagging perseverance, have marked her months in office.

All Zeta Tau Alpha has always loved a national inspector and the fraternity today pours out its merited praise and approbation in unstinted measure, expressing not only approval of ability, but a justifiable sense of pride.

While being second to none in thoroughness of routine inspection and insisted observance of all details, Miss MacGregor's message at this time looks forward to the day when the machinery necessary to the proper functioning of the fraternity will automatically run itself, and the bulk of inspection time may be devoted to the benefits of personal contacts, for "it is my belief that the idea of national contact is the greatest factor in inspection." She elaborates this thought by saying, "with the smoothing of the machinery for routine, inspections will soon come to resolve themselves into something more in the nature of personal-contact visits; rather than inspections in the literal sense of the word, for we shall be less and less concerned with the routine work of the chapters, except, of course, in the case of newly installed groups. With the establishment of such inspections we may hope for more frequent visits of, perhaps, shorter duration."

"Nationalism," she gives as the keynote of her inspection ambitions—an aspiration that strives for a state of highest nationalization of every group in the fraternity through the creation of an even greater understanding of national responsibility and unity, as well as a national consciousness and solidarity which new generations, as well as old ones, must feel and respond to. Her work toward this goal is summed up in these purposes:



(1) To bring the fraternity to the state of working as a unit in routine matters by creating realization of the chapter's responsibility in the successful functioning of the entire organization, for one chapter out of step means a missing cog in the wheel. (2) Emphasis of the fact that the foregoing can be brought about by perfecting the chapter organization. (3) Greater strengthening of the bond between, not only the national organization and the individual chapters, but between the individual chapters themselves. (4) Avoidance of any tendency, which, if present, is due to geographical distances, toward acting as units, rather than integral parts of an organization; this being overcome by the message of nationalism as transmitted through news of other chapters, the national, extension, and so on. (5) Greater contact between the pledges and the national organization through the establishment of a concise plan and definite study course. (6) Further development of the possibilities of the province system in bringing chapters in a locality closer together, through an exchange of information between the provinces as well as through the inspections made by the province presidents.

Definite policies are: Three-day visits, unless more time is required; general scrutiny of chapters, with special attention given to problems needing attention; close communication with province presidents; visits with *alumnæ* chapters and a close check-up on the recommendations of previous inspections.

Grand Chapter has recently approved the system of a required yearly inspection for new groups for the first five years following installation. Other chapters are inspected every two years, with the visits of the province presidents coming in alternate years.

Inspections have always been under the direction of the grand president and are still so, with the advice and consent of Grand Chapter. Since the inauguration of the *alumnæ* organization plan in 1926, the inspector visits all chartered *alumnæ* groups on her trips, meeting with them at least once during the two-year period between conventions, and at such other times as are deemed necessary by the president.

And now we come to the end of the story of inspections for the

present, but only for the present, because inspections form an ever changing, ever advancing part of Zeta Tau Alpha. The fraternity owes and acknowledges its debt to the six versatile and faithful women who have forsaken home, friends, and even professional callings to follow the trail of the Zeta Tau Alpha inspector, to break new paths, always giving of their best for the fraternity's good and advancement. Theirs is a trek through the country by night Pullman and all manner of conveyances in all parts of the country—a wearing, yet inspiring, life, that nowhere has its fascinating parallel.

#### FINANCES

As has been pointed out previously, the finances of the fraternity were formerly in the hands of a finance committee composed entirely of members of Grand Chapter. From 1903 to 1923 that committee was composed of the president, the secretary and the treasurer. When the change in the executive management combined the last two offices the committee functioned with two members until 1925, when the inspector was added by Grand Chapter, in order to restore the original number of three.

The treasurer had then, and still has, direct supervision of the

#### THE FIRST GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT EVER SUBMITTED

The undersigned Treasurer of the Z T A Sorority, begs leave to submit the following annual report:

The balance on hand at the commencement of the year, Sept. 1903, was four dollars, no cents. There was received from all sources during the year 221 dollars and fifty cents; during the same time the expenses amounted to 153 dollars & 50 cts, leaving a balance on hand of \$68—which was devoted to paying delegates expenses, \$50 for Epsilon chapter; \$18 for *Themis*.

The annexed statement of receipts and expenditures will show in detail the sources from which the receipts were obtained and the objects to which the expenditures have been applied.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Bruce Houston Davis,  
Treasurer of Z T A

financial matters of the chapters, such as receiving monthly reports (on printed forms) of their expenditures, receipts and liabilities. However, the creation of the new finance committee in 1926 gives that group general oversight of the finances of the fraternity, a new step in the financial management of Zeta Tau Alpha. The duties and powers of this committee have been defined among those of the standing committees but briefly, three competent alumnæ of business acumen prepare the budget for the two-year interval between conventions, pass on scholarship loans, and generally oversee the expenditures of the fraternity.

Previous to 1919 the various chapters had their numerous systems of bookkeeping, as best suited their requirements, but in time there grew the realization of the need of a uniform system.

Former officers consider the forerunner of our national financial system to have been the commendation, made at the 1915 convention, of the system used by Tau Chapter, and 1913 correspondence points most strongly to it. Letters from a member of Tau to the chapter's installing officer tell of the intention to introduce Tau's financial system at the coming convention. Thus the seed was sown.

#### THE NATIONAL FINANCE SYSTEM

That the seed germinated is found in the movements of the 1919 convention. Mary L. Patrick, grand treasurer, pointed out the now evident need and the result was the acceptance, by the Chicago meeting, of a motion that "A uniform system of chapter accounting be adopted by the new finance committee"; and furthermore, "that this system of accounting include full reports from the chapter treasurer, and be signed by the chapter presidents; these reports to be sent to the grand treasurer on the dates specified by the grand treasurer."

The working out of a financial system was put into the hands of the Finance Committee, with the new grand treasurer, Ethel Charnock, as chairman. Miss Charnock submitted a plan to the grand president about January, 1920, but no action was taken on this until the June, 1920, Grand Chapter meeting in Dallas. At that time full authority for perfecting the plan was given to Miss



Charnock. The grand treasurer sought the aid of several fraternities on the University of California campus, and with their assistance evolved the system now in use. The ledgers with full instructions were placed in the hands of the chapter by November 20, 1920. It took much letter writing and the return of reports with penciled corrections before the system was assimilated, but by May, 1921, the system was functioning.

The ledger is made up of forms for a complete bookkeeping system, from recording of amounts due to the completed receipt, with a space for the personal account of each member, and a record of all outstanding bills. This ledger is used by the treasurer, and by the house manager, each having her own set of forms, with a summary sheet (Form S), which is checked by both and sent to the grand treasurer each month. Two certified public accountants and a tax income auditor have gone over the system, pronouncing it very complete.

The national system of accounting has already done much to help the chapters. Instead of being handicapped by haphazard ways of keeping books and records, the chapters can now budget the expenses, planning on certain adequate income for the year—providing for an income that will cover all ordinary expenses and allow a little for the house fund or some such permanent saving. It has taught the chapter officers that the prompt payment and collection of money, the prompt payment of bills, and the accurate recording of income and expenditure all lay a foundation for business training and for responsibility that will be a decided help not only for the chapter years, but for all years to come. Through this system the chapters are able to know just what college life is costing them, and they are enabled to furnish monthly or yearly statistics of costs for rent, food, fuel, rushing and living expenses. It also helps the college to check with the chapter to obtain actual costs, and to maintain normal standards.

Zeta Tau Alpha has seven funds, with an eighth pending. The *Themis* Fund, used for the current expenses of the magazine; the *Themis* Endowment Fund, the interest from which is accredited to the current *Themis* Fund; the National House Loan Fund

which, since it was originally taken from the *Themis* Endowment Fund, returns all accrued interest toward the support of the magazine; the Scholarship Fund, interest from which is returned to the fund; the Convention Fund,<sup>11</sup> which meets the expenses of convention; the General Fund, from which all running expenses of the fraternity are paid; and the Hopkins Fund, all interest on which returns to it for graduate scholarships. A fund is rapidly being built up for the national philanthropic project to be selected in 1928.

The sources of revenue are: Initiation fees, national dues, charter fees, assessments and fines, *Themis* subscriptions and advertisements, contributions to the Scholarship Loan Fund and the anticipated philanthropic project, commissions on badges and novelty goods purchased from official jewelers, the principal and interest on loans, subscriptions to the *Chain*, interest on investments and the general fund and from miscellaneous sources. Most of these are apportioned to definite funds, the Scholarship Fund, for instance, receiving all commissions on badges and novelties, while others are divided and apportioned to specific funds. In all, this division has proved successful, and with good investments, it affords the fraternity a sound financial basis. It allows, at the same time, necessary leeway in expenditures and provides funds for occasions not anticipated.

From these sources come the finances to meet the expenditures incidental to carrying on the work of a large organization: the clerical help and expenses of the grand officers, the salaries of the three remunerated officers, the cost of chapter inspections, the cost of the *Link*, and all necessary printing and running expenses. These enumerated are taken from the General Fund. From the Convention Fund come the convention expenses of the grand officers and province presidents (for the latter this includes expenses to both the national convention and their own province conventions), official delegates, and other expenses incidental to convention. *Themis* is published from the proceeds of the *Themis* Fund and has long been self-supporting.

## EXAMINATIONS

A well-informed membership is an asset greatly to be desired. Granting with the old adage that knowledge is power, we find that, for us, knowledge should include not only an intimate acquaintance with all phases of our own organization, but an intelligent knowledge of other fraternities as well. Otherwise fraternity enlightenment would be too self-centered and narrow to serve the best or broadest purpose.

With the growth and expansion of the fraternity some means of chapter education was naturally considered necessary. The legislative power of the fraternity, vested in the convention, was, therefore, really vested in the members. Obviously those who decide the policies and have the voting power should be well informed, and be possessed of an intelligent understanding of the fraternity.

Examinations were first discussed at the 1906 convention when the ruling was passed "that fraternity examinations be instituted, a committee appointed to form such questions, with the vice-president in charge." The first list of examination questions was compiled by Bruce Houston Davis and Lillian Baird Bradley. They were in two divisions and even today would be considered a very comprehensive compilation, for there are few possible questions that were not included. Well informed would be the member who could answer them all correctly. The section entitled, "General Questions" contained twenty queries concerning other fraternities, the Intersorority Conference and other questions, the information for which was in the Sorority Handbook. "Particular Questions" contained an even thirty queries on Zeta Tau Alpha.

In 1907 the correspondence of the president, Bruce Houston Davis, speaks of examinations being given by Lillian Baird Bradley and Grace Jordan (Cook) during their visits to chapters.

The 1908 convention stipulated that examinations be sent to Grand Chapter for grading. They were, then, handled in the office of May Hopkins, the president, who graded them and published the results in *Themis*.



## GENERAL QUESTIONS

- Constitution  
Cond. reports -  
bulletins  
ritual

## PARTICULAR QUESTIONS

- 1- When and where was Z. T. A. founded?
- 2- Name founders.
- 3- Give the history of the first four years of Z. T. A.'s existence.
- 4- Give date and place of establishment of different chapters.
- 5- What is the object of your fraternity?
- 6- What kind of institutions can Z. T. A. enter?
- 7- How should a petition be presented?
- 8- How may a charter be granted?
- 9- How and why will a charter be withdrawn?
- 10- What constitutes eligibility to membership in Z.T.A.?
- 11- For what and how may a member be expelled from the fraternity.
- 12- (a) How is Z. T. A. governed?  
(\*) Give Greek names for Convention, Grand Chapter, and Grand Chapter Officers.
- 13- (a) When and by whom was the first Grand Chapter formed?  
(b) what was it then called, and of whom composed?  
(c) when were undergraduate members added? } *omit*
- 14- When was Grand Chapter formed entirely of Alumnae members? } *omit*
- 15- **Secret. Cannot be reproduced.**
- 16- **Secret. Cannot be reproduced.**
- 17- What is the price of Charter and give charter fees. *not filled in on const*
- 18- Give annual dues of active members (and of members of the Alumnae associations?) ??
- 19- Give rules concerning the badge.
- 20- **Secret. Cannot be reproduced.**
- 21- How is the seal formed?
- 22- Give names of Chapter officers and duties of each.
- 23- Give Chapter duties.
- 24- How may amendments to the Constitution be made?
- 25- Give name of publication, when issued, and how managed.
- 26- How few members may compose an Alumnae Association?
- 27- Give officers of same?
- 28- What voice may Alumnae Associations have in workings of active chapters?
- 29- What privileges have Alumnae at Conventions?
- 30- Give substance of Articles IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, & XI.

In 1910 the convention decided to have the examinations given in alternate years, instead of annually, as had previously been the custom. In her report to the 1912 convention the vice-president, Grace Jordan (Cook), said, "The work of holding the fraternity examinations is given as a duty of the vice-president. The fifth convention two years ago adopted the ruling that such examinations should be held only every two years, therefore, no examinations have been given this year."

However, some months before the 1912 convention at Old Point Comfort, the question of fraternity examinations received detailed attention in the second bulletin of that year issued by N.P.C. Zeta Tau Alpha's description was as follows:

#### ZETA TAU ALPHA

Time—Biennial, alternating with conventions, February or March.

Type (same for all actives)—Five questions on general fraternities; five questions on Panhellenic matters; remaining five questions on Zeta Tau Alpha.

Preparation—Ritual, Sorority Handbook, National Panhellenic reports and bulletins.

Conduct—Questions prepared by Grand Council.

Grades—Papers graded by the grand president and published in *Themis*.

That year, in an article on "The Value of Fraternity Examinations," Amy Olgen Parmelee, one of the best known figures in Delta Delta Delta, quoted Dr. Hopkins as stating "that it has been her experience in Zeta Tau Alpha that 'the value of examinations is in the fact that it forces the girls to study not only their own fraternity but others—and that helps keep a fraternity from being narrow and self-centered.'"

The 1912 convention restored examinations to their annual status. The vice-president was "to hold fraternity examinations, grade the papers and publish the grades in *Themis*." This was done by Helen Baker, vice-president, in 1913, but soon after Gladys Ayland (Glade) became inspector, examinations were transferred to her office. She gave them at the time of inspection. Thus, as a matter of expediency and suitability they passed to the office that has had charge of them ever since.

After the 1915 convention, Julia Coe (Rose), the next inspec-



tor, sent the examinations from her office, and graded and classified them. This plan, with slight variation, has been followed in succeeding years. The inspector makes out the questions and has supervision over examinations, although, as we have seen, the papers are now graded by the province presidents, to whom they are sent before being forwarded to the inspector, who compiles the grades for publication in the *Link*.

At first the same list of questions was given to all the members in a chapter, from the freshmen to the seniors. This was the custom until 1921, when Evelyn Callicutt "gave an examination in three parts, one part of which called for a great deal of knowledge that newly initiated girls would not likely know." This, however, was the only instance recorded until the term of Marion Jellicorse, who inaugurated different sets of questions for the various classes.

In connection with this method Miss Jellicorse expressed her belief that examinations should give an indication of the life of the chapter, and should lead the chapter to think. Therefore, she felt that examinations covering only history, routine, forms and specific data "cannot do this and will, of necessity, be a constant repetition and [will] afford no incentive for further information." She believed that, to these unusual questions, should be added those pertaining to the general progress of all fraternities, organization methods and so on. Realizing that a member in college gains more as time goes on, each year adding to the extent and breadth of her knowledge, she worked out sets of questions, each different and of a graduating higher order as each was assigned to freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors for answering.

Because of the multiplicity of time demands on the college girl this interesting system has not been followed out. Miss Callicutt returned to the one class of questions, and Miss MacGregor has adhered to the former practice of having all members take the same examination.

## SCHOLARSHIP

Scholarship, always of paramount consideration, always encouraged and striven for, was taken under advisement at the 1919 convention with the result that new safeguards and definite requirements were set forth.

First of all, the successful completion of twelve hours of college work for one term was required before a candidate was eligible for initiation. Next, no member of one chapter was allowed to affiliate with another chapter without first having secured a demit from the grand officer in charge of transfers, namely, the grand treasurer. Before that demit could be secured the proper blank had to be filled out by the chapter secretary and the scholarship of the applicant for an official transfer had to show an average of at least eighty-five for the year preceding application.

These safeguards were made with a view to securing only members capable of maintaining a proper and reasonable scholastic standing, and of preventing one member of low scholastic standing from bringing down the average of another chapter through her transfer to that college.

Today the scholastic requirement in connection with the securing of a demit necessitates an average of at least ten above the passing grade required by the college or university. And no member from one chapter may affiliate with another chapter without permission secured through the official channels of the fraternity.

The raising of scholarship, both in national average and in the individual chapters, was given impetus in the appointment, in 1926, of a scholarship chairman, who was given charge of ways and means to further scholastic excellence in the fraternity. Pauline Dillon, Alpha Kappa, was the first chairman appointed. The number of members on this committee is not restricted.

An added incentive to high grades was given in the announcement, at the 1926 convention, of a national scholarship cup to be awarded at each convention to the chapter ranking highest. Delta Chapter was the first to hold the cup.

In 1927, Grand Chapter announced the annual award of a specially designed medallion which is given to the individual member whose scholastic average is first in the fraternity. The successful member is determined by the scholarship committee, with the co-operation of the chapters.

No account of scholarship would be complete without particular mention of one chapter in Zeta Tau Alpha whose record is exceedingly meritorious. Alpha Pi chapter, for twelve consecutive years, ranked first at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and for many years no member was eligible for initiation whose average was not at least ninety. Since participation in college activities was also required, scholastic standing was not achieved by sacrificing other interests of college life. It is hoped that as time goes on, and other histories are written, Alpha Pi will continue to merit this unusual mention.

#### PLEDGE LIFE

Pledge life, that period in which the candidate is proving her worthiness and in which she is being prepared for life membership in the fraternity of her choice, has many interesting aspects. First of all she must have successfully completed twelve hours of college work before she is eligible for initiation. Then she must pass a written examination on general fraternity matters. Her initiation fee includes a life membership to *Themis*, and the chapter is required to furnish her with a copy of the Sorority Handbook. The chapter also provides from its funds, preferably the pledge fee, the fraternity history, which is given her at initiation.

The relations between the chapter and the pledge are left almost entirely to the discretion and good judgment of the chapter, except, of course, for the advice of the inspector. In 1926, Grand Chapter recommended the appointment of an *alumnæ* adviser, and although this was optional, it has been generally done. Grand Chapter favors strong pledge organization with regular study and meetings, presided over by the vice-president of the chapter, and it has recently approved a form for uniform pledge organization and study. Pledges expire at the end of the college year, but



they may be renewed, with permission, for a reasonable length of time, although the period of extension beyond one additional year is not generally favored unless conditions are exceptional.

#### OTHER PHASES OF GOVERNMENT

National exactions from the chapters are few indeed. They are required to have both an official and alternate delegate at national conventions; and the purchase of bound copies of each succeeding volume of *Themis* for the chapter library is obligatory. All chapters subscribe to *Banta's Greek Exchange* and own *Baird's Manual*. It goes without saying that all members are expected to be familiar with the constitution and by-laws; this being a part of their chapter education.

Grand Chapter may, and always has, fined chapters for neglect of duties. Restrictions may be placed upon chapters any time such action is deemed necessary, as is evidenced by the fact that a few chapters have, at various but infrequent times, been placed on probation until such time as they again reached the general required standing in all aspects of their chapter life. This has usually proved most effective. So far Grand Chapter has defined the basis for probation, except, perhaps, in the case of Gamma Chapter in very early years. At that time the 1904 convention recommended the probation because of conditions caused by college opposition, and the consequent lack of a sufficient number of members.

The fraternity has its regular processes for the expulsion of members, and of placing them on probation. However, the policy of Zeta Tau Alpha has always been one of hoped for constructiveness in a high degree, and, through a manifestation or expression of confidence and assistance, the attempt has been to help the member regain a lost balance, or, perhaps, a more needed faith in herself and others. As a consequence, although there have been discipline cases (no doubt surprisingly few for thirty years of existence), and the manifestations of inharmony that accompany any organization of human beings, a happy adjustment has usually been effected. The results have often been in-

spiring. No small amount of credit is due those who have understood the wisest course, the one most humane and redolent of the affection and trust that is expected of a true sisterhood, so that the individual might profit thereby, and the decision be one of mutual fairness and benefit. As long as people remain fine enough, so that the chord of all that is good in them may be touched into response by expressions of faith, trust and love (not mere conventional utterances, but practical expressions of confidence for the overcoming of the problem at hand) this course will not seem too idealistic or visionary.

A process for the withdrawal of charters exists, but none has been withdrawn since Alpha's was relinquished, Eta's withdrawn in 1903 to meet the requirements of the Intersorority Conference, and Iota's recalled by the 1908 convention, due to a lack of material at the college where the chapter was situated.

From the same workable, sane basis of the first constitution of Zeta Tau Alpha, has come the more inclusive, detailed one of today; from the foundation of the simple, but sure outline of early government, has come our present day highly organized fraternity with its efficient business methods made necessary by the ever growing numbers and demands of the increasing Zeta Tau Alpha family.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Dr. Hopkins' letter of April 30, 1914, to the chapters explains the necessity of postponing the convention scheduled for that year, as follows:

"This is to notify you that convention has been postponed until 1915 when it will be held in California.

"Convention has been postponed for the following reasons: First: the convention fund is not sufficient to maintain a convention this year. This shortness of funds has been brought about by the fact that in many chapters they have sophomore pledging and thus we have received just half the number of initiation fees that we received in former years. And, as you know, it is from the initiation fee that the \$2.00 is laid aside for the convention fund. The funds have also been decreased, due to the extra cost of *Themis*, and therefore it is not self supporting. . . .

"Secondly, the chapters who were to act as hostesses have had a very hard year. And while they were willing to go ahead and . . . have convention, yet under the circumstances it was thought best not to ask them.

"This at first may seem very disappointing to you; but when you consider the advantages of going to the coast, I am sure that all will agree that the

action has been a wise one. So let us begin right now to plan for 1915. And of the eighteen national conventions that will be held there, let us have the best."

2. Whenever possible this was to be the *alumnæ* secretary.

3. Such withdrawal power was recorded up to 1919. The power was returned in 1926. No charter has ever been withdrawn for this reason and the measure is obviously one calculated to handle an extreme case.

4. "Grand Chapter" is a term often having a different meaning in other fraternities. The term applies in some cases to the gathering that corresponds to our convention. For instance, Sigma Chi conventions are called Grand Chapters. To illustrate further, quoting from Sigma Kappa, "The Grand Chapter includes all members of the sorority, both active and *alumnæ*. The officers of the Grand Chapter are: grand president, grand vice-president, grand secretary, grand treasurer, grand registrar, and grand councillor. These officers, with the exception of the grand registrar, comprise the Grand Council and all are voting members of the convention."

Thus it is seen that the term Grand Chapter often applies to a body of vastly different personnel than that in Zeta Tau Alpha.

That our different use of this terminology was intentional is affirmed by former officers, among them Dr. Hopkins. This was due to the intended form of organization and status of the executive body, which, in Zeta Tau Alpha, is the key of the fraternity. In some fraternities the governing council, or body corresponding to ours, is not a body that creates or controls the work of the organization, but instead acts largely in an advisory capacity; inauguration of moves being found either in the chapters or the provinces and brought to the governing council for passing. In some cases the chapters themselves are the all-important units whereas, in Zeta Tau Alpha it is the Grand Chapter. Our executive body not only oversees all work, but has the power of inauguration, up to a certain point, and many recommendations come from it, thus making it the key in the fraternity. To follow this out, Dr. Hopkins points to the long list of Grand Chapter recommendations that are given first consideration at conventions; accenting the fact that whereas many councils act more as a sieve in considering the recommendations to be brought up, Grand Chapter itself has the power to originate and make its own recommendations. They do not have to come through any other medium.

5. In 1926 the office of National Panhellenic delegate was omitted as a Grand Chapter office. A special representative-ship was created and Dr. Hopkins again selected to represent the fraternity. However with her resignation that special provision ended.

6. The grand president, until after the 1926 convention, was chairman of the Committee on the Constitution.

7. The vice-president was formerly chairman of the Committee on Nominations, and had charge of issuing the fraternity directory every three years.

8. This officer was formerly chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Scholarship Loan Committee, and of the Credentials Committee.

9. This officer was formerly a member of the Credentials Committee and



was secretary of Grand Chapter and of convention, compiling the minutes of convention and intervening Grand Chapter meetings.

10. Dr. Hopkins, although not present at the 1918 Grand Chapter meeting, sent the recommendation that the inspector be salaried. Next, the history of Kappa Chapter says: "On May 20, 1920, acting on Dr. Hopkins' suggestion, the president appointed two girls to write a letter to each chapter in Zeta Tau Alpha, suggesting that national officers be salaried." These are the two recorded instances of previous mention of salaries for officers.

11. While, in the early history of the fraternity, the constitution and by-laws instructed all chapters to set aside a fund for defraying the expenses of their delegate to convention, they failed to carry out this provision, and as a consequence, some charters were jeopardized because of the failure to send delegates. Therefore the building up of the convention fund was given over to Grand Chapter.

## Chapter VIII

### Insignia and Heraldry

AS OUTWARD acknowledgment that the wearer has taken the sacred vows and accepted the definite responsibility of promised allegiance to high ideals that are designed to be a guiding light in the life conduct of that member, the fraternity badge, as emblematic of all this, is unquestionably the most cherished object in fraternity symbolism. Surely it is the most personal.

The origin of this badge, which many an initiate accepts reverently, but with no thought as to its derivation or romantic history down the ages, is a fascinating story that goes beyond the recital of its evolutionary steps in Zeta Tau Alpha. For, as in most things, we find some part of the past that is responsible for the present; some object of today that is a gift from those who lived long centuries before us. While we usually think of the badge as a connecting link with a past and times represented by our Founders, it is, as well, a heritage from a remote, ancient period that traces its origin to prehistoric days and forgotten races when badges served to distinguish tribes, nations and individuals, one from the other. One instance of note is the existence of family badges in Egypt, common to the several dynasties. Gwyllim<sup>1</sup> mentions two kinds of marks, or tokens, namely, a common standard, and one pertaining especially to the family. At this juncture could not the badge of the ancient family be likened to the fraternity badge of today? The cases seem parallel, differing only in the character of the organization itself, the aim and purpose being identical.

In tracing the badge further, we find that it always has been as now, an emblem of personal significance. In early times it denoted possession as well as individual ownership and was, no doubt, popular in the days of illiteracy and previous to the advent

of the printing press. Rothery defines it as "a cognizance or device, personal or hereditary. Not worn on the helmet or crest, or placed on a wreath, but intended to be borne on clothing and affixed to property. Badges also appeared on armorial standards." Standards usually applied to flags or pennants. As a rule the badge was single in design, having at least but one or two emblems. It was pictorial or emblematic and although it might be armorial, that was chance. It was not governed by rules or laws and although registration was possible, it had no hereditary value. Furthermore, it was not necessarily a result of warfare, as was the coat of arms which it antedates, although its development is interestingly linked with medieval times.<sup>2</sup>

It has been said that the fraternity badge, as such, made its first appearance in Scotland, in the brooches worn by the Highlanders to distinguish one clan from another; that we next encounter its predecessor in gold and silver buttons of the early part of the eighteenth century when the first real secret society appeared and established chapters throughout the Empire. These buttons bore the symbols of the order and served as identification, just as the fraternity badge does today. The first Greek-letter badge appeared in America in 1776, with the founding of Phi Beta Kappa.

When college fraternities first came into existence in this country, badges were worn as charms or keys, the idea originating from the old-fashioned watch that was wound with a key. They adorned coat lapels and neckties and, in the case of women's fraternities, were even used as hair ornaments. Pictures of our Founders and early members often reveal badges pinned conspicuously to the high collars that were the fashion of the day.

The badge of Zeta Tau Alpha is an artistically shaped shield with a smaller shield in black enamel raised upon it. In the center is the symbolic five-pointed crown, flanked by the initials Z T A. Below, in Greek, is the word "Themis." The design was suggested at the time of founding by Mebane Smith, but the first orders were given by Maud Jones (Horner), Frances Y. Smith and Mary Campbell Jones (Batte),<sup>3</sup> who made the final selection.



After a conference with a local jeweler and a survey of other badges, they gave us the pin that is the treasured possession of every Zeta Tau Alpha today. Time has never recorded any changes in design, and in detail there have been only two. The first badges were flat, the center shield was unraised, and the crown had but three points. Before the latter part of 1899, however, the raised shield had appeared, and the points of the crown numbered five. In size many alterations have taken place. There have been very large badges and some so diminutive that they called forth convention legislation to regulate size and protect the true form of the pin. The regulation size of today was adopted at the 1912 convention, and has been official ever since. As has been pointed out in a previous chapter, the badge used as the model belonged to the president. Hers was a 1906 pin, made when the correct shape was a matter of great importance.<sup>4</sup> It is of interest to us to know that this pin mentioned officially in the records as determining the size of our present badge, is still in the possession of Dr. Hopkins.

In early days we find many examples of beveled edges on plain pins, and of half stones used on jeweled badges. The latter was probably a matter of economy while the former was, per-



MAUD JONES HORNER  
Wearing a Z T A Badge on her Collar.

haps, a preferred style of décoration. An example of this is found in Alice Bland Coleman's pin which is reproduced on page 252, purchased during the period of beveled edge popularity.

The first two constitutions particularly specified that the use of the badge on "other articles excepting the regular [pin] and stickpin" was prohibited. Prior to this time replicas of the badge often appeared on stationery. Correspondence of a later period (1908) reveals the continued necessity for dissemination of the information that the pin was not to be mounted on umbrellas. In fact, the files reveal many amusing, but then exasperating, instances when national officers found it necessary to block the remarkably ingenious and unexpected orders from individuals who wanted the badge placed on any number of articles.

The stickpin,<sup>5</sup> a popular accessory at that time, is now such a dim memory that many of the older members can hardly recall its existence. However, memories to the contrary, it did exist,



and it had its brief but useful day in the era of high collars when stiff linen collars and ties were often worn. Although its function was then the same as any other stickpin's would have been, it was sometimes used as a badge. The one pictured here is duplicated in its original size so it will be seen that the badge thus mounted on the stickpin was one of the diminutive size. The black shield, which is decidedly the most conspicuous portion of it, seems almost totally unraised from the supporting gold shield. In fact, it is really a black shield with a golden edge.

EARLY  
OFFICIAL  
STICKPIN

Gradually the stickpin began to assume broader uses than were intended; these included both the utilitarian and romantic. College girls of today will be interested to know that this was a period when pins were exchanged with fiancés and that, consequently, our official stickpin was occasionally used in that manner. It was also used to pin on flowers; indeed, its career began to be more useful than symbolical, although this was not always the case by any means. However, it is not unexpected that the stickpin was soon eliminated from the official class, that one official badge was

decided upon, and that further stipulation of no uncertain nature was made that no one but a regularly initiated member of the fraternity be allowed to wear the badge. It was also specified that it should not be used on any novelty,<sup>6</sup> the initials, Z T A, or the unofficial coat of arms<sup>7</sup> being suggested as effective substitutes. To-day this is as traditional as the unwritten rule that the badge shall never be put to a utilitarian use, but shall always be held exclusively emblematical.

Since the Greek novitiates were pledged with ribbons, a custom that has survived with the present day Greeks, it is not surprising that there were no pledge pins in the beginning. A small bow of white ribbon, or of the combined colors of the fraternity, served then as definite proclamation of the owner's chosen allegiance to Themis and her court. At a date not accurately determinable, but undoubtedly in the year 1906, a five-pointed crown bearing the initials Z T A, was designated in the second constitution as the official pledge pin. Its use, however, was neither universal nor consistent throughout the fraternity, due, perhaps, to the disappointing fact that the pin manufactured did not conform to the design set forth in the constitution. The pin<sup>8</sup> pictured on page 254 is a gold, diamond-shaped stickpin, containing a red enamel shield upon which appears the five-pointed crown outlined in gold. This interpretation fell far short of the design the fraternity had in mind. Therefore, while some of the pins were in use, they can hardly be called official because they were not correct, were never adopted, and instead, the 1908 convention appointed a committee to select a new design. After some delay, due to the inactivity of this committee, three members of Grand Chapter, Bruce Houston (Davis), May Agness (Reitzel) Hopkins, and Lillian Baird (Bradley), met at the home of Mrs. Davis and decided upon the design in use today. This symbolical carpenter's square in silver (made in gold until changed to silver by the 1912 convention), faced with turquoise blue enamel with silver markings, was accepted by the 1910 convention, and ever since has been one of the most unusual and distinctive pledge pins in the fraternity world.



The chapter guard, much discussed pro and con at several conventions, was finally selected as a national prerogative (but not as a requirement, its use being purely optional<sup>9</sup>) at the 1915 California convention. The guard, indicative of the member's chapter, is the only pin that may be attached to a Zeta Tau Alpha badge. This latter is also a convention ruling.

The recognition pin, adopted at the silver anniversary convention, is a graceful, diminutive gold crown with five points. Its description is almost identical with that given of the first proposed pledge pin in the early constitution, but actually there is no similarity in the finished product. This pin is worn on the coat to enable members to identify each other when they meet as strangers in the various places that their paths in life may take them. The official badge is never worn on the coat, but this, of course, is more a matter of good taste in the wearing of fraternity insignia than of any special ruling.

An *alumnæ* ring (the honor ring), the design for which was accepted at the 1915 convention, is awarded at conventions to those who have done definite, distinctive work for the fraternity since leaving college. The method of procedure<sup>10</sup> includes submission of names and qualifications to Grand Chapter for consideration and ratification. Presentations are made only at conventions, and until 1926 the ring was purchased by the honoree. Now, not only the distinction of being permitted to wear the ring is bestowed, but the award is accompanied by a gift of the ring itself from the national organization. The ring is obtainable in silver and gold and is oblong-octagonal in shape. Upon the turquoise mounting rests the coat of arms, while on one side is an open book and on the other a five-pointed crown, both in relief.

All official jewelry is ordered through the custodian of the badge, who authorizes every order; a rule affording great protection and convenience. The official jeweler will not take personal orders for badges.

Zeta Tau Alpha has no official jewel, but no badge may be set with a combination of more than two stones.

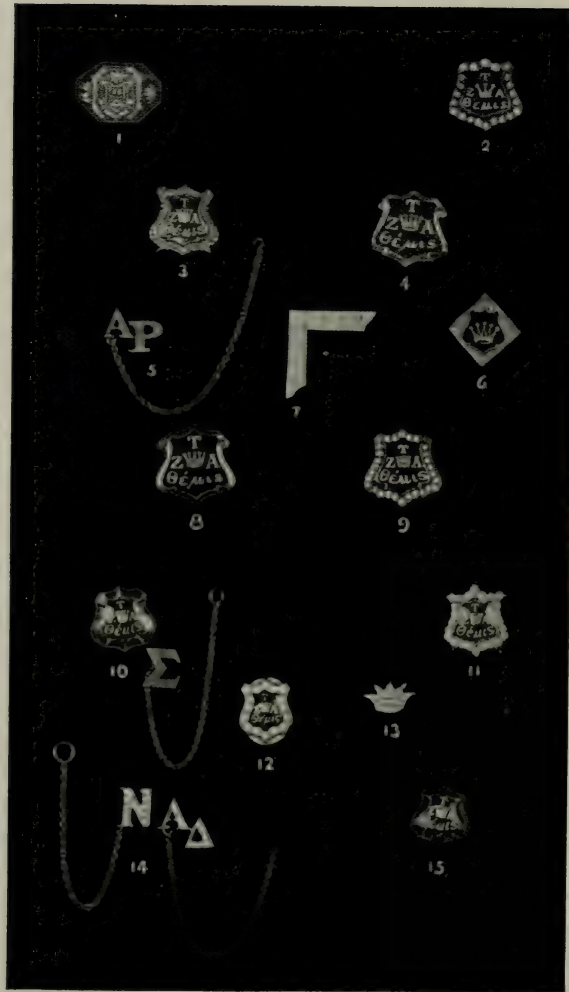
The consideration of the coats of arms of Zeta Tau Alpha

brings us to an interesting and romantically mantled phase of a period in history. Heraldry, developed in the picturesque days of chivalry when knighthood was in flower, speaks to us in a language of its own, chronicling for those who have studied it, an unfolding story of deep fascination; a story of history and a story of ideals. It rightly arouses our desire to know something of the period and science that, directly or indirectly, gave us our coat of arms. For it is said that the American college fraternity is, perhaps unknowingly, but nevertheless surely, perpetuating and reviving in this country one of the most picturesque and interesting subjects in history.

First attempts to ascertain the extent of the antiquity of the subject encounter a certain confusion that arises from two different interpretations of the word heraldry. Some consider it synonymous with mere symbolism, while others reduce it to an exact science. By following the latter course the way is made smooth for an exact history and its interpretation is, of course, that heraldry as a science became such when laws were laid down for its guidance, and when the adopted symbols were recognized as being hereditary.<sup>11</sup>

Ancient authorities, whom we may rightly say take the interpretation of symbolism, claim extreme antiquity for heraldry. Gwyllim credits Janus and Hercules with originating the system, indeed the pedigree of the Saxon kings in the College of Arms, London, displays the armorial bearings of Noah<sup>12</sup> and Japhet. However, Charles Boutell, M.A., an authority, states that the theory of the extremely ancient origin of heraldry held by medieval writers has long been discarded, and that arms such as those attributed to Noah, Adam and Eve, Judas, Pontius Pilate, mythical British kings and Anglo-Saxon monarchs before the Norman conquest, are no longer put forward as genuine.

Accepting either interpretation, all authorities are agreed upon one point and that is, that the absolute origin of heraldry cannot be definitely traced. It is conceded that its introduction was coeval with the use of armor in the Middle Ages, when it became necessary for men to be able to distinguish each other as friend



#### EARLY AND PRESENT DAY PINS

1. Honor ring. 2. One of the first jewelled (opal) pins with raised center, belonging to Grace Elcan Garnett. Note the three pointed crown. 3. Alice Coleman's bevelled edge badge, slightly smaller than the first pins. 4. Frances Y. Smith's early large plain pin, with five pointed crown, but unraised center. 5. Double letter plain guard. 6. The first pledge pin. 7. The present pledge pin. 8. Bruce Houston Davis' first plain pin, 1899. 9. Mrs. Davis' 1899 jewelled badge. 10. Present size plain pin and plain, single letter guard. 11. Present day jewelled badge, official size since 1912. 12. One of the early miniature size jewelled badges belonging to Bertha Cruse Gardner, Beta. 13. Recognition pin. 14. Single and double letter jewelled guards. 15. Miniature size plain pin belonging to Mary Granger, Theta.



or foe while engaged in battle. Thus gallant warriors adorned their shields with distinguishing marks and decorated their helmets with crests. The crusades, uniting the north and west of Europe with the mysterious and symbol loving Orient, increased the use and systematic formation of heraldic emblems, and heraldry, as an exact science, makes its introduction with the beginning of the thirteenth century.<sup>13</sup>

It can be seen that feudalism gave remarkable impetus to heraldry. The arms of the lord to whom they had sworn allegiance were carried by the dependent family, although alterations were made in the shield to indicate difference in station.

Heraldic bearings have been employed by various nations with more or less definite rulings, but in England peculiar laws and provisions achieved a scientific and settled basis for the science. Henry V seems to have been the real patron. He forbade the practice of assumed armorial seals without the permission of the King or his herald,<sup>14</sup> and when Edward VI reinstated the heralds he placed England in the position of maintaining the symbols of heraldry in a purity and correctness surpassing other countries.

It is a curious circumstance that the earliest and best symbols of heraldry are to be directly attributed to lack of learning. Had it not been for the fact that few people could write and, therefore, found it necessary to have authentic deeds and other legal transactions marked by a seal, we should not have records of earlier ensigns. These, however, were not drawings. The earliest arms of English nobles and knights, drawn according to the rules observed in the College of Heralds, are long strips of parchment containing a full description of the arms, and they bear the date of 1240. This further shows that it was the blazonry,<sup>15</sup> the description of the coat of arms, that was chosen in olden days, not the pictorial representation, for it was the actual shield itself that the man carried and, from time to time, he would change that shield, discarding it for other styles and shapes.

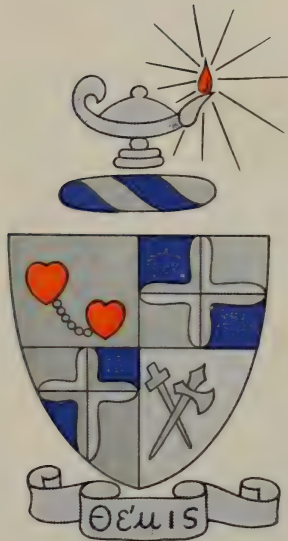
In time the use of arms was not confined to individuals, but was adopted by guilds, colleges, corporations, towns, and even inns. In America the use of armorial devices that most nearly

conforms to the recognized and historic principles of the science are those employed by the American college fraternity. In the science of heraldry, however, a woman did not carry a helmet, and her coat of arms was placed in a "logenze," either oval or diamond in form. That the women's Greek-letter organizations have not recognized this is an added reason for likening the fraternity use of heraldic devices to that of the guild or similar organizations.

Coming to an analyzation of the various parts of a coat of arms we find that it contains crest, torse or crest wreath, manteling or lambrequin, helmet, field and motto.<sup>16</sup> These are named in the order in which they come. In heraldry the shield is always blazoned first. The story concerning the evolution of the arms is this:

When a victorious warrior returned he hung his shield in the great hall and placed his helmet just above it. The shield,<sup>17</sup> which was so much a part of the individual that it was considered and even named as a human being, is called the "field." Around the helmet the warrior wound his lady's colors, a torse or "crest wreath" representing the ribbon of olden days. The torse is correctly shown when composed of six rolls, alternating in the two prominent colors of the shield which are, for us, our gray and blue. To make the helmet distinct, so that a leader could be distinguished in the thickest of the fray, the warrior placed feathers, a stuffed bird, or some other device on his helmet. This decoration was called the crest. Manteling, though not necessary, was always permitted in regulation heraldry. One of the many legendary sources originally represented it as a cloth flowing about the back of the helmet, while later it was often represented as hacked in encounters, fluttering about in all directions. It was then called a lambrequin. It told of an honorable and courageous record. The motto used in connection with family arms was originally the war cry, but in later days it became the ideal or characteristic of the family.

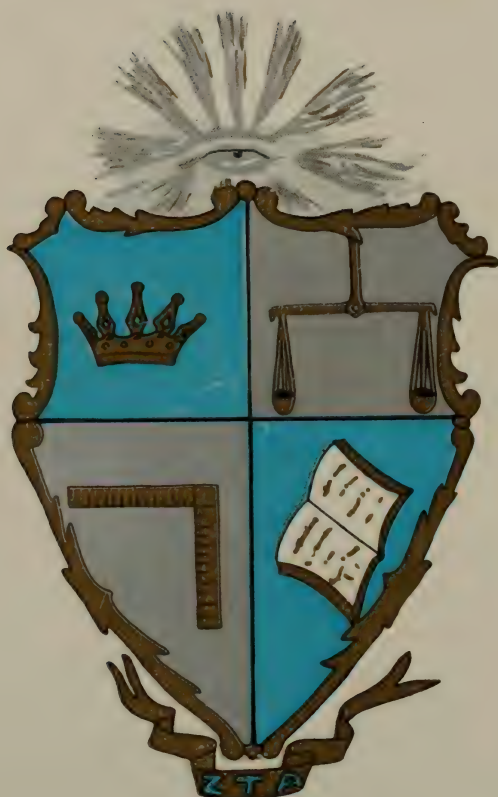
The phraseology of heraldry, as unintelligible to the average person as Greek, is a language of its own. Frequently people ask



FIRST COAT OF ARMS  
DRAWN

This coat of arms, contributed by Clair Woodruff Bugg, was the first one ever drawn for Zeta Tau Alpha, and was used as the outside cover for the favors at the first National Convention in 1903. It was the work of Ethelynn Jones (Guppy), sister of Maud Jones Horner.





#### VIGNETTE IN COLORS

This drawing of the vignette still found on the charter, practically served as a coat of arms until the adoption of the 1908 arms. It was taken from a water color found in the files of Delta Chapter, and it differs in many details from the black and white sketch of the vignette which more closely resembles the drawing on the charter.

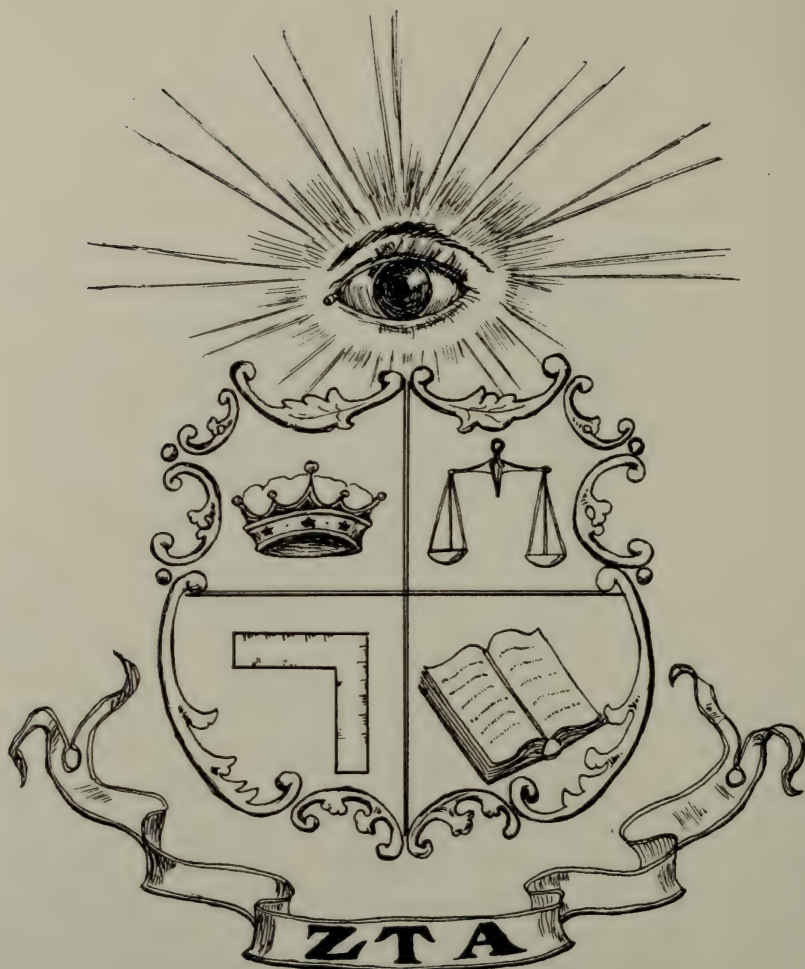
why this phraseology is employed instead of using a simple English description. The answer given is that the science has its own language; they are not separable. An engraver or a student of the subject can understand with a single sentence a description that would take several paragraphs if put into English.

Coats of arms really present an interesting study in Zeta Tau Alpha, although that fact has never been generally known.

The first record of any attempt to furnish a coat of arms for the fraternity is here pictured in the design drawn for, and used, at the 1903 convention. It was the work of Maud Jones Horner's sister and was probably inspired by some family coat of arms, for it embodied little that was symbolical of the fraternity.

The second coat of arms was not known by that name, but instead was called the "vignette," the terms being used interchangeably. Alpha records tell of an early request from Delta for a "die of the vignette," and Kappa chapter, at one convention, asked about the use of the vignette (found on the charter), on stationery. To understand how this came about we must consider the most general definition of the word in its dictionary meaning, which is, a small engraving. A study of the other meanings is interesting and illuminating. According to the second constitution "the coat of arms shall be that described in the vignette." The vignette was the design found on the charter drawn in 1903 by a friend of Mrs. Davis, under her direction. Mrs. Davis is one of the authorities for the statement that the vignette, the drawing that still appears on charters exclusively, was the first and original coat of arms, but it was officially adopted in no way except through its acceptance by the 1903 convention as a part of the charter design. Interestingly enough, its pictured crown on the charter is, to this day, the original one of three points. This design, here reproduced in colors, was found in the files of Delta Chapter.

The next coat of arms, used practically nineteen years, was adopted at the 1908 convention, the design for it being submitted by Grace Jordan (Cook). Eleven years later two designations were decided upon which gave us an *official* and *unofficial* coat of



THE VIGNETTE

A reproduction of a vignette found in a file of early material. The drawing of the vignette itself had been reproduced on a cloth backed photograph. The position of the carpenter's square is particularly interesting, but it will be noted that the same position is to be found on the vignette pictured on the charter.



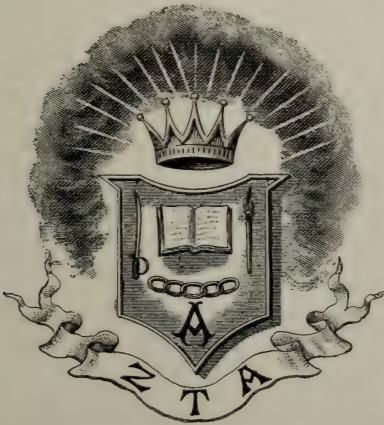
arms. The official coat of arms was the design adopted by the 1908 convention, following accurately the original dimensions and design. It was to be used in college annuals and wherever practicable. The unofficial coat of arms came about because of the difficulty encountered in outlining the cloud satisfactorily in reduced dimensions. In an attempt to overcome this several inaccuracies had occurred, so it was considered expedient to authorize some certain modified form for novelty purposes. Therefore, the 1919 convention approved a smaller size coat of arms, in outline (making no attempt to include the cloud) for novelty purposes, such as stationery, programs and menus. Thus we have the evolution of the terms *official* and *unofficial* coat of arms as applied to the former arms.

In connection with the permission, given by the 1926 convention, for correcting the coat of arms according to the rules of heraldry, the following quotation from one of our Greek heraldry experts is both interesting and appropriate: "With the fraternity organizations there are in the main two groups of insignia

roughly classed as coats of arms. There is the type frequently artistic and pleasing, fulfilling the requirements of the fraternity that displays it, yet designed in accordance with so few of the rules which govern the forming of heraldic devices as to scarcely be classed as a coat of arms. The designs of this class are rather a collection of symbols and signs grouped in the form or within the outline of a shield, yet assembled regardless of the science of heraldry.



FORMER OFFICIAL  
COAT OF ARMS  
IN OUTLINE



OFFICIAL COAT OF ARMS  
FROM 1908-1926

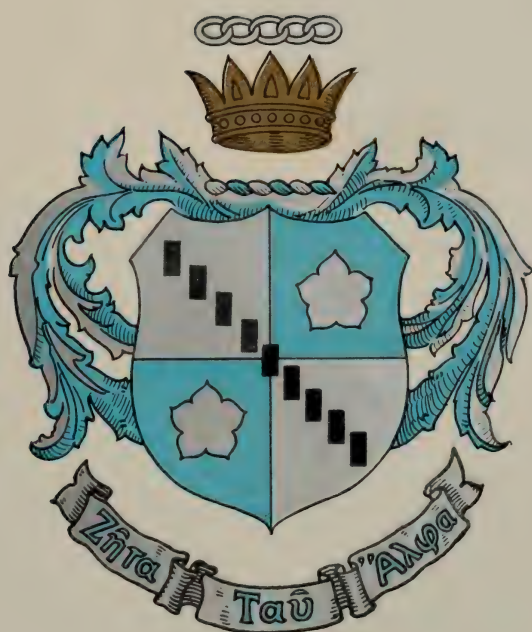
"The question is occasionally asked why there is any objection to the first type of design, why symbolism should not be used in any form desired. There is no law, as in England, governing the compilation or registration of such designs, but close observation will show that the most artistic proportions are obtained where the rules of heraldry are followed. Also, if heraldry be the language of emblems adopted, attention should be given to the rules of its grammar. An entire disregard for the laws of heraldry is as unwise a use of symbolism as though a fraternity were known by the Greek letters corresponding to the initials on an English sentence."

Briefly it was found that the 1908 coat of arms fell into the class of an artistic grouping of symbols, designed in accordance with very few of the rules of heraldry. Despite the fact that these arms had grown very dear to the fraternity it was felt that the wisest course would be immediate correction. Convention, therefore, voted the necessary authorization. The design was to be selected by the national historian and approved by Grand Chapter. It was ready by the end of 1926 and the January, 1927, *Themis* published the first reproduction in color.

The present coat of arms has an heraldic design enveloped with beauty, courage and ideals; it is artistic in its simplicity, distinctive in the fraternity world, correct from the standpoint of the rules governing heraldry, yet its detailed symbolisms are safely hidden away in the minds and hearts of Zeta Tau Alphas.

The technical description of the arms is: Quarterly argent and azure; in two and three a cinquefoil of the first; nine billets in bend sable. Crest: Above a crown (radiate) or, a chain of five links fess-wise argent. Motto: Zeta Tau Alpha in Greek upper and lower case.

The seal of the fraternity, designed in the beginning, was adopted at the 1903 convention. It is circular (with fluted edges) in form, bears the name of the organization, and the date and place of founding. Further, according to an early constitution, it "shall have attached when used on a charter, the colors of the fraternity." At one time each chapter was permitted to have its own seal.<sup>18</sup> The seal here reproduced is from a number found in

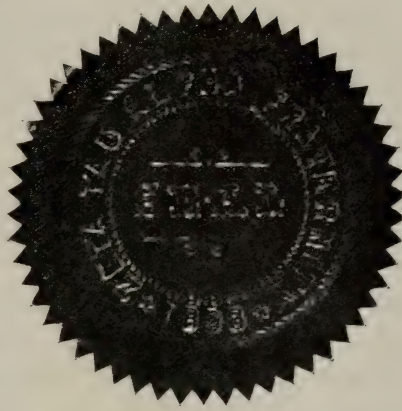


THE PRESENT OFFICIAL COAT OF ARMS





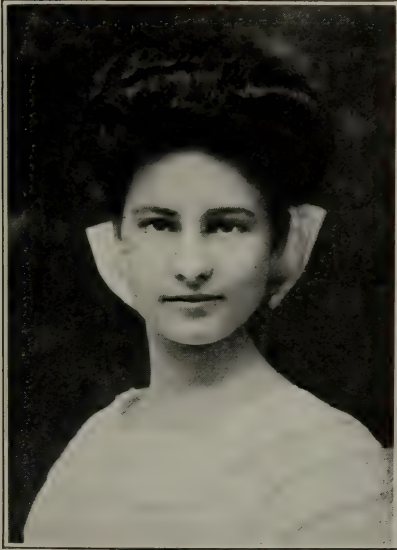
the effects left by Maud Jones Horner, and the envelope in which they had been kept bore a postmark of 1902. In that same envelope of cherished fraternity mementoes was a strip of unfaded turquoise blue ribbon, the true color that our Founders used. The design for the official charter was also adopted at the 1903 convention after it had been submitted by Bruce Houston Davis, under whose direction Francis T. Reeve, of Waterbury, Connecticut, had made the drawing. Although in 1918 we find some changes being planned, none has ever been made, and the charter stands today unaltered.



THE FIRST SEAL

This one, used by Maud Jones Horner, is identical with the present seal.

In the college girl's room of several decades ago nothing was



BERTHA CRUSE GARDNER  
Zeta Tau Alpha's Betsy Ross,  
in 1910

more symbolical of her fraternity enthusiasm than the prominent place on the wall allotted to the banner of her chosen group. Usually it was very much in evidence. Previous to 1910 these banners had been expressions of chapter and individual personal taste, and for the most part were pennants bearing the Greek initials, Z T A. As national development gave the urge for uniformity in all insignia, the adoption of an official flag was suggested and Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Beta, became the Betsy Ross of Zeta Tau Alpha.

Commissioned by the president<sup>19</sup> (who sent a memorandum of symbols previously selected and approved at a Grand Chapter meeting), Mrs. Gardner worked out, or designed, the banner which she made<sup>20</sup> for presentation at the 1910 convention. It was adopted. The banner is described as a rectangular field bordered on all sides with turquoise blue. The inner rectangle holds three divisions; the upper left section is a triangle of steel gray, containing a large A of turquoise blue; the central division is a rhombus of blue across which are the letters Θέμις in steel gray; while the lower right hand corner completes the rectangle with another triangle of steel gray on which is pictured a burning torch.

The fact that Zeta Tau Alpha has no secret motto is traceable to the accidental publication, in the November, 1905, *Themis*, of the translation of the Greek motto, ζῆτει τὰ ἄριστα, adopted at the time of founding. As a result, the 1910 convention authorized its use as an open motto, and appointed a committee to submit a new secret one. The question came up at several conventions, but at the 1919 convention the final decision of the ritual committee was in the negative, and the subject has never been reopened.

The grip, submitted to the 1908 convention by Grace Jordan Cook, was adopted by that body.

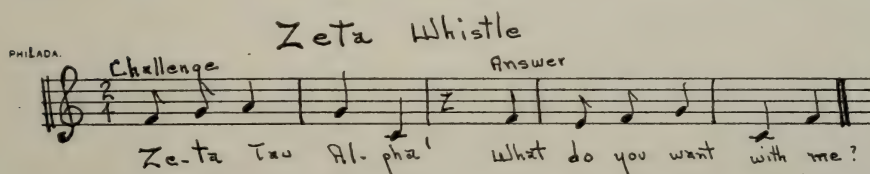
We turn now to a consideration of the colors and the official flower. The original turquoise blue and steel gray, and the original white violet, have been handed down to present Zeta Tau Alphas as an unaltered heritage from the Founders, selections of which were made by Ruby Leigh (Orgain). The white violet, which grows in such luxuriant profusion in Virginia, fragile, yet buoyant with its message of spring and new hopes, is dear to all Zeta Tau Alphas. Sweetly reminiscent of the days of gentler generations, symbolic of the ideals of the Founders, the violet seems doubly appropriate and meaningful today, but aside from its traditional acceptance as an emblem of purity, Ruby Leigh had a deeper reason for her choice. "The Greeks," she says, "chose the modest violet for their emblem, and it bore for many



years the name of 'Badge of Athens.' *Ion* is the Greek name for violet, and the Greek *ion* was supposed to be a talisman against evil." Thus a flower denoting purity was chosen for its anciently endowed protective powers, or, by another interpretation, for the power of purity. At one time the constitution permitted each chapter to "select its own individual flower for decoration," but a convention ruling discontinued this practice, and today no chapter has an individual flower.

Many have been the intriguing stories told about the derivation of our colors. None has been more prevalent or romantic than the supposed combining of the gray of the Confederacy with the blue of the Northerners, denoting the establishment of peace and harmony. But the oft-told tale is but a myth. Again emblematical significances held the attention of our Founders. The turquoise, an emblem of prosperity, suggested the blue of our colors, and embodied the hopes of that early day for the success of the brave little organization. Steel gray, denoting the qualities so familiar to all Zeta Tau Alphas, followed as the inevitable companion, forming a perfect harmonization of color.

For sixteen years all Zeta Tau Alphas have been summoned by:



This whistle, accredited to Kappa Chapter, is taken from the closing bars of *Absent*, which are changed from "thinking I hear thee" to "Zeta Tau Alpha." The wistful answer to "thinking I hear thee call," sounding appealingly over a night-shrouded campus, becomes a gently questioning "what do you want with me?" as the returning call floats back to the waiting sister. Both the enlivening bugle call and the haunting whistle were accepted by the 1908 convention.

From the accounts of early days it is evident that one of the first things provided for was an enthusiastic yell of such audible

proportions and possibilities that no one could doubt the joyous pride of the wearers of the shield. In the accepted sense of the word, Zeta Tau Alpha has no officially adopted yell or cheer, but she does have a national call, the gift of Epsilon Chapter. We know this as our Bugle Call, an adaptation of the call used by the local Delta Phi before it became nationalized. All members rally instantly to the first notes of:

Zeta Bugle Call

Oh, Ze-ta Tau, dear Ze-ta Tau,

Best old Frat. erni-ty ev-er you saw.

Vio-lets are white, colors grey and blue,

Girls are all love-ly, loyal and true.

Rah! Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Ze-ta,

Zeta tau, Z-T A, Ze-ta Tau Al-pha Z-T A.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Gwyllim was a member of the College of Heraldry, living from 1565 to 1621, and was one of the earliest writers on Heraldry.
2. While the development of the badge may have had no reference to, or connection with, warfare, one line of evolution presented may be given some attention. In medieval times we learn of the need of the leader to find some distinguishing mark that would effectively identify him from all the other knights; for this was the time when heavy, all-enveloping armor made one

warrior indistinguishable from another. From this confusing similarity grew the apparent need for some distinctive marking, to set apart and identify a chosen leader.

When this was accomplished by distinctive markings on the helmet and shield, it became necessary to provide a designation for his followers. These men were seldom named, but were known as part of the army of a certain duke or baron. Some insignia therefore must be designed in order that they might be distinguished from the vassals of another lord. Consequently, there evolved the Tudor rose, the fleur-de-lis, the gyron, the rising sun, and others—all badges of medieval houses, worn by their retainers. Thus we find the appearance of the badge, or "cognizance," of the retainers or retinue of the knights on the field.

3. The first jewelled pin was owned by Cammie Jones.

4. Of this period Dr. Hopkins writes: "Up to that time very little attention was paid to the size of the pin. Dress suit size pins were the hobby then, and they were very much smaller than the present pin. At that time there was no rule as to size, hence nearly every pin was of a different size. This might not have made so much difference, but the point was that in making the very tiny pins, the size and true form of the pin was lost. Also the girls were wearing them more as novelty pins and not [as emblems] that had a sacred meaning; one that should be honored."

5. Each jeweler had only one size for the stick pin. It was not customary to wear it and the badge at the same time although many girls owned both.

The pin here pictured is a gift to the national archives from Hellen Patrick (Cruse), Beta. Her sister, Mary Patrick, Beta, gave it to her at the time of her initiation.

The stick pins cost only \$1.50 and, as we all know, a large number of the girls joining Zeta Tau Alpha in the early days had a very limited amount of spending money. Accordingly, they often used a stick pin for the first year or so, later purchasing a jewelled badge.

6. This definite ruling remained in the constitution until the printing of that of 1919.

7. This referred to the two designations indicated for the coat of arms previous to the adoption of the new arms in 1926. As is explained in this chapter, the unofficial coat of arms came about because of the impossibility of printing the official arms in miniature size, still keeping it correct in detail.

8. This pin was furnished by Mary Patrick, Beta, and is one of the very few in existence today.

9. There are some chapters in the fraternity in which guards are the exception rather than the rule. This is true in some parts of the South.

10. At the 1926 convention a provision was made whereby the ring would be awarded on the basis of a point system.

11. In the rules governing inheritance the eldest son could inherit, at his father's death, the coat of arms almost originally as adopted, but any succeeding son found it necessary to make some distinguishing alteration in it. For instance, the second son employed the crescent, the third son a mullet or star, and so on.



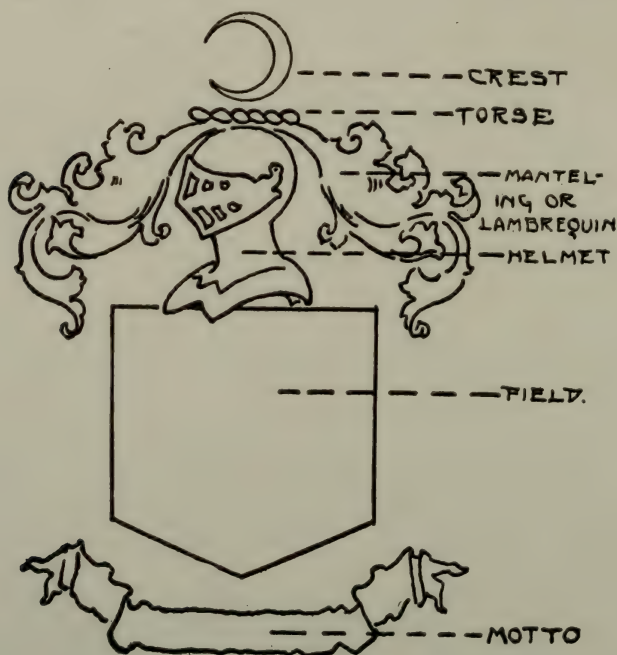
12. Gwyllim describes the armor of Osyris, grandson of Noah, as "a Septre Royal ensigned on top with an eye."

13. One authority has remarked that while some are ready to blazon the arms of Adam and Eve, there are an equal number ready to begin at the twelfth century. Some maintain that heraldry was not in existence at the time of the Norman conquest nor at the time of the Crusades, although they agree that certain devices resembling modern coats of arms were used from early ages.

14. The first two heralds of note in England were Norray and Surray, appointed by Edward I.

15. Two terms in the technical language of heraldry are easily confused. "To blazon" means to express, in the phraseology of heraldry, a given design. "To emblazon" means to graphically represent, either in color or by the system of "indicative lining" peculiar to the science. It was the blazonry, the description of the arms, which was chosen at this period.

16. The drawing here pictured clearly illustrates the various parts of a coat of arms.



VARIOUS MEMBERS OF A  
COAT OF ARMS

17. It was always considered good form to carry the shield alone, without the motto or crest, or it might have the helmet above and the motto below.

The crest also might be carried alone. Therefore, today, it is permissible to do the same. It was always proper to display the crest of an armorial device separate from the shield and vice versa, but this custom has not been followed to any extent by our Greek-letter organizations. The helmet is never considered a part of the crest and while the crest alone might be displayed with it, no ruling permits the placing of the helmet above the torse or below the shield. It would be in keeping with heraldic custom to use the crest, including the torse, alone, without the shield. Again, the shield and crest might be employed from a heraldic standpoint without the helmet.

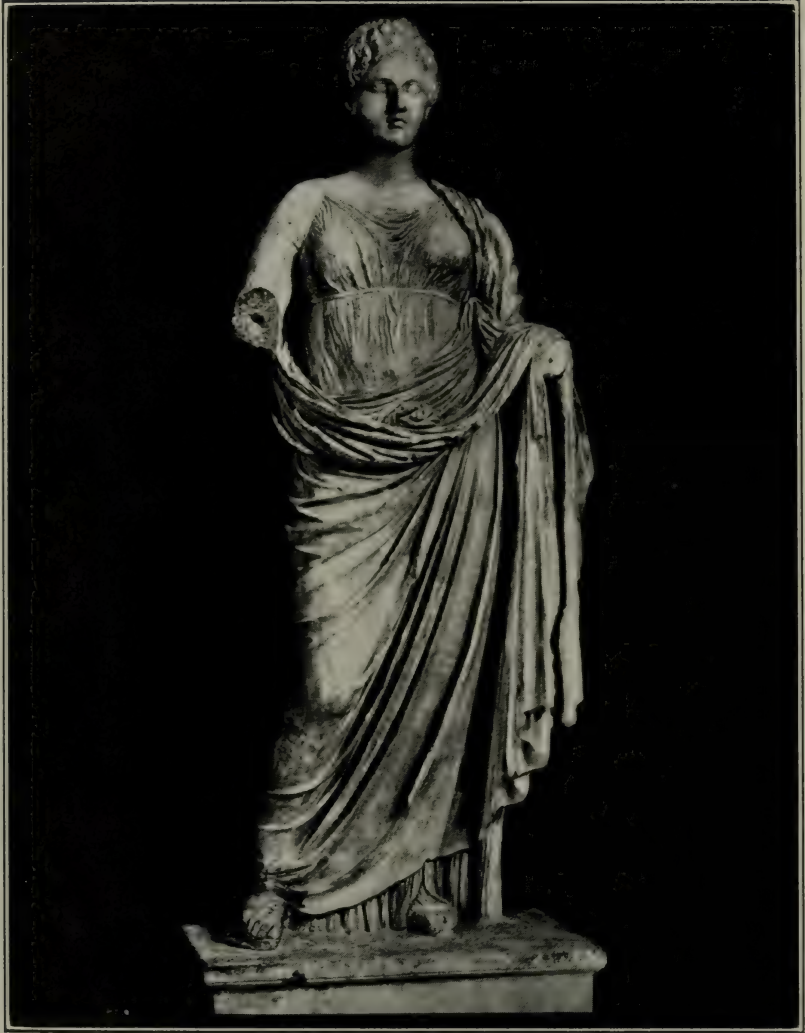
The embodying of a badge in a crest, or on a field, was almost never found in historic heraldry. A man might wear a badge of some order or guild, but he would display the arms of that guild, which were distinct from the personal emblem.

18. A few fraternities have a system of individual arms for each chapter, each resembling the other, but conforming to a fixed ruling. This scheme closely resembled the old method, in principle at least, of "differencing." The various members of a house bore the paternal or maternal arms under certain conditions subject to various changes or additions—these were controlled by a system of rulings called "differencing."

The above note is added for, although the former habit of individual chapter seals is taken up while considering the national seal, there is every possibility that the word "seal" used in the records referred to a coat of arms for each chapter. There is no record, however, of either.

19. The inactivity of the same committee mentioned on page 251 of this chapter accounted for the banner being left to the execution of Grand Chapter. See page 5, 1910 Convention Minutes.

20. See page 19, 1910 Convention Minutes.



THEMIS, PATRON GODDESS OF ZETA TAU ALPHA



## Chapter IX

### The Mythology of Themis

ONE of the earliest references to Themis in literature is found in a ritual hymn recently discovered on the eastern coast of Crete, at Palaikastro. In this "Hymn to the Kouretes" there is such primitive material that one seems to get back to the very beginnings of Greek religion. The story begins with the birth of Zeus, Kouros. Whenever Themis appears in the story she stands supreme, eternally dominant. "Behind Gæa, the Mother, and above even Zeus, the Father, always stands the figure of Themis." She is social ordinance personified, the Law or Custom that is Right. In one of the invocations in the hymn we read:

Leap for full jars, and leap for fleecy flocks,  
Leap for our cities, and leap for our sea-borne ships,  
And leap for our young citizens (Kouretes) and goodly Themis.

This, then, is our first picture of the goddess in literature.

Themis is constantly associated with Zeus.<sup>1</sup> According to Hesiod, she was the daughter of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and as the wife of Zeus she bore him the Horæ (Hours) and the Fata (Fates).<sup>2</sup> In the *Medea* of Euripides we find the following:

Did ye hear her cry  
To them that guard man's faith forsworn,  
Themis and Zeus?

Pindar explains the genealogy of the goddess thus:

Where doth Eunomia reign and her sister, secure foundation of cities,  
Diké, and her foster-sister, Eirene, guardians of wealth for men, golden  
daughters of Themis and of the Fair Counsels.

This statement from Pindar emphasizes the fact, so clear in the Greek mind, that Themis had a potent influence, both in the physi-

cal and moral world. We discover, too, that she controlled the seasons, and because she fulfilled this office so wisely and brought about the seasons so regularly, the Greeks turned to her for advice on all questions. Her answers were so carefully given and her judgments so righteous, that she became the personification of justice and equity. For this same reason she became, to the Greeks, an oracular goddess.

The origin of the Delphic oracle is told by Euripides in *Iphigenia*. In the following lines, taken from the chorus that is sung just before the catastrophe, we find a reference to Themis, informing us that she received her oracular power from Gæa:

Down on the golden tripod sat the god (Apollo)  
And from the seed of truth his answer gave.  
From that divine abode he sung,  
While anxious mortals listened to his tongue.

.....  
But, when the Beldam Earth (Gaea) beheld  
Her daughter, Themis, from her shrine expelled,  
Fantastic specters in her fruitful womb  
She bred, companions of night's thickest gloom.  
And, to inquiring mortals as they lay  
Stretched in the darksome grotto, she bade them rise.

Later on in the same chorus we find that Themis has handed over this power to Apollo.<sup>8</sup> Æschylus, in *Prometheus Bound*, describes her "as the oracular power of Earth," and makes her but another form of Gæa.



HEAD OF THEMIS

From the impression of the  
coin supposedly found  
at Troezen.

In Homer the goddess had two functions to perform. She convened and dissolved the assembly. Zeus could not convene the assembly himself. He must "bid Themis call the gods to council from many-folded Olympia's brow. And she ranged all about and bade them to the house of Zeus." The question has been asked: "Why, with Hermes and Iris at hand, ready to speed over earth and sea with messages and mandates, why should

Themis have to execute just this one office of convening the assembly?" To preside over a banquet might be an honorable function, but "to range about all over," fetching up gods and demigods, was no more a mark of supremacy.

This answer has been given by one who has studied the question carefully. Themis was no herald like Hermes, no messenger like Iris, but was the very spirit of the assembly incarnate. She was the force that brought men together and bound them. This force later developed into fixed customs, which finally took shape as Law and Justice. To the Greek mind, then, Themis represented Justice—divine Justice as opposed to the Justice of the law courts (Diké). She has been described as a goddess "who prescribed that which was right in accordance with divine law."

Pausanias informs us that Themis was worshipped in many towns as the "Saviour goddess" because she protected the rights of hospitality. This same historian writes that she shared a temple with Zeus at Thebes; with the Horæ (her daughters) at Olympia. In Athens, the priestess of Themis had a seat in the Dionysiac theater, and another seat bore the inscription, "Two Hersephorai of Ge Themis." It is interesting to note that at Trozen she was worshiped in the plural, a temple being erected to Thermidea. The Thermides were judgments personified, and out of these many arose one—Themis. There was a worship of the goddess in Thessaly, where she was linked with Nemesis and Erenys. Ægina boasted more than any other city that she honored "Saviour Themis who sitteth by Zeus, god of Strangers."

In art we have Themis represented as the one who weighs the souls of the newly-arrived ones in Pluto's realm, after their good and bad actions have been sorted out by three judges. She bears a trenchant sword to indicate that her decree will prevail.

As an oracular goddess we find her pictured, as here illustrated, on a red-figured cylix, seated on a tripod in the temple (Delphi), holding in her hand a phial of holy water and in the other a spray of laurel. Before her stands Aigeus, the childless king, who comes to the oracle asking that he might have a son.



In the National Museum in Athens there is a statue of Themis, the work of Chairestratos in the third century B.C. It was found in the temple dedicated to her at Rhamnus. This is reproduced on page 268.

Themis is represented in art as a woman of commanding and



From a red-figured cyclix showing King Aigeus before Themis in the Temple of Delphi.

awe-inspiring presence, holding a pair of scales and a cornucopia—the symbol of the blessing of justice, a picture which inspired Pope to write in his *Messiah*:

All crimes shall cease, ancient fraud shall fail,  
Returning Justice lift aloft her scales—  
Peace o'er the world her golden wand extend  
And white-robed Innocence from heaven descend.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Jupiter or Jove (Zeus), though called the father of gods and men, had, himself, a beginning. Saturn (Cronus) was his father and Rhea (Ops) his mother. Saturn and Rhea were of the race of Titans, who were the children of Earth and Heaven which sprang from Chaos. Saturn and Rhea were not the only Titans. There were Oceanus, Hyperion, Iapetus and Oplumales; and Themis, Mnemosyne, Eurynome, females. They are spoken of as the elder gods, whose dominion was afterwards transferred to others. (The names placed in parentheses are the Greek; the others are the Roman or Latin names.)

2. "The fates were also three—Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos. Their office was to spin the thread of human destiny and they were armed with shears with which they cut the threads when they pleased. They were the daughters of Themis (Law) who sits by Jove on his throne to give him counsel."

3. The prophetic influence was at first variously attributed to the goddess Earth, to Neptune, to Themis, and others, but it was at length assigned to Apollo and to him alone.

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## Chapter X

### Publications

#### *Themis*

NO CHAPTER scene in this tableau of Zeta Tau Alpha is more important or interesting to study than the swiftly moving chronicle of our oldest publication, *Themis*. The power and influence of the printed page, that wielder of public thought and opinion, is traditionally acknowledged and accepted. *Themis*, then, with her twenty-five years of uninterrupted existence, plays an important part in the development of the fraternity, in creating and stimulating national pride, and in the dissemination of all such appropriate and valuable news as will serve to bring the fraternity closer together, to weld the widely scattered chapters into one compact unit; that is, one in knowledge and understanding.

The official magazine, which is the most important single item that reaches all members, actives and alumnæ alike, is, in this manner, in printed communication with the largest number of members, and consequently it stands as the chief co-ordinating influence in the fraternity. To the outside world *Themis* is the printed representative by which the organization is known to many, and judged by them.

That early leaders recognized the influence of, and necessity for, an official printed publication as soon as was possible is an easily found fact when we turn to a study of that epoch-making 1903 convention.<sup>1</sup> At that time, when the fraternity was just beginning its national life, a pessimist, inclined to count each foot-step and anticipate the steep going instead of keeping his thought on the goal ahead, would have said that the young organization needed—everything! True, there was the world ahead, but to conquer the inevitable Goliaths of adversities and problems seemed to require a David with faith and strength commensurate to the need. Thus, with everything to do, and most of the road

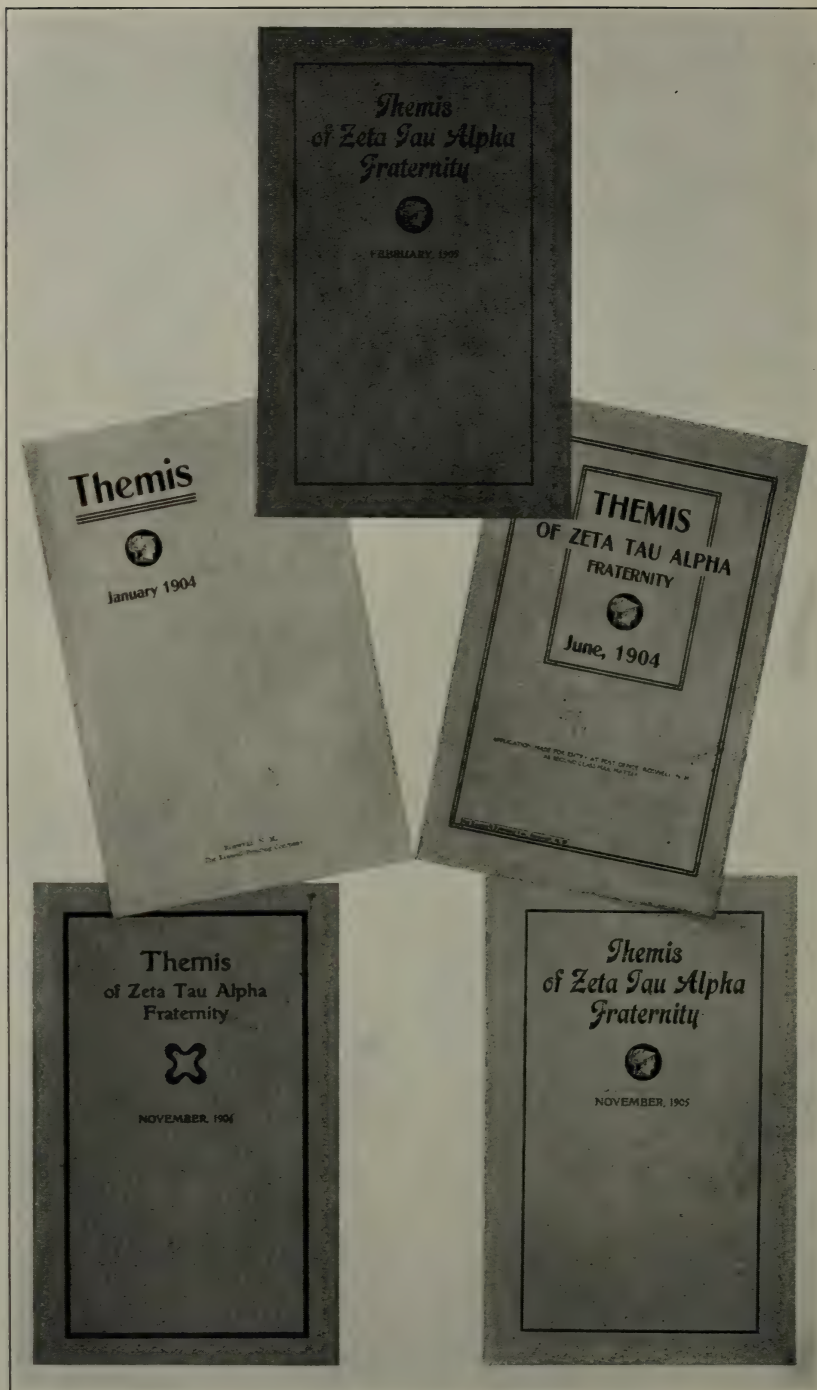


ahead, it is a source of satisfaction to observe how quickly those early members singled out the most vital items to be considered, and then quickly executed their plan.

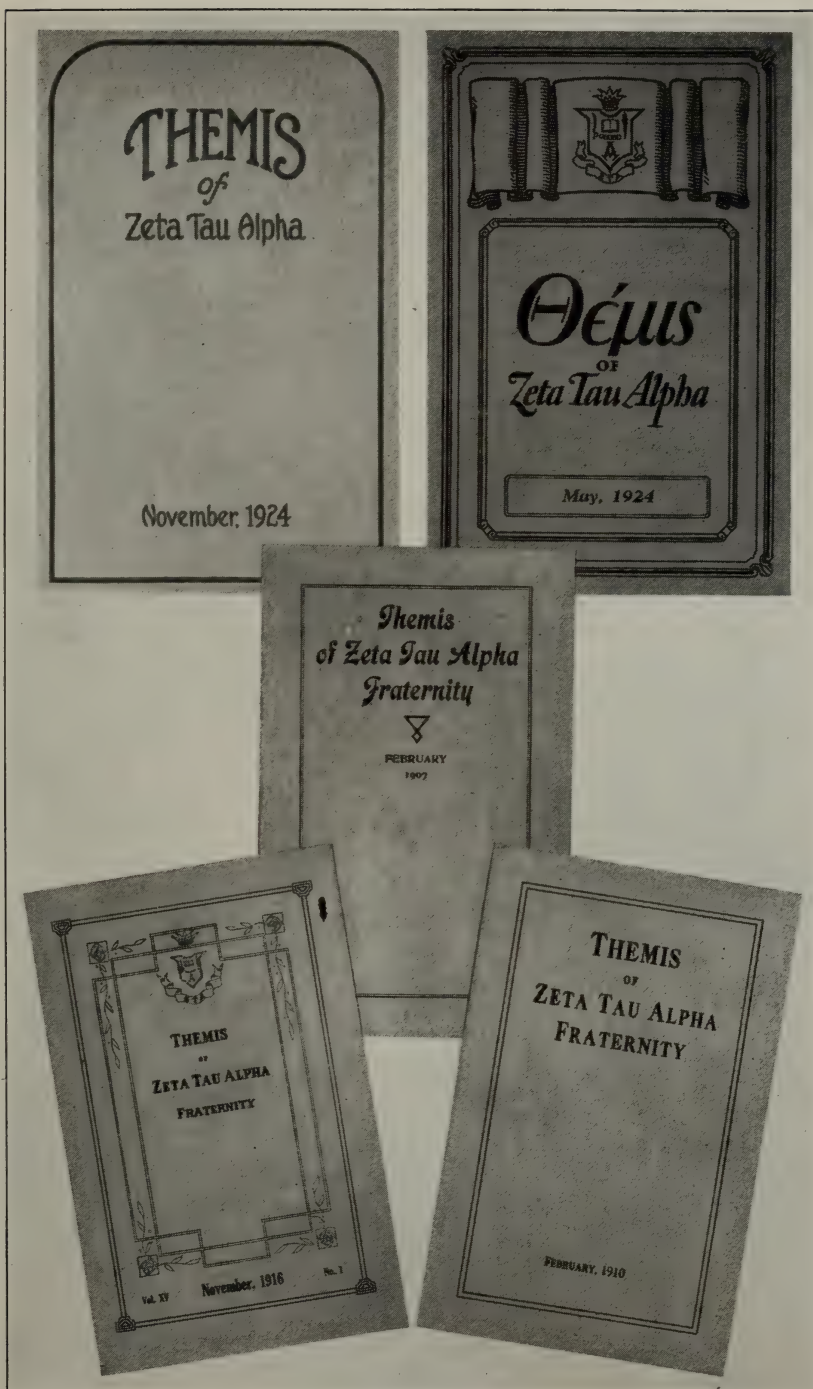


MRS. WILLIAM EMRYS DAVIS  
First Editor and Second Grand President,  
Zeta Tau Alpha

In the face of possible, indeed present, financial limitations, we bow to their understanding of essentials as we read that, first, funds were laid aside for printing; second, a form for the publication presented by Bruce Houston Davis was adopted, and,



THE COVER DESIGNS OF *THEMIS*



THE COVER DESIGNS OF *THEMIS*



third, that the name of our patron goddess was selected for the magazine. Both public and esoteric publications were considered at this time, but, readily imagining the slenderness of the fraternity purse, we understand why attention was centered almost entirely upon the pioneer periodical whose début among a well established Greek press was to mean so much to Zeta Tau Alpha.

The publication dates were as ambitious as those of any of the older groups, for a quarterly was decided upon, to be issued in November, January, March, and May. Bruce Houston Davis, then secretary-treasurer, became the first editor. The trials were many. Indeed, Grace Jordan (Cook), the next editor, described the feat of publishing a journal at this time as being "courageous."

The first issue of *Themis* appeared in November, 1903, and with it Zeta Tau Alpha took eleventh<sup>2</sup> place among the magazines of the N.P.C. fraternities. The initial issue was in newspaper form, the one and only issue of its kind, and we find the explanation in an early record which says that convention "voted to publish a small newspaper . . . as it was not possible to publish a creditable magazine at once."

The four-sheet leaflet "devoted to the interest of the fraternity and published by the Grand Chapter," contained a clipping from the Richmond *Dispatch* relative to the incorporation of the fraternity (reprinted in Chapter IV), an account of the first convention,<sup>3</sup> general personals, and chapter letters from Alpha, Gamma, and Delta. The editorials are terse and pithy for Mrs. Davis ever had the ability to express herself in a few words and to the point. Some of these have a vaguely familiar ring. For instance:

We regret exceedingly that in this our first issue we must offer apologies to our readers for the delay we have experienced. And we feel that on some of the chapter secretaries the blame must be placed. Hoping to secure all the regular chapter letters for this issue, we have delayed publication for some time, and even now must go to press without all letters in. Perhaps a word to the active chapters from alumnæ will be of some assistance in the future.

And editors have been writing or thinking the same thing ever since.

# Themis of Zeta Tau Alpha

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE FRATERNITY AND PUBLISHED BY THE GRAND CHAPTER

VOL. 1.

JELICO, TENN., NOVEMBER 1903.

NO. 1.

## FIRST IN VIRGINIA

A WOMAN'S INCORPORATED GREEK LETTER FRATERNITY.

## NOW IT IS BRANCHING OUT

Idea Originating at the State Female Normal, at Farmville, Extending to Institutions in Other States. Charter Provisions.

(From the Richmond Va. Dispatch)

It has been something more than 125 years since the first college Greek-letter fraternity was established; about seventy-five years since the second followed, and between thirty and fifty years since the greater number of the more prominent of the present day college secret orders began their careers of usefulness to the social world and the body politic. No woman ever joined a college Greek-letter society or attempted to establish one for her use for at least a hundred years after the founding of the first Greek fraternity for men; and even ten years ago the woman's college Greek-letter sorority was entirely unknown outside of a limited number of the larger and more university-like women's colleges in the North. It might safely be said that it has not been five years since the first chapter of a Greek-letter fraternity of any pretensions whatever was established on Virginia soil. And even now the number of chapters is very small and hardly bears comparison with the number of men's fraternities at the State's colleges and universities.

It was after a consideration of all these things, with a proper regard for the needs of such an institution, that a number of young ladies of the State Female Normal School, at Farmville, Va., established on October, 25, 1898, the first permanent and prominent Greek-letter sorority ever organized in this State. For some time the needs of some social organiza-

tion for banding together spirits of a congenial nature and preserving in permanent form certain lofty social ideals had impressed themselves upon a number of the leading young women in attendance upon this school at that time. So permission was obtained from the faculty of the institution, full preparation made in the way of constitutional beginnings, a study made into the workings of the various similar or partially-similar societies for both men and women, and the organization was finally perfected under the name and title of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority.

The nine original members were Misses Alice Blain Coleman and Ethel Lee Coleman of King and Queen counties, Va.; Helen Lee Crawford and Mary C. Jones, of Newport News; Alice Maul Jones, of Buckingham; Della E. Lewis, Ruby Blain Ligon, Frances Vance Smith, of Smithville, Va., and Miss Alice Welsh of Richmond.

The sorority prospered from the very beginning. The aims of the society were generally known to be the highest, and immediately the sympathy of the best people was attracted toward the organization. It was but a little while before it was considered a very high honor to wear the pin. And this feeling has constantly increased until the present time, when membership in the sorority is looked upon as a great help socially; to be a member of Zeta Tau Alpha, which has begun to establish chapters in the leading schools and colleges for women all over the country.

Not only was a well-nigh perfect ritual prepared for the governing of the order, and songs, colors, yells and necessary adjuncts adopted, but the sorority was chartered and made a body politic at the last session of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, the first college Greek-letter organization which has been similarly recognized in this State, or, so far as is known, in any State in the Union.

The sorority was incorporated in an act approved March 15, 1902. The patron of the bill was Mr. Frank C. Moon, a well-known

member of the bar, and a representative of Buckingham county in the State Senate.

The bill, which created considerable interest, contained in part the following clauses:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That Grace Elean, Frances Vancey Smith, Susie Ware Warner, Pearl Garrett Hundley, and Mary Olivia Frayser, and such other persons as are now or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, and by that name shall be known in law, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, which may be a scroll or impression, with the right to change same at pleasure, and shall have power to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and have in the rights and privileges of corporation, and be subject to all the rules, regulations, and restrictions, and do all acts, and enjoy all powers incident to similar corporations in general under and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth.

The object of said association shall be to intensify friendship, to promote happiness among its members, and in every way to create such sentiments; to perform such deeds, and to mould such opinions as will conduce to the building up of a nobler and purer womanhood in the world.

In continuing, the act states that the association is for benevolent purposes, and that there shall be no capital stock, that no charter tax is required, and that the association shall have the right to purchase, receive by gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, personal or real estate, up to and including the sum of ten thousand dollars.

This act of incorporation brought the sorority prominently before the public, and placed it above any similar society in the State in legal standing.

The sorority has recently had lithographed in Baltimore a magnificent charter, a copy of which

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THEMIS

Page One

Although we were chartered by the Legislature of Virginia as the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority, we shall henceforth be known as the Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity, thus distinguishing ourselves from the sisterhoods organized in connection with men's fraternities and called sororities.

The conditions and prospects of both public and private publications were discussed and funds were laid aside for necessary printing to be done this year. The name of our patron goddess, Themis, was given to the official organ.

The motion for adjournment was made at 1 o'clock a. m. and the meeting adjourned to meet again promptly at 2 o'clock.

Monday afternoon Delta chapter extended the invitation to the convention to meet in June 1904 at Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va. The invitation was accepted. This meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m. On Tuesday morning the convention convened for the last time when the final work of appointing committees was accomplished.

#### Zeta Tau Alpha Personals.

Among the teachers in attendance at the Summer School of Methods held at the University of Virginia were the following Zeta Tau Alphas: A. Maud Jones, Mary Farthing, Lucie DuVal, Josephine Goodwin and Odelle Warren.

A. Maud Jones, New Store, Va., taught in the Public Schools of Henderson, N. C. last year and has accepted the same position for the coming school year.

Frances Smith has been teaching near her home, Charlotte, C. H. Va. This session she is teaching in Waynesboro, Va.

Edith Lawrence was married July 5th, 1902 to Mr. A. L. Laudstreet, a traveling man of Atlanta, Ga. Her address is 55 E. Can Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Alice Welsh is teaching at Thomas, Va.

Grace Elean, since graduating has taught at her home, Sheppards, Va. She frequently visits Alpha Chapter.

Josephine McLeod is teaching in the High School at Ashland, Va.

Lillian Baird will be at her home Jellico, Tenn. this winter.

In the fall of 1902 Nettie Dunnington Morton, Farmville, Va.,

was married to Mr. Walker Scott, one of Farmville's most promising young business men. She will continue to reside in Farmville.

Jack Kinnier will spend the winter at her home 601 Washington street Lynchburg, Va. Her home is headquarters for Delta.

Odelle Warren, Pamplin, Va., has been First Assistant in the High School of Cape Charles, Va. This session she will be principal of the same. For the winter her address will be Cape Charles, Va.

Gamma is regretting the loss of Mary Custis Lee, Fredericksburg, Va. who will not return to school.

The last marriage to take place among Zeta Tau Alphas was that of Elbraeth Palmer to Mr. D. M. Saunderson, on June 16, 1903, in the Methodist church at Lawrenceville, Va. After the ceremony a charming reception was held at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders will reside in Ashville, N. C. where the groom is connected with the Southern Railway.

Ethel Coleman's address for the winter will be Lee Hall, Va.

Ruby Ligh will teach at Walston, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Josephine Goodwin will teach near her home, Arrington, Va.

Alice Coleman's address is Jefferson, Powhatan Co., Va.

Della Lewis is teaching in Fife Lake, Mich.

We announce to the fraternity at large an addition to our sub-alumnae chapter, Miss Irene Laudstreet Atlanta, Ga.

Emma Magruder has moved to Arkansas. Her address is Box 156 Prairie Grove, Washington Co., Ark.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Emrys Davis; a ten-pound boy Nov. 18, 1903.

#### Alpha—Virginia State Normal.

Altogether vacation days are over it does not necessarily follow that our good times are things of the past, and the thoughts of continuing our happy fraternity life chase away all dismal forebodings of hard work.

Probably all enjoyed our first fraternal meeting more than any of the summer's gayeties. Alpha's prospects for this year are very bright, her rank being but slightly depleted in numbers. Ten members answered the first roll call,

only four failed to return and three of these were among the June graduates—Sisters Mary Brayser, Ballsville, Va. Grace Adams, Stonega, Va., and Laura Lee Carter, Newport News, Va. Their absence cast a shadow upon us which only new achievements can dispel.

We enjoyed the visit of two of our alumnae in September, Sisters Josephine Goodwin and Alice Coleman. Although their visit was a short one, they early convinced us that though out of active chapter life, they still retain a thorough love and enthusiasm for Zeta Tau Alpha.

The proverbial "goat" is very much disappointed. He is fast growing thin for lack of exercise which Fate, through the medium of our President, decrees he shall not have until January. There is a considerable amount of speculation at present among the fraternity girls as to the results of the new rule passed by the Faculty with reference to "rushing." By it, no fraternity can pledge a girl until she has been a student of this school for five months and is eighteen years of age. This is the first attempt ever made here by the Faculty to regulate rushing. The consensus is to let it forward to next interest.

Our chapter opened with a larger membership than any of the other chapters here, the Kappa Deltas and Sigma Sigma Sigmas each having seven members.

By having the last annual convention with us in June, Alpha's members have been greatly enthused and feel that this enthusiasm cannot wane but will carry our chapter to greater success than before known to us.

We extend our best wishes to our Editors with the hope that all chapters will co-operate with them in making THEMIS a success, and close with the hope that all chapters will have a successful rushing season and that we may all join more heartily than ever in making our fraternity nobler and grander.

JANIE CRUTE

—O—

#### Gamma—Hannah More.

The session of 1903-'04 opens here with brighter prospects than ever before. We were back in good time to keep a lookout for desirable girls entering their first year.

Although our chapter lost six members last year, we have commenced a very promising year, and



those who returned have entered into the work with all of their old-time Zeta Tau Alpha enthusiasm. We have two pledges whom we expect to introduce in the next letter. We also have our eyes upon several other new girls, but as yet have not pledged them.

Several of our alumnae will be in Baltimore this winter and we hope to have them with us often during the year. To visiting Zeta Tau Alphas coming to or passing through Baltimore, we extend a hearty invitation to visit us.

MARTHA CURRIE

### FIRST IN VIRGINIA

Continued from 1st Page.

will go to every chapter now in the order, and to every new chapter as established. The work on the chapter is of the highest quality, and does credit to any organization.

The badge of the sorority is a shield, gold, with black enameled smaller raised shield in centre. The border is generally chased or jeweled. Any kind of jewels may be used, and the price of the pin may cost as low as four and as high as a hundred dollars. The initials, Z T A, are arranged above a gold crown on the pin and the word "Themis" in Greek characters is made in gold beneath.

The colors of the sorority are turquoise blue and steel gray, and the sorority flower is the white violet.

There are yells and sorority songs and the category of such necessities is increasing daily.

Delta-Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

Delta sends her heartiest greeting to each Zeta Tau Alpha and wishes each a happy and successful year. The opening weeks of a college session are always the busiest of the year and the members of Delta have undoubtedly found this true. We have had a great deal to do and should, I think, be justly proud of our results.

At the beginning of college we had only four members in the college building, Sisters Mary Anderson, Maud Alexander, Lollie Bell Hardwick and Gwendolen Howe. We had, however, very promising material among the freshmen and we went to work. The first thing we did was to open our chapter room and then we initiated our pledges from last year, Xanda Law, just before this, Sister Jaen

Kinnifer returned from her summer trip, and thus our pledge made us six in number. We began at once to rush the girls concerning whom we had had information, and of a possible seven who were considered we soon pledged four. We hope to introduce them to you as sisters in the January THEMIS. There are also several other girls whom we are watching closely, as we believe that they may prove good material for Zeta Tau Alpha.

As we do not expect to initiate our pledges until December, we feel that we must see as much of them as possible and instill into them at once our love for the fraternity. We have therefore adopted the plan of having a little informal afternoon tea on the Wednesday alternating with our regular meeting, to which we invite the pledged girls. These social events are greatly enjoyed and are also very helpful in bringing us together. Our pleasure is greatly increased at these meetings by our chapter room. It is a quaint little octagonal-shaped room; the walls are draped in grey and the ceiling in blue. Three sides are taken up with a truly scrutable covey corner and the other five sides are devoted to windows, the view of which is

command a view of the entire campus, post office and basket ball field, on which the great struggle for championship between the class basket ball teams takes place.

Delta was pleasantly surprised this past week by a visit from Sister Janie Crute, of Alpha chapter. Owing to the shortness of her stay, we did not see as much of her as we wished, but even her flying visit made us anxious for more such pleasures.

Gwendolen Howe, C. S.

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THE FIRST ISSUE OF THEMIS

Page Three

## Themis of Zeta Tau Alpha

Mrs. Wm. E. Davis, SECRETARY

JELlico, TENN., NOV. 1905

Printed by THE KNOXVILLE PRINTING CO.  
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

### Grand Chapter.

PRESIDENT—A. M. JONES, Henderson, N. C.  
VICE PRESIDENT—J. S. SMITH, Washington, Va.  
SECRETARY—Mrs. Wm. E. Davis, Jellico, Tenn.  
TREASURER—J. P. Smith, Jellico, Tenn.  
ST. CLERK—J. P. Smith, Jellico, Tenn.

THEMIS is the official organ of the Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity. It is published quarterly and open to general subscription. The cost of this paper will appear on the latter part of Nov., Jan., March and June.

All notices for publication should be in the hands of the editor by the 1st of the month preceding that of publication. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year, in advance. All communications should be sent to Mrs. Wm. E. Davis, Jellico, Tenn.

### Editorials.

As this is the first number of THEMIS, goes to the press, we feel that a good step has been taken in the advancement of Zeta Tau Alpha. We hope through the columns of this paper to keep thoroughly in touch with all our members. In each number we hope to have letters from different chapters and thus each alumna will be certain to know how her chapter is thriving.

We regret exceedingly that in this our first issue we must offer apologies to our readers for the delay we have experienced. And we feel that on some of the chapter secretaries the blame must be placed. Hoping to secure all the regular chapter letters for this issue, we have delayed publication for some time, and even now must go to press without all letters in. Perhaps a word to the active chapters from alumnae will be of some assistance to us in the future.

It is the desire of the editors to place this issue in the hands of all members. Those members receiving a copy marked "extra" will know that their names do not appear on our mailing list as being a paid subscriber. We hope that our initial effort will commend itself to these non-subscribing members with sufficient force to let them realize that THEMIS is at least, desirable. And we add with emphasis that unless our members, active and alumnae, will fully realize that without more material

assistance our efforts can not be successful, and that without a reasonably large list of paid subscribers, the paper will fail for lack of finances. This condition is to be regretted, but now faces us.

Certainly no one can object to the small subscription price asked. We hope this can be termed our "first and last call," and that in our next issue we can announce a large addition to our list of subscribers.

THE "rushing" season is now the all important factor with our active chapters. We hope that each chapter had all its members on hand for the opening of the colleges.

The rushing must not be confined to one or two but the whole chapter must take an active interest.

Study the proposed new member well, future trouble may be avoided by so doing. Do not be too eager, she will lose interest if you are. Let the new girl see and feel that you will be true friends to her and that she can rely on you.

In selecting a new girl, the first requisite should be character. You want a girl that will help you in chapter, not one that will be a drawback, but whose membership will add another bondswoman spirit.

It is well to remember that in rushing we cannot but injure our cause and chances if we stoop to the level of speaking disparagingly of our rival fraternities. If the girl we are rushing is of the right stamp for our fraternity (and it is certainly hoped she is,) such action on our part places us before her in an unenviable position.

We wish to call the attention of the active chapters to the fact that fraternity girls are not really made as soon as you take in new members, begin to train them carefully.

You must remember that no one is perfect, that each one has her faults and peculiarities. Endow them with the true fraternity spirit, do not let them go through college performing every fraternal duty in a mechanical way and eventually drop into oblivion. Give them an undying love for their fraternity.

At the State Normal, Farmville, Va., a new rule has been established with reference to fraternities.

Stated briefly—the fraternities are not permitted to pledge or initiate

until the proposed member has been a student at the school at least four and one half months. Further no girl under eighteen years of age can be initiated.

With the spirit and intent of this rule we are heartily in accord, and believe such rules will prove valuable aid to all fraternities affected.

### The Convention of 1905.

The Convention of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity was held at Farmville, Virginia, from June 6, to 10, inclusive. The Alpha chapter, situated in State Normal, entertaining.

The meetings were held in the main building of the State Normal where rooms were reserved for the occasion and which were most appropriately decorated in steel gray and turquoise blue, the colors of the fraternity.

The convention opened on Saturday afternoon of June 6, with an introduction and business meeting. Miss Mary Jones called the meeting to order and welcomed the delegates and visitors in a truly Virginian manner. The convention was well attended by enthusiastic Zeta Taus from both alumnae and active chapters.

In the first meeting the all important decision was made to revise the Ritual and Constitution. This decision was reached after thorough and able discussion, in which all present joined. After having agreed upon a definite plan for the revision the meeting adjourned until the following Monday. The intervening hours, however, were most agreeably spent. An elaborate banquet in the evening afforded the delegates and visiting girls a most pleasant event, ever to be remembered. The decorations, ferns and menu cards conveyed a truly Zeta Tau Alpha spirit. Covers were laid for twenty-two and the banquet was presided over by Mrs. Walker Scott, then the latest Zeta Tau Alpha bride.

One of the most important matters discussed at the adjourned meeting convened again on Monday morning was this question of age limits for initiates.

Among other matters disposed of at the meeting were the postponement of initiations until several weeks after the opening of the schools and the limitation and designation of ribbon or secret societies of which Zeta Tau Alphas may become members.

Introducing the new journal, Mrs. Davis said:

As this, the first number of *Themis*, goes to press, we feel that a good step has been taken in the advancement of Zeta Tau Alpha. We hope through the columns of this paper to keep thoroughly in touch with all our members. In each number we wish to have letters from different chapters and thus each alumna will be certain to know how her chapter is thriving.



GRACE FRANCES JORDAN (COOK)  
Editor of *Themis*



In January, 1904, the second number appeared, a neat pamphlet of some sixteen pages. The cover, which is especially interesting to us, reproduces the head of Themis, an impression from the coin supposedly found at Trøezen. We see the future distribution of content appearing in the introduction of articles and quotations



EUNICE SAUNDERS (JACKS)  
First Business Manager of *Themis*

from other Greek magazines. An advance notice of the coming convention is from the pen of Maud Jones Horner. Epsilon has the distinction of being the first chapter to be announced through *Themis*.

The third issue, June, 1904, is dignified and made more attractive by the appearance of pictures, and the first editor, who became the grand president at this convention, gave over the editorial reins to Grace Jordan Cook, Epsilon. At this time the separate office of editor was created on Grand Chapter.

A hard stretch had been traveled, a triumph to the ability and energy of Mrs. Davis, but the next six years were, in reality, the character-forming years. A solid basis of good literary form resulted. The new editor safeguarded the infant publication from all pitfalls and early day perils, guiding it skillfully to an early acknowledgment of excellence and value. In reminiscing of this time Mrs. Cook tells how difficult it was to obtain suitable material; and how even a wedding was of such intense personal interest to everyone that it was recorded in some detail. Not long after this, convention decided that each chapter should submit one article for each issue of *Themis*, and after a time this did a great deal toward alleviating the shortage of material, even though chapters were not always prompt in living up to their

literary obligations. It is interesting to note that this stipulation remained in the various constitutional documents until 1926.

The 1904 convention decided that three issues a year—to appear in November, February and May—would be wisest for the times. That assemblage also stipulated that each initiate be required to subscribe to the magazine, for financing the journal was a problem of no small consequence.

The first business manager was then announced, Eunice Saunders (Jacks), Epsilon. Her sole duty was to secure *alumnæ* subscriptions, for the editor still handled all the money in connection with the magazine, making contracts, paying bills, and so on. Deficits were made up from the general fund, and, of course, there were always deficits in those days.

The assisting editorial staff after the 1904 convention was: Bruce Houston Davis, Alpha; Sue Burney, Epsilon; Olive Hinman, Alpha. Lorena Boyd Mason, Iota, became an associate editor in 1905.

Realizing that her part was second to none in moulding outside opinion, and in gaining respect and prestige for Zeta Tau Alpha, Grace Jordan Cook said in her report to the next convention:

The two chief ways by which rival fraternities and sororities judge Zeta Tau Alpha are by the names on our chapter roll and through the pages of our journal, *Themis*. With the first I have no occasion to report, but with the second my heart and mind have been occupied during my term of office. The first volume only had been published when I began the work, and the marvel was that anyone had been strong enough to begin the undertaking with so little to back it, and so little material to work with. However, it was left with our present editorial board to give *Themis* its present form and place in the fraternity world.

Praise from the Greek press was understandably gratifying, and it did not go unnoted for an extract from the February, 1906, *Kappa Alpha Journal* pleased so much that it was quoted in a convention report. "The *Themis* of Zeta Tau Alpha for November is the daintiest of all the fraternity and sorority magazines I have ever seen," runs the comment. "The number contains biographical sketches of Mrs. William Emrys Davis and Mrs. William Ferebee Horner, of Zeta Tau Alpha. It contains a contribu-

tion on 'Girls,' which I quote, one on 'The Business Side of Chapter Life,' and some good editorials. The exchange department contains excellent quotations on rushing."

And a second extract: "As is to be expected at this time of the year, the magazines are much taken up with advice about rushing. The following quotation from *Themis* of Zeta Tau Alpha, a sorority whose active chapters are confined to the South by the way, brings out some aspects of the rushing question seldom dwelt on by fraternities." And, we are reminded that "In order for a journal to be quoted, its articles must be quotable, and that is the sort of material with which the present staff has been trying . . . to fill the pages of *Themis*."

Interesting features appeared in each issue and, with such satisfactory progress, the re-election of the editor, as a sign of the fraternity's approval and gratification, was to be expected. Aileen Shea, Zeta, became the new business manager, and the editorial staff again included Bruce Houston Davis, Alpha, and Lorena Boyd Mason, Iota, while Winona Wiley, Epsilon, was announced as a new member. Of the years that followed Grace Jordan Cook wrote: "The past two years have been a period of development in our work, especially along the lines of work contributed to *Themis*. The material furnished has been better, and the spirit of interest in our work has been more manifest than ever before. At our last convention<sup>4</sup> a measure was passed making the second of three general articles each year from the chapter, compulsory."

She was again elected in 1908 (when the offices of vice-president and editor were combined), and each outgoing member was assessed the cost of two years' subscription to *Themis*, thus enriching the publication treasury to some extent. The editor continued to handle the funds up to this convention, which, for the first time, created officially the office of business manager and selected its incumbent by convention election, not appointment. The duties remained mainly the same, but this incident is especially interesting because it marked the induction of Mary L. Patrick, Beta,<sup>5</sup> into active national work where she was to serve



uninterruptedly until 1919. Mrs. Davis' name appears as exchange editor.

After this convention two important events are recorded: The grand treasurer resigned in 1909, and Mary L. Patrick was appointed to that office, thus combining the office of treasurer and business manager for the first time. In February, 1910, *Themis* was given to our present publisher, George Banta, and a fourth issue was inaugurated.

The fourth issue gave *Themis* second class mailing rights and another milestone had been passed. Also, a hard working editor no longer attended to the mailing and addressing.

Margaret Levy (Feuille), Kappa, was elected editor in 1910, and Bruce Houston Davis was made an assistant. Under the direction of the new editor a plan of special issues was begun, and a chapter directory was added. The policy of sending advance notices to chapters, informing them when material

was due, was instituted, and the recommendation for chapter letters, uniform in style and arrangement, was made. The special issue plan has been a policy favorite with succeeding editors and such featured subjects as The Founders, *Themis*, Insignia, and Alumnæ are to be found in many other editorial régimes.



MARGARET LEVY OF KAPPA DAYS

A picture taken from the personal memory book of her college friend, May Hopkins.

Somewhat off the subject, but interesting to note, is the fact that from 1910 to 1912 we find two permanent committees listed in *Themis*, those on Extension and Alumnæ. The first summer issue was the first directory of the fraternity, while, as a decree of the 1910 convention, Grand Chapter dues hereafter included a subscription to *Themis*.

The editor was re-elected in 1912, with Mrs. Davis again announced as her assistant. However, in 1913, we find that "with the resignation of Margaret Levy, *Themis* has lost a most efficient and successful editor. . . . Her editorship meant honest work done on broad and generous principles, and the result was that she maintained a high standard in the quality of her work."

The new editor was Mary Wyatt Galbraith, Zeta, who gave us many evidences of her wide interests, and of her sweet and charming personality. It was at this period that our world began to widen and we heard about colleges and their customs, and about interesting things that Zetas were doing, for new Zeta Tau Alphas had gone out in sufficient numbers to be heard about as missionaries, physicians, Y.W.C.A. secretaries, and so on. To the staff were added Mary Hardin (McCown), Zeta, and Mabel Gildersleeve, Zeta, assisted by the Johnson City alumnæ.

*Themis* thrived exceedingly, special issues continued, and the magazine was full of interesting news. This period was almost a peak. When, in 1917, Mary Wyatt Galbraith passed on, she left a beloved memory throughout the fraternity, and a work through which she lives today.

In 1911, Mary Patrick's convention report outlined the *Themis* policy as follows: "Up to the present time it has been the policy of the fraternity to make the best magazine possible, regardless of cost. . . . It has also been the policy of the magazine staff not to solicit advertisements from local firms."

The subscription price was raised to \$1.50, after being \$1.00 from the time of founding, and we find that in March, 1914, the circulation was 650 as against 350 called for in the previous contract. Going back, we find that in 1910 there were 167 paid subscribers, 104 of whom were active members and sixty-two of

whom were alumnæ. There were then 563 living Zeta Tau Alphas, the records say.

Agatha Boyd (Adams), Delta, was elected editor in 1915. The staff she announced included Minna Bretschneider, Rho, exchange editor, and Nan Thornton, Delta, associate editor. This convention arranged for the crediting of a certain portion of the national dues to the *Themis* Fund, while the initiation fee entitled the initiate to *Themis* for one year, plus two years after leaving college. This was a progressive step, for from national dues and initiation fees, the member was assured of receiving *Themis* all during her college term and for two years thereafter.

With the new editor a new cover design appeared, and for about a year, in order to be near her, the magazine was given over to a Virginia publisher. The extending of our subject borders continued and study reveals that one sane, broadminded editorial on rushing, from the July, 1916, issue, gave the editor much commendation.

During this time three assistant business managers were announced, for obviously the work was getting very heavy for a treasurer-business manager to handle alone. Martha McIntosh (Morrison), Tau, was given charge of securing subscriptions from members who had been without *Themis* for some time, Irene Hartzog (Wright), Omicron, was put in charge of obtaining renewals from those whose subscriptions were just expiring, and Dorothy Miller (Cranston), Theta, placed in charge of advertisements, also assisted with contracts.

When, in 1917, announcement was made of the appointment of Christine Bertholas (Olsen), Upsilon, the magazine was returned to the present publisher. The new editor made a special point of feature issues, and the one on Insignia, July, 1917, has been especially treasured in the fraternity. In 1918, Mrs. Olsen added Alice Tufts, Upsilon; Mary Poggi (Richley), Xi, and Lola Fitzpatrick, Beta, to the staff (the latter for a short period only). This editor was the first to declare a policy of having each issue carry an article dealing with significant problems of today, and many articles which warrant a re-reading now are to be found during the period of her editorship.



The Chicago convention elected Abbie Graham, Lambda, to fill the editorial chair, and she announced a staff of Minna Bretschneider, Rho, exchange editor; Mary Poggi (Richley), Xi; Alice Tufts, Upsilon; and Louise Bradford (Dillavou), Tau, in charge of special articles; Lafrances Lewis (Campbell), Delta, alumnae editor; and Frances Stiles, Alpha Gamma, chapter letter editor. Later Mary Poggi (Richley) was appointed vice-president and Alice Tufts' name no longer appeared.

One who was a close student of *Themis*, past and present, wrote, "How we revel in Abbie Graham's originality and quiet humor. Though she was not an exhaustive editorial writer, we find bits of her philosophy all through the magazine—and they always put us in a good humor." Feature issues were continued, many of them dealing with every day happenings, striking a new note of literary style and personality. The magazine at this time was very characteristic of the editor and her literary style, the excellent personal essays being especially noticeable. Therefore, it is not unexpected that today the writings of Abbie Graham are being increasingly recognized.

Coming to the period of the present editor of *Themis*, Adelaide Hazeltine, Mu-Alpha Psi, has written the following résumé:

"The history of *Themis* weaves on, each editor leaving her definite contribution in the shape of those issues that bear her name. Unusual material progress marked the next six years under the inspired editorship of Shirley Kreasan Krieg, Tau, who was appointed to complete the unexpired term of Abbie Graham in January, 1922. Two words suffice to describe this period, '*Themis* grew.' Mrs. Krieg touched the heart spring of the fraternity and expressed its pulsing life in the pages of *Themis*—expressed it so completely that the magazine sprang into the limelight of fraternity publications. It carried the message of Zeta far beyond the borders of our own sisterhood, out into a Greek-letter world where proof of its approbation was contained again and again in quotations found in the exchanges of a long list of fraternity publications. Every issue became a sensitive finger feeling the Zeta pulse, translating it into words that produced works. This was in keeping with the aim of the editor. Mrs. Krieg is an editor of clear vision, and is possessed of a

magnetic charm that draws about her a capable staff, who, with her, give untiringly of their ability to produce a magazine of which the fraternity may be increasingly proud.

"It is difficult to write so brief a résumé of the publication which has both shaped and recorded Zeta's history in the years under consideration. This, *Themis* has truthfully done. Through its columns it has held the interest of its four thousand readers, and in the years between 1923-1926 few, if any, women's fraternity journals failed to find much that was worth reprinting, especially the editorials. *Themis* with its latent possibilities responded to the touch of a trained journalist as a flower opens to spring.

"A wealth of material has been presented in the addition of new departments, but only the most popular ones, of which the 'Achievement Section,' lately entitled 'Interesting Zetas,' heads the list, will be mentioned. The 'Here and There' section, a cross between an exchange section and a paragraph editorial innovation, supplied the fraternity with a delightful, informal column. 'Related to Zetas,' edited by Ruth Finnicum, Psi, and 'The Straw Club,' a notable literary effort edited by Marguerite Fischer, Alpha Beta, were others introduced the first year, and, as the titles indicate, the attention of the readers was directed within the fraternity, carrying out the plan of conveying more Zeta information to Zeta readers—seemingly the most valuable plan for the time.

"The staff announced in the fall of 1922 was: Iva Brashear, Theta, exchanges; Alta Ruth Hahn, Alpha Kappa, chapter letters; and Lafrances Lewis (Campbell), Delta, alumnae letters; in addition to the two members previously mentioned.

"Through her efforts much needed legislation was passed, namely the *Themis* Endowment Fund, that assured the magazine a firm and eventually independent financial basis; the plan being presented to and approved by the 1923 convention which sanctioned Grand Chapter's previous selection of an editor by the election of Mrs. Krieg to the combined offices of editor-historian. Following this meeting her duties became triple when the business management of *Themis* was turned over to the editor. The Endowment Fund came into effect at once and one interesting figure of that time that showed a gratifying response from the alumnae is the sum of over two thousand dollars received from voluntary alumnae subscriptions. Circulation mounted accordingly and satisfactorily.

"In November, 1923, *Themis* presented an entirely changed appearance to its readers, its size and typographical make-up being consistent with the progress of the fraternity. The cover design was adapted from the prize drawing of Frances Ely, Alpha Gamma, winner of the *Themis* cover contest. The magazine was greatly enlarged and today it is, in size, nine and three-eighths inches by six and three-eighths inches. Body type, heads and sizes were standardized and a definite *Themis* plan worked out. The type page became larger and the interior sections were completely rearranged. Today the typographical aspect of the magazine has often been favorably commented upon.

"The present editor has continued the plan of feature issues but has introduced many new ones. One of the outstanding notes struck during her editorial régime, that of Panhellenism and broad fraternity thought and knowledge, is reflected especially in the March, 1924, Panhellenic issue which contained an article on each National Panhellenic Congress delegate, and was dedicated to Panhellenism. This was especially well received by other fraternities.

"In November, 1924, a precedent was established by the omission of chapter letters from the first issue of the collegiate year, this being done by recommendation of the editor to Grand Chapter, who agreed that these letters could advantageously be omitted from this one issue which came out too early for the chapters to send information other than that of the inactive summer season. This plan has proved successful and has been carried out ever since.

"It was also decided, at this time, to make the cost of *Themis* commensurate with the advanced publishing costs that had constantly mounted since the nearly ten years previous when the price had been raised to \$1.50. The subscription price became \$2.

"In the summer of 1924 the first printed *Themis Manual of Instructions* was published, a pamphlet of permanent instruction to all *Themis* correspondents, which has proved valuable in the unification of letters.

"Upon the resignation of Alta Ruth Hahn, Adelaide Hazeltine, Mu-Alpha Psi, was appointed to take charge of chapter letters, while Louise Gale (Haines), Rho, assumed the duties of Lafrances Lewis (Campbell).

"Mrs. Krieg was again elected editor-historian at the 1926 convention, and announced three new staff members, in addition to Miss



Hazeltine and Mrs. Haines. Mildred Spragg, Theta-Alph Zeta; Louise Herrick, Alpha Mu, for special work; and Verle Freyburger, Tau, to take charge of a newly inaugurated and successful 'Social Exchange,' were added.

"The present cover design is the work of Marjorie Miller, Alpha Psi, and has been used since November, 1924. Two shades of soft gray present an attractive, artistic appearance.

"The ideal *Themis*, to my mind,' wrote Mrs. Krieg, 'and the one toward which I have worked, is a *Themis* that in some measure meets the diversified needs of every member, both in the way of fraternity news and other cultural aspects. We want a *Themis* that presents fraternity articles of a broad range; a *Themis* that has at least a small share in the spiritual development of the individual, made possible by editorials or articles that carry home the practicality and worthwhileness of the fraternity ideals; a *Themis* that meets practical needs by the inclusion of vocational articles; a *Themis* that sends its message to the fraternity but is aware of the world about it. On the predominating side of fraternity news there is room for discussion, articles on all phases of the present day complicated organization life with its vast holdings in the way of property, philanthropies and diversified interests. The purpose of *Themis* is to build, as well as inform. Its aim is inspirational as well as practical; its hope is to bring something good, something interesting, to every Zeta.'

"That *Themis* has reached the point where all members take pride in it, where its borders have extended far outside our own circle, is today an accepted fact in the fraternity, but it took much careful planning and diligent work to bring this about. *Themis'* place as one of the foremost fraternity magazines is also generally accorded. The popularity and usefulness of the magazine has grown within the fraternity, and to the present editor goes the credit for this achievement that stands out brilliantly in the history of this important publication."

Today's subscription list and financial position is indeed a far cry from the 184 subscribers in 1909, when the cost of publication was but \$402.65. However, small as it now seems, that sum was approximately \$175 more than was on hand to take care of it, and the deficit was, therefore, made up from the general fund.

While the publication cost of the present *Themis* runs into thousands of dollars each year, there has been, since 1923, a goodly surplus with which to publish the first issue of the quarterly series. Through careful planning, the last few years have seen the surplus mount until *Themis* is not only prepared for expected publication demands, but is secured by this "comfortably fixed" financial position of successful middle age. The annual increase in the number of subscribers is at least 700, at a conservative estimate.

Advertisements have never contributed a great deal to the support of the magazine because of the traditional policy against commercial advertisements. In the early days it was felt that this touch of commercialism did not coincide with the ever present thought of dignity and conservatism. Advertisements have been accepted from firms holding contracts or doing business with Zeta Tau Alpha, but there have never been many, not more than five or six at a time, so, while *Themis* today carries announcements from our official jewelers and others, the policy holds true to tradition. With funds sufficient for financing it is felt that nothing would be gained from a deviation from this. Further, the policy of Zeta Tau Alpha, as well as the present editorial tendency, is to adhere to the traditions, that have built the fraternity of today, insofar as is possible under present day conditions.

In May, 1928, Volume XXVI of *Themis* will be completed, ending the twenty-fifth editorial year in the history of the official publication of the fraternity, with no issues missing. All chapters are required to have a complete file of *Themis* as far back as copies can be procured. Within the covers of these numbers are found the history of the organization, the reflected thoughts of the various periods, the reflected personalities of not only its editors but the various Grand Chapters with their policies and plans; there are chronicled the realized dreams of the past, the problems and viewpoints; there are expressed the hopes and ambitions for the future. Surely, as the years have gone by, *Themis* has been found fulfilling the destiny marked out for it as a part of Zeta Tau Alpha.

*THE LINK*

*The Link*, the secret publication of the fraternity, is really the private bulletin of the organization. It contains news, messages, announcements and comments of a nature inappropriate for circulation through *Themis*, because they are more like family communications, and are not the type of material suitable for the official magazine. Sometimes secret material is found in *The Link*, but, broadly speaking, it serves more as the fraternity's personal bulletin than anything else. Through it the individual members, the various chapters, committee members and Grand Chapter, are kept in close contact, thus making for greater unity and understanding of the inner workings and details of fraternity government and organization.

At present *The Link* is sent, free of cost, to the Founders, Grand Chapter, the chapters, and all those having any official connection with the fraternity. Upon request, the names of individual members who indicate their interest in, and desire for, the publication are placed on the mailing list, which, therefore, numbers several hundred names. *The Link* is issued from Central Office.

The evolution of this esoteric publication really dates back to its initial consideration at the 1903 convention which approved it, but for which there were no available funds for the following few years. Grand Chapter communications, however, in the form of assembled messages sent to the chapters, began soon after that convention and were, in a sense, the logical forerunner of the present day *Link*.

These communications continued at intervals of unstated number, but that they were more like personal bulletins or letters and were not considered to be the actual hoped for secret publication is shown in a later day recommendation, made by Mary Patrick at the 1908 convention, which suggested "direct correspondence between the chapters until a secret publication can be formed."

Dr. Hopkins urged the move at the fifth convention, which conclave officially authorized it. While any records of publication during this period are very scarce and difficult to find, *The*



*History* has been fortunate in securing the mimeographed sheets that unquestionably were part of the first of the secret letters. The date was 1911, sometime in the spring, probably April, and the communication came from the office of the grand secretary.

Giving the purpose and ambitions of this initial issue, the opening paragraph explains: "We are beginning a secret letter and hope for several reasons it shall succeed. First of all, we feel it will bring the chapters in closer touch with Grand Chapter and let them have fuller reports of the work done by your governing board. Then we hope, in time, to work our letter up to where we shall have from each chapter a more personal report of their work than appears in *Themis*. We want it to be a letter where ideas can be exchanged, plans made and hopes realized, difficulties straightened out, questions asked and discussed."

Thus the letter was launched. It contained announcements, reports and—yes, even "complaints." Some secretaries, we read, had not yet learned to fill out initiation blanks correctly, while others were late in sending other forms and blanks. *History* of this sort does indeed repeat itself with vengeance in a fraternity.

In 1912, a year later, Clair Woodruff Bugg, in reporting the number of issues sent out, recommended a semi-annual secret letter, adding that "since information and interest are correlative terms, it is believed that the work of Zeta Tau Alpha would be greatly advanced by means of a secret bulletin issued by Grand Chapter at least twice a year, giving a condensed report of the progress of our various chapters. In the past two years typewritten bulletins containing letters from Grand Chapter and items of interest have been issued by the grand secretary."

But apparently more ambitious plans were entertained. On July 8, 1913, Rose Nelson (Hughes), the new alumnae chairman, in assigning various pieces of fraternity work to the different alumnae chapters, wrote that the greatest need was for a secret publication. The suggestion was made for issuance once a month, beginning the following September, and Grand Chapter offered to purchase either a mimeographing or multigraphing machine. The project was then given to the Atlanta alumnae. Various

handicaps, however, prevented complete fulfillment of this undertaking.

Secret letters were sent out again in 1916-1917 by Julia Coe (Rose), national inspector, who, in 1917, wrote: "We circulate each month from headquarters a sort of Zeta Tau Alpha letter filled with interesting bits of news and gossip that every Zeta would so love to know and which would be of such a confidential and personal nature that it would not be published in *Themis*. You know that secret issue we've been dreaming about all these years? This is to take its place in a miniature way."

While it took time, the hoped for publication was slowly but surely drawing nearer.

At the 1918 Grand Chapter meeting Tau Chapter was appointed to take charge of the work. Julia Coe (Rose) acted as editor, and sent all copy to Decatur, Illinois, where Verle Freyburger and her assistants saw to the mimeographing and mailing. Those were the days of the war, and many were the vicissitudes encountered.

The secret letter of Mrs. Rose was an airy, interesting and informative bulletin, so reflective of the author's enthusiasm that the communications must have given great impetus to the chapter readers. It continued under hers and Tau alumnae's direction until Mrs. Rose left office in 1919, although Tau alumnae chapter was asked again, in 1920, to edit the bulletin. Various changes in residences of the heretofore most active of the members resulted in the publication finding lodgment in the new Central Office which, newly opened, proved to be the logical and natural center from which to issue it. Thereafter Helen Donaldson, grand secretary, was in charge.

It will be noticed that, up to this time, the letter had not been officially named. It had not, like Topsy, "just growed," for its progress had been nurtured and encouraged in every way possible, but the name by which it was known for so many years was not un-Topsy-like, in its easy adoption as a cognomen of least resistance. Therefore, it was simply known as the Secret Letter, or S.L., until 1923, when we find it firmly established as a neces-

sary adjunct in the administration of fraternity affairs in its fulfilled purpose of providing a suitable medium for informing the chapters of national affairs, from routine details to matters of more general interest.

After the 1923 convention the Secret Letter, still located in Central Office, was edited by Ethel Charnock, grand secretary-treasurer, and, after a survey of Grand Chapter, the publication was named *The Link*.

In 1926, the constitution following that convention definitely sanctioned the new name and made the editing of *The Link* one of the duties devolving upon central office.

*The Link* appears monthly during the college year, and, although today it is ably fulfilling its mission, it still is a publication of great possibilities and probable further constructive uses that will unfold with the years.

#### THE CHAIN

In order that absent members might have convention news day by day, important happenings within a few hours after their occurrence, and a glimpse of the interesting personalities present, *The Chain*, Zeta Tau Alpha's first convention publication, was inaugurated at the 1923 conclave. To those following convention through its columns it meant attendance by proxy, while to those present on the grounds it presented a record of events in condensed, concise reports that made it as eagerly read in Colorado as hundreds of miles away.

The new publication, with its chain of news that was intended to keep the whole Zeta world in touch with convention, was launched as a modest four-page periodical, which, because of the lack of printing facilities at the remote mountain location, made a mimeographed, rather than a printed, début. Stock was ingeniously prepared in advance with headings and advertisements printed, the assignment then being shipped to Association Camp for use. There were four issues a week. Heralds delivered copies to those on the grounds, while a busy business staff mailed copies to other subscribers.



*The Chain*, introduced and edited by the editor of *Themis*, had, as its first editorial staff, Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), editor-in-chief; Dorothy Davidson (Smith), Psi; Elizabeth Wilson (Wade), Zeta-Pittsburgh Alumnæ; and Lafrances Lewis (Campbell), Delta; reporters. Louise Gale (Haines), Rho-Boston Alumnæ, ably supported by members of Rho and Boston Alumnæ Chapters, carried the publication to financial success as its first business manager.

For both editorial and business success attended the new venture. *The Chain's* proven usefulness and the expressed satisfaction of the readers gave evidence of its fulfilled editorial destiny, while a surplus of nearly \$300, duly accredited to the *Themis* Fund, more than illustrated its financial success. Five hundred and eighty-three paid subscriptions, and the advertising fees collected, made this possible.

With the 1923 venture such a signal success the continuation of *The Chain* became assured and taken for granted. Accordingly, plans proceeded along more ambitious lines, with the result that the 1926 convention witnessed the issuing of a daily publication of some four pages. Again, because of the mountain site, printing gave way to mimeographing, but no printed accounts could have been more complete. News, "the high spots of each day's happenings, feature stories and interviews," made up the contents.

Mrs. Krieg was again in charge, and "rounding up the editorial staff began long months before convention while A. Louise Haines . . . . again appointed to serve as business manager . . . . also began the selection of her group of helpers. Adelaide Hazeltine, Mu-Alpha Psi, and Mildred Spragg, Theta-Alpha Zeta, assisted Mrs. Krieg, the editor-in-chief, while the following Zeta reporters were named: Margaret Malone, Delta; Louise Smathers, Alpha Chi; Ellen Corse, Alpha Rho; Virginia Riddle, Alpha Pi; Elizabeth Parks, Alpha Epsilon; and Ruth Virtue, Alpha Eta. Louise Herrick and Alice Wells, of Alpha Mu, and Katherine Schock (DeGroot), Tau-Alpha Kappa, assisted Mrs. Haines.

Again the paper was a success from all standpoints. There were 656 subscriptions (with over 200 turned back because they were received too late by the business manager) and nearly \$250



LOUISE GALE HAINES, *Rho*  
First Business Manager of the *Chain*

was realized when all expenses had been paid.

*The Chain* had come into its own and had proved itself. Therefore, it was recognized by the 1926 constitution and was incorporated in that document as the official convention publication. Hereafter it will be issued daily at conventions and will be edited under the supervision of the editor-historian, who has power to appoint a business manager and other necessary assistants. Any profits from the publica-

tion are now specifically given to the Convention Fund.

#### SONGBOOKS

"In presenting this book we hope to bring to the hearts of all true members of our fraternity the loyalty and love expressed in these songs and poems of Zeta Tau Alpha," runs the foreword of the first Zeta Tau Alpha songbook, written by its editor, Sue Burney, Epsilon.

The 1906 convention had placed the compiling of this important work in her hands, and it was published early in the spring of 1909. The white paper-bound book with black lettering contained thirty-one pages of songs, and twenty-one pages of poems. It boasted original stanzas which, in most cases, were set to familiar tunes that in musical style, ranged all the way

from Hayden's "Creation" to the popular airs of the day, such as "Who Is Sylvia?" Since nearly all the tunes used were copyrighted, no music was printed, but the words of many of the stanzas are still used today. An example of this is "Epsilon's Call," to the tune of "Bugle Call," which today is Zeta Tau Alpha's Bugle Call.

"To Bruce Houston Davis, the woman who gives her life's best efforts to furthering the interests of Zeta Tau Alpha, this volume is affectionately dedicated," said the dedication note, showing the high regard and appreciation with which the former president's work was regarded.

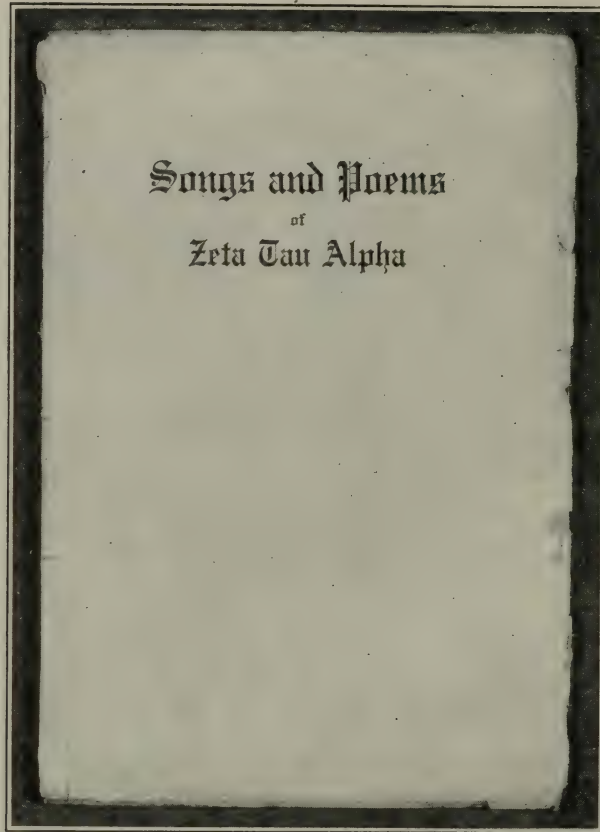
The financing of this book was extremely interesting for the publication bill was paid by Dr. Hopkins in 1909, when, apparently, immediate funds were not available to meet the expense. However, the money was refunded to her by the 1910 convention which voted "that \$100 be paid to our grand president for [the] amount we owe her for Zeta Tau Alpha songbooks." This probably is the only instance when an individual financed any publication of the fraternity, and it serves as a delightful incident that shows the various ways in which members at this time stood by their faith in the fraternity and their determination that she be deprived of nothing needful.



SUE BURNEY

Editor of the first songbook





THE FIRST SONGBOOK

Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Beta, acted as business manager and had charge of selling the books.

Thirteen years were to elapse before the printing of another songbook, although work was started long before that. We recall that at the 1913 Grand Chapter meeting, it was decided to give each alumnæ chapter some specific piece of fraternity work to do. To Tau was given the songbook, as records and correspondence show, and that group, accepting the assignment, immediately set to work to collect songs, with Verle Freyburger in charge. A few years later, with this beginning, the editorship was assumed by Esther Stamets (Atwood), who, in spite of

many discouragements and handicaps, made a most commendable beginning. She submitted her report to the 1919 convention, and in order to encourage and insure publication, a motion was passed requiring each chapter to take twenty copies. This stipulation was fulfilled by the chapters.

When Mrs. Atwood found that she could not continue the work, Grand Chapter, at the 1920 meeting, appointed Sigma Chapter, whose singing had so definitely impressed the national inspector, to take over the editing of the book. Sigma, in turn, appointed Miriam Keast (Brown), chairman, and she was ably assisted during the next two years by Maysie Hughes (Smith) and Ruth Mack. The second songbooks were distributed in the summer of 1922.

For the first time printed music appeared. There were seventy-two songs, thirty-one of which had original music composed by Zeta Tau Alphas. The volume was nine inches by twelve, bound in turquoise blue cloth, having the coat of arms embossed in silver in the left hand corner and the initials, **Z T A**, in the lower right. The cover design was by Olga Smith, Alpha Iota.

"This book," said Mrs. Brown, "is merely a beginning for Zeta Tau Alpha musically. With a high goal there remains only the necessary work to bring forth the next book with original music only, of a high quality so that Zeta Tau Alpha may indeed become a 'singing sisterhood.'"

The dedication, written by Frances Rigdon, was "To one whose deepest interest is the betterment of womanhood; whose unstinted devotion is an inspiration to all; whose life is an incentive to keep high the standards of Zeta Tau Alpha—to Dr. May Agness Hopkins this book is dedicated."

Financing was by Sigma Chapter, assisted by Grand Chapter. Because of publication terms, Grand Chapter made a loan of half the amount of publishing costs, but the sum was soon paid back by Sigma.

Greta Rueckert, Alpha Eta, took care of business details in Cincinnati, where the book was published, and greatly aided Sigma Chapter.

The songbook was enthusiastically received in the fraternity, and appreciation of the editor's efforts was reflected in her appointment, in 1923, as a committee of one to take charge of the next song book. From time to time the songs collected were published in *Themis*, but it was not considered feasible to have a new book before 1926. However, soon after that, with the previous supply practically exhausted, Grand Chapter authorized Mrs. Brown to proceed with final work toward the publication of the third songbook.

In the meantime, to encourage music in the fraternity and to supply a dignified national song for which it was felt there was a real need, Grand Chapter authorized and launched a National Song Contest, with Mrs. Brown and three prominent Zeta musicians, Louise Boyd, Delta, Henriette Roumiguere, Upsilon, and Harriet Schnicke, Alpha Eta, as judges. Cash prizes were offered.

Awards were announced in the November, 1927, *Themis* as follows: First award to Margaret Palmer (Phelps), Mu, for her "Anthem to Zeta Tau Alpha"; second award to Ruth Mack and Alberta Tarr, Sigma, for "Zeta Tau Alpha Hymn," while the song ranking third, and thus receiving honorable mention, was a hymn by Marion Steuerwald and Esther Clement, Rho. These songs appear in this order in the third songbook, which appeared in the fall of 1927.

A fact that stands out interestingly is that this work is the first fraternity songbook containing original songs only, written by the members. Like its predecessor it is bound in turquoise blue and has the coat of arms embossed in silver. The title page was designed by Maysie Hughes (Smith), Sigma, and the book is dedicated to the Founders. The foreword gives a short outline of the compilation of the volume, with recognition to Grace Ryan (Raub), Grace Thorne, Frances Rigdon, and Grace Keast, all of Sigma, who assisted.

This new original book of Zeta Tau Alpha, so ably edited by Mrs. Brown, contains eighty songs, all of them composed by Zetas, and among the compositions are a number of high artistic



merit. Considering the purpose for which they are used a critic could find nothing but praise for the high musicianship shown. Classifications are made into nine sections: first, the prize anthems; second, Fraternity; third, Loyalty; fourth, Symbols; fifth, Toasts; sixth, Alumnæ Music; seventh, Music and Songs for Zeta Dances, Waltzes, Blues, Memories; eighth, Zeta Sweet-heart Songs; ninth, Songs for Special Occasions, such as rushing, pledging, initiation, installation, Founders' Day and serenades.

In considering the various songs Mrs. Brown wrote: "The characteristic common to most of the songs makes them fall under the musical category of expressive music with poetic thought, or of the semi-popular. As music is the medium for the expression of the deepest feelings of man's life, so it is found that those high, though reserved, ideals in youth seek expression in songs of love and praise to Zeta Tau Alpha; Zeta Tau Alpha in this respect symbolizing all that is high and noble in the heart of every Zeta, no matter how reserved she may appear outwardly. Because melody is the outstanding trait of these songs they could be called the folk music of the fraternity. Under this heading falls the classifications of Fraternity, Loyalty, Symbols and Toasts. The anthems are to the fraternity what the name signifies. Under Alumnæ Music are grouped songs that are particularly appealing to the girls who have left active chapter fraternity life, while the other song classifications fit the need or occasions as their names imply.

The book was published and copyrighted by the Sigma Alumnæ Association, of Baldwin, Kansas, with Marget Bostic (Alcott),



MIRIAM KEAST (BROWN)

Editor of second and third  
Songbooks

Sigma, as business manager. It was financed similarly to the second book published, but the most interesting feature is Sigma's continued association with the songbook which, as time goes on, becomes almost traditional; and indeed may be, since Sigma has requested the privilege of carrying on this tradition. Their fraternity spirit, thus exemplified in their continued song work, is not only considered admirable, but may well be a part of our cherished lore.

#### DIRECTORIES

The recent national convention impressed on us a distressing need of Zeta Tau Alpha of which we have long been cognizant: the want of communication between active chapters and their alumnæ, and between the alumnæ themselves. In fact, many of our plans for progress have been in a measure defeated because of inability to locate and keep in touch with various Zeta Tau Alphas who have gone out into post-college existence, whether domestic or professional. To insure co-operation from the alumnæ, many of whom have been the strongest and most resourceful of active members, rendered inert, not by choice but by separation from the field of work and of knowledge of the exigencies of chapter life; to arouse the interest of the active chapter in the fraternity as a national body, largely represented to the world by its alumnæ, and judged to a certain extent by their interest in their fraternity: this is the ideal toward which we are working.

Consequently, as one means of bridging the chasm, we are inaugurating the summer editions of *Themis* by making the first summer issue a directory. . . . I would make a personal appeal, however, in behalf of Zeta Tau Alpha, for the personal co-operation of each member . . . in endeavoring to put into our hands a complete catalogue of the membership of the fraternity. We must remember that it is to be one of the first stepping stones toward the complete unification of Zeta Tau Alpha and we must exert ourselves accordingly, knowing that it is ours to kick aside the stone and flounder in the stream of inefficient exertion toward success, or to land dry shod upon the firmer soil of national interest and lasting fellowship in the bonds of Zeta Tau Alpha.

No better introduction may be found for the first directory or catalogue of Zeta Tau Alpha than the above quotation taken from the July, 1910, issue of *Themis*, in which appeared the first directory. Since this was the inaugural summer issue, added to give the magazine a quarterly status and qualify it for second class mailing rights, it seems most appropriate that it should be the number to launch the first edition of Zeta Tau Alpha directories.

The compilation, arranged by chapters and states, listed ten active chapters and three inactive groups, while Alpha and Iota Alumnae Chapters had the distinction of composing the entire alumnae section. Four members of the fraternity had migrated to foreign lands—Mexico, China and Korea. The total membership given was 544. The maiden name, followed by the married name, was printed under the heading of "Chapter Enrollment," while the married name, followed by the maiden name, was given first when the listing was under the state.

This courageous bit of early compiling was done by Clair Woodruff Bugg, grand secretary at that time, to whom fell much of the pioneer work in that office, including the issuing of the first directories. She was the first cataloguer of the fraternity.

Since this directory was published, not as a separate volume but as one issue of *Themis*, it therefore bore the familiar *Themis* binding of that time.

Only three years passed before the next book of this type was forthcoming. It, too, was published as an issue of *Themis* and appeared in November, 1913, with an explanatory editorial which said:

For the complete Zeta Tau Alpha directory appearing in this issue the fraternity is deeply grateful to our grand secretary, Mrs. James Luckin Bugg. Perhaps we know her best as Clair Woodruff Bugg but "what's in a name," when we know its possessor to be a conscientious and indefatigable worker? She is a capable woman of undoubted energy and she possesses a goodly portion of that rare quality patience, and that still rarer quality perseverance. Mrs. Bugg is in direct touch with practically every Zeta Tau Alpha. As grand secretary she has made a complete card catalogue of Zeta Tau Alphas. She prepared our first directory in 1910 as the inaugural summer edition of *Themis*. Not content with having made a complete record she straightway set about keeping it up to date. Thus through her continued efforts we are able to present the 1913 directory.

To the names listed by chapters and states, this second compilation added a third section, namely, the alphabetical arrangement which, like the state section, listed the members by married name. It might be added here that one of the greatest trials in keeping a catalogue of a woman's organization is the constant changing of names. One month it may be quite correct to place Mary



Smith in two sections of the directory under the list of the Smiths and to indicate her residence in some Virginia town. The next month she might be Mary Smith only in the chapter list, and even there her married name should be indicated; she would be Mrs. Wilton Jones, née Mary Smith of Alpha Chapter, and her new residence might be somewhere in Minnesota, while the alphabetical list, if she had kept the cataloguer informed, would carry the final history of Mrs. Wilton Jones, née Mary Smith, Alpha, 654 Mills Drive, Minneapolis, Minnesota. So, while the finished directory looks like a mere compilation of names and addresses to an outsider, it actually represents months of the most tiring kind of work on the part of the cataloguer, and an unending vigilance to keep track of the ever-changing names and addresses of the large membership list.

The second directory revealed the fact that there were nineteen active chapters when it was published, four of which were inactive. There was representation in 447 towns and the total membership was 965, with only thirteen members deceased, or, in Silent Chapter, to use the term of the fraternity in speaking of the members who have passed on. The chapter roll ended with Tau Chapter, and there were found to be five Zetas in foreign lands.

When the third directory appeared in book form the accompanying announcement said that "for several years Zeta Tau Alpha has felt the need of a directory in book form," and as a consequence the first directory handbook was issued in 1919. The gray bound book was again the work of the faithful, tireless secretary, Clair Woodruff Bugg, and it carried the three listings—chapter, state and alphabetical—of the second directory which, with possible additions and variations, have been the form of every directory since then.

Active chapters took the Greek alphabet to, and included, Alpha Beta, while the six inactive chapters listed included Old, or Original, Beta. The membership had increased to 1,829, thirty-three of whom were deceased. For the first time the number of married Zetas was given. It was 597.

The book contained a preface written by Mrs. Bugg, a directory of the fraternity giving important dates, the names of the Founders and Grand Chapter, together with facts about *Themis*. The chapter roll and date of the installation of each chapter preceded the sectional listings.

The 1919 convention transferred the duty of cataloguing to the office of the grand vice-president, whose duties were then very much lighter than those of the extremely busy grand secretary, and so, before the 1923 convention, the fourth edition of the directory was issued by Mary Poggi (Richley). It, too, was in separate book form, bound in gray, with the coat of arms on the outside cover. An interesting preface by the compiler contained brief facts concerning the fraternity, the Founders, dates of founding and incorporation, and much general information, ranging from facts about *Themis* to a statement of the fraternity's conservative extension policy. Thirty-six college chapters are to be found in this directory, six inactive chapters (not including Original Beta) and twenty-eight *alumnæ* city chapters. The table of contents gives the chapter roll and the three listings, previously used, are found again. By this time twenty-three Zetas had taken up foreign residences, with four in United States territories and dependencies. There were forty-seven on the list of the deceased.

The fifth edition of the directory, by now a traditionally gray bound book bearing the coat of arms, appeared in the summer of 1926. Again it was the able work of Mary Poggi Richley. There was a table of contents, a preface by Mrs. Richley, a brief history of the fraternity, and general information, while the complete directory gave not only the names and addresses of Grand Chapter, but listed for the first time the province presidents. Some interesting statistical additions appear, of which Mrs. Richley says: "The style of the directory is similar to the 1923 edition. Chapter lists are by complete maiden name, those married have 'm' instead of 'Mrs.' and the initials and name of the husband follow. Degrees, years of graduation, national honorary and professional fraternities are given."

The chapter lists included Beta Epsilon and the inactive section again included Original Beta, making a correct total of seven inactive groups. We find forty-two Zetas living in foreign countries, with Canada first in representation, Mexico second and China third.

In 1926, with all cards being concentrated in central office, the work of cataloguing was transferred to the grand secretary-treasurer, and instead of every three years the directory is designated hereafter to be published every four years.

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—RITUAL

The first copies of the constitution and by-laws were written by hand, and several of the red backed notebooks containing also the ritual and pledge service of the early days are now preserved in the archives. Included in this collection is the notebook carefully prepared for Original Beta, the custom of the time being to send such a book to new chapters. Looking over the careful transcription, so neatly done, one respects the painstaking efforts that characterized these early documents.

After the 1903 convention the constitution and by-laws were revised and printed for the first time. The blue backed collection of Zeta Tau Alpha's governing rules contained twelve pages.

In 1907, following the 1906 convention, other revisions were made and another edition printed. This time a deep cream cover was chosen, practically yellow, although the copy in the archives has undoubtedly colored with age. It contained eighteen pages.

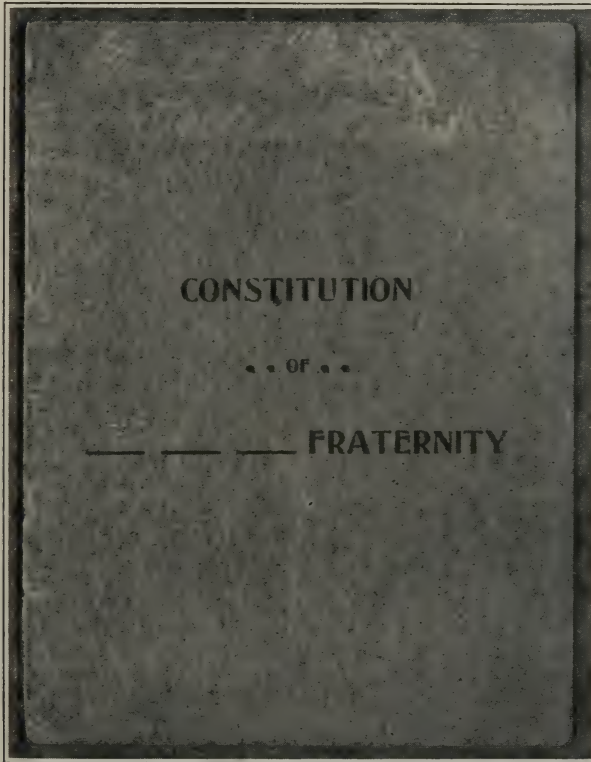
The third edition appeared soon after the 1912 convention when, for the first time since the days of the red notebooks, the ritual and pledge service were combined, in the same volume, with the constitution and by-laws of the fraternity.

In 1919, when many important additions were made, new copies were printed, and the services were separated from the constitution and by-laws. This was particularly necessary in view of the fact that the rules governing the fraternity were not secret, therefore were frequently requested by, and shown to, individuals who were not members of Zeta Tau Alpha. It was found then



that it was not convenient to have the services, which were entirely private in nature, combined with the constitution and by-laws.

Each revision and reprinting gave evidence of additions and provisions made necessary by the growth and advancement of the fraternity. Each edition represents, in some measure, some for-



THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

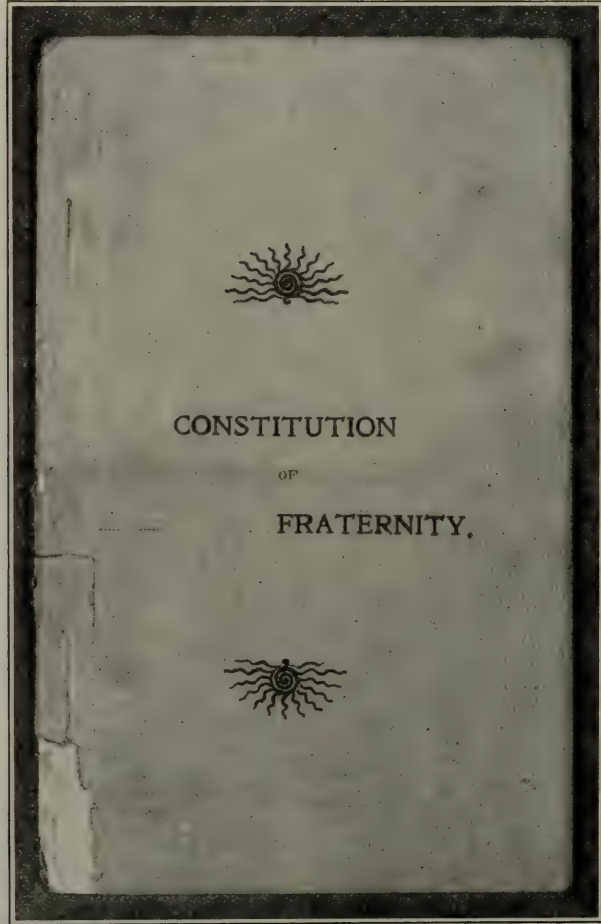
ward step, keeping apace of the times. Seldom do we think of them as milestones along the path of progress, but, although generally unheralded, they nevertheless mark distinct periods of advancement. The last, or fifth printing, following the 1926 convention, revealed a complete revision and working over to meet present day needs.

The last three editions turned to the traditional gray bindings

so favored in Zeta Tau Alpha, the first two being bound in leather.

#### OFFICIAL FORMS AND SUPPLIES

Undoubtedly the document of first importance is the charter. As we have seen, the first one, which was later lost, was the per-



THE SECOND CONSTITUTION

sonal gift of the owner of a large lithographing company to Grace Elcan Garnett, whose father was a close friend of the donor. Even though it was not lost until 1905, it was never duplicated,

and there seemed to be no disposition to reproduce it for permanent use.

In fact, the only charters that Zeta Tau Alpha, as a whole, has ever seen are those made from the design adopted by the 1903 convention, and subsequently issued to all chapters. This design was drawn up under the direction of Bruce Houston Davis. The drawing was photographed and the first charters were then made by hand. The names of the charter members, together with the signature of the grand president, are inscribed thereon, while on the lower left hand corner of the document the gold seal of the fraternity is affixed with the official stamp. The familiar colors of gray and blue are, of course, attached to the seal.

The charter design has never been changed and today the newest chapter has a charter identical with the oldest.

Alumnæ charters, mentioned prominently and even decided upon at previous conventions (although circumstances and conditions prevented their actual realization) were again adopted at the 1926 convention and were issued a few months thereafter. It is a most interesting coincidence that when Bruce Houston Davis, who had charge of designing the present charter, returned to active Grand Chapter life, after an absence of some eleven years, she was elected to the vice-presidency, the very office that was to have charge of seeing the alumnæ charters come true. Thus it came about that Mrs. Davis, who recently supervised the alumnæ design, finds herself responsible for both the charters now in use in the fraternity. The alumnæ document, approved by Grand Chapter, is here reproduced. It contains the names of the charter members of the group and is signed by both the grand president and the grand vice-president, who is alumnæ director.

The fraternity has a system of uniform books, evolved through the years, with which each new chapter is equipped at its installation. Every officer who has ever handled the cards and forms has added some contribution, but the bulk of the working out is accredited to Clair Woodruff Bugg, Mary L. Patrick and Ethel M. Charnock, although, as it has been pointed out, each officer has added her share and made valuable additions or changes. There



are at present two printed Manuals in the fraternity, namely, the Central Office Manual and the *Themis* Manual, but a more pretentious compilation of complete general and specific information



*all undergraduate students of*  
*have presented a petition for a charter to establish an undergraduate chapter of Zeta Tau*  
*Alpha Fraternity at the above named institution, now by virtue of the authority and*  
*power in me vested* *President of the Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity,*  
*do hereby certify that the said*

*are authorized and chartered to organize and establish an undergraduate chapter of the Zeta*  
*Tau Alpha Fraternity in said* *under the laws of the*  
*Fraternity, and that said chapter shall be known as*  
*Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity*

*In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and*  
*cause the great seal of the Fraternity to be affixed.*

*Done at the city of* \_\_\_\_\_ *in the state*  
*of* \_\_\_\_\_ *this* \_\_\_\_\_ *day of*  
*in the year of our Lord* \_\_\_\_\_ *and of the*  
*Fraternity* \_\_\_\_\_

*PREVIDENT*

OFFICIAL CHARTER USED SINCE 1903

is planned. There are also various compilations of instructions and courses of study for individual officers, the chapter as a whole, and for the pledge organization.

The official forms and blanks, so bewildering to one unaccustomed to the large amount of these routine appurtenances necessary for the successful carrying on of a large business, constitute a very important part in the fraternity's equipment, for they greatly facilitate and systematize the work.

Supplies have, from time to time, been handled by the various officers in charge of certain forms or blanks: namely, the vice-

## ZETA TAU ALPHA ALUMNAE CHARTER

To Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting

*Whereas,* \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

having joined together into an Alumnae Group located at \_\_\_\_\_  
 and having complied with the provisions of Constitution and By-Laws of ZETA TAU ALPHA are by this instrument constituted \_\_\_\_\_  
 with all rights and privileges thereof.

The members above named are designated charter members of said Alumnae Chapter.  
 This Charter granted by the authority of the Grand Chapter.

Witness our hands and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Grand President

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Grand Vice-President

### REPRODUCTION OF ALUMNÆ CHARTER

president, grand secretary, grand treasurer, business manager of *Themis*, and grand historian. However, in 1926 all forms and cards were concentrated in central office, which now provides one location for distribution and acceptance. All official forms, blanks and cards are printed. There are twenty-three in all. They are labeled alphabetically, beginning with Form A and extending through Form Z. They cover a wide range of recording, as well as information, needs, such as blanks for each initiate, order blanks for all official pins, applications for transfer, demits (or

permission to affiliate), Scholarship Loan Fund application blanks, recommendation blanks for rushees, inspection blanks, official expense sheets, *Themis* subscription cards, forms for keeping the *Themis* mailing list corrected and up to date, cards that contain a biographical record of each member, and eleven forms used in the national bookkeeping system.

#### CHAPTER PUBLICATIONS

While the national organization maintains its contact with the fraternity at large through the medium of *Themis* and *The Link*, the chapters themselves keep their scattered alumnæ in close touch with the chapter and alumnæ, through their own individual chapter publications. "The most logical way in the world to keep out-of-town members interested in the fraternity is to issue a chapter letter," was the conclusion of one alumna who had seen the splendid results that such communications brought.

The oldest chapter publication now functioning is the *Boston Alumnæ Monthly Letter*, which began in the fall of 1914 as a mimeographed sheet containing an account of business transacted at meetings, together with news of the members. In the spring of 1921, when the circulation was nearing one hundred, it became a printed product and was later named *The Barhometer*, the name embodying the initials of Boston Alumnæ and the chapter name of Rho. It is written by the alumnæ secretary, and financed by the alumnæ treasury. It circulates among all alumnæ of Rho, being sent monthly from October to June, inclusive, and it is mailed to Japan and Australia, as well as to a large number of states in our own country.

Xi chapter's publications include an alumnæ directory (an attractive pamphlet giving the alumnæ program for the year, and the names and addresses of national officers, committee members and all alumnæ of the chapter), and a pledge manual.

After using a form of alumnæ letter for many years, Sigma Chapter, active and alumnæ, published the first volume of *Sigma News* in 1926, when it was inaugurated by Elizabeth Nevins. It is a four-page printed pamphlet containing news of interest to



both of the active and alumnæ members of Sigma, and has a professional appearance.

*Tau Tattler*, the monthly publication of Tau Chapter, was founded by Mary Ann Gillespie in October, 1921, who first typed it and financed it, and who today is still the editor. The *Tattler* is sent to 144 members in twenty-four states, and the District of Columbia, and to several foreign countries, including Africa, India and South America. It is now financed by subscriptions and apportioned amounts from Tau Association dues. In 1927 the staff ventured into a wider field by printing a four-page, six-column paper containing pictures and sketches of prominent members of the fraternity, articles and other material which served as a rushing aid to the active chapter. The issue was so successful that this extra has become a part of Tau's rushing program. Tau has thus far held the distinction of publishing the most pretentious of the chapter publications.

Since 1922 the alumnæ of Upsilon have issued a roster of active and alumnæ members, as a Christmas greeting from the alumnæ chapter. In 1924 it became a formal printed directory, containing the program of alumnæ meetings, officers of the fraternity, and names and addresses of the active and alumnæ chapters, as well as of the editorial staff. Since its installation Upsilon has sent out circular letters to alumnæ not residing in the Bay Cities, and an issue three times a year was decided upon some time ago. This is sent to all alumnæ except those who attend meetings, and is edited by the alumnæ historian.

Dallas Alumnæ also publish an attractive blue and gray roster of members, with a calendar of the year's meetings and the selected hostesses.

Psi's *Link* was founded in the fall of 1922 and since it was so named before the national *Link* took that title, Psi has made no change. Two or three mimeographed sheets are sent out three or four times a year, at no stated intervals. The alumnæ secretary writes *The Link*, and it is financed by the alumnæ treasury.

Alpha Alpha's bimonthly *Alumnæ Letter* is a paper of some three pages that originated in 1925, and is edited by the chapter

historian. It is financed by the active chapter and is sent to all alumnæ of the chapter.

The Philadelphia alumnæ chapter has an editor, one of whose duties it is to prepare the material for a multigraphed two-page letter that is circulated from time to time among the alumnæ.

Alpha Gamma sends out a quarterly *Alumnæ Letter*, circulated and written by the chapter historian as one of her regular duties. The plan was instituted in 1924.

From 1925 to 1926, Alpha Epsilon published a three-page mimeographed bulletin called *A.E.-A.T'Z*, the name being formed by dropping the "o" in "To," which, with the A and Z, becomes Z T A backwards. Hopes to revive the publication, which was successful, are entertained as an early possibility.

Previous to 1927, Alpha Zeta sent a mimeographed letter three times a year to the alumnæ of the chapter, a custom started in 1924. In March, 1927, a four-page, four-column newspaper called *Alpha Zeta Antics* was introduced, and was edited by the historian. The new printed publication covers the events of the year.

The first number of Alpha Iota's mimeographed quarterly, *The Gozzling*, appeared in the spring of 1925. It consists of five or six sheets and was founded by Merle Hibbert. It is financed by the active chapter.

Since 1924, Alpha Kappa has sent out monthly letters to alumnæ telling of the happenings in the chapter. A printed publication known as *The Chain*, later *Ze Tattler*, its present name, appeared in 1923, but today the communication is not printed. It is edited by the historian.

Alpha Lambda has launched a new publication called *The Bleats of Alpha Lamb*.

Alpha Mu's *Meow* is a mimeographed paper, originated in 1922 by Marion McArthur (Wyman), published ten times a year by the alumnæ. It contains news for both the active and alumnæ members.

*The Sistern Series* is a news letter published semiquarterly by Alpha Xi Chapter. It is an informal, mimeographed bulletin

issued by the Alumnæ Relationship Committee, established in the summer of 1923 when the chapter was buying its first house and needed communication between the members in Bloomington and the actives and alumnæ out of the city. *The Sestern Series* is financed by the alumnæ, but is issued by the active chapter. A directory of all Alpha Xi initiates is published once a year.

Alpha Omicron alumnæ receive reports in the form of monthly bulletins of four or more pages. A directory is an annual feature of this letter in December.

In 1925 the Athens Alumnæ Chapter, with Alpha Pi, sent two news letters to all alumnæ of the chapter. A fund was built up by contributed yearly payments, and the mimeographed *Alumnæ Letter* is now divided into two sections, one containing news from the active chapter and one from the alumnæ.

Alpha Sigma and Alpha Upsilon send frequent typewritten letters to their alumnæ, while in 1926 Alpha Tau inaugurated a multigraphed letter, which is sent to all alumnæ every other month. *The Twin Cities Alumnæ Association Chapter Letter* is financed by that organization.

Alpha Phi's *Phacts and Phancies* keep all members of that chapter in close touch with each other.

The historian of Alpha Psi sends typed monthly letters to the alumnæ, while Zeta Chapter sends letters two or three times a year, and Alpha Rho issues yearly letters.

Alpha Theta, Alpha Omega, and Beta Beta Chapters use the system of round robin letters.

Beta Gamma sends a mimeographed publication three times a year, the *Beta Gamma News*.

The *Beta Zeta Square*, a beautifully bound pamphlet in blue and silver, is published quarterly by the active and alumnæ members of the chapter. It is edited by the historian and the initial number appeared in February, 1926. It is printed and is unusually attractive in appearance.

Thus, the last official survey shows twenty-seven chapters maintaining consistent touch with all their members through variations of the useful alumnæ letters.



## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. According to an old record, "from 1899 until November, 1902, the sorority was held together by means of letters, but after the installation of Delta Chapter the need of a journal grew greatly."

2. Kappa Kappa Gamma, in 1882, with *The Golden Key*, was the first woman's organization to publish a magazine. Today it is known as *The Key*. Other organizations whose publications preceded *Themis* were Delta Gamma in 1884, Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Alpha Theta in 1885, Alpha Phi in 1888, Delta Delta Delta in 1891, Alpha Chi Omega in 1894, Chi Omega in 1899, Gamma Phi Beta in 1901, with Alpha Xi Delta and Zeta Tau Alpha in 1903.

3. The A. H. Fetting Manufacturing Company, official jewelers ever since, (correspondence on file going back to 1902), had an advertisement in this first issue which announced them in their official capacity of furnishing Zeta Tau Alpha pins.

4. At the 1906 convention Mrs. Davis recommended "that special work be given *Themis* for the next two years to improve it in quality as far as possible, that an article must appear in each issue from each chapter, that each chapter make an extra effort to secure the subscriptions of the alumnæ."

5. In 1908 Mary Patrick recommended "compulsory subscription to *Themis* by alumnæ, and that they be urged to write for same."

## Chapter XI

### Zeta Tau Alpha in N.P.C.

FROM the president's report in 1910 we learn that "in the past two years one advance has been made which will mean more to Zeta Tau Alpha than any other step that she has taken during these years—the admittance into the National Panhellenic Conference on February 25, 1909. This work was accomplished through the ever zealous efforts of Mrs. William E. Davis, and so it is to her that Zeta Tau Alpha owes her debt of gratitude." Zeta Tau Alpha was the thirteenth organization to be admitted into the Conference.

Like most advanced moves there is a story back of the achievement that made this statement possible. As early as 1905, Mrs. Davis, then the president, had seen the advantage of Conference membership, had urged it and had begun correspondence to bring it about. However, Zeta Tau Alpha had chapters in colleges that were not accepted as institutions of collegiate rank, according to the interpretation of the eligibility ruling that was passed in 1905. Something had to be done about that. Accordingly, Mrs. Davis made trips to the chapters most concerned. Many earnest and tearful discussions during this time resulted in the pre-convention agreement that Alpha and Eta Chapters were to relinquish their charters. There is no need to point out the unselfish devotion and sacrifice that determined their decision to sacrifice their own much loved chapters for the greater good and advancement of the fraternity. In the case of Alpha the sacrifice was even more vital. That the inactivity of the mother chapter should be required was a difficult and trying exaction for both the national officers and the members of Alpha, but understanding prevailed. In appreciation of the spirit shown, and according to the previous agreement with Alpha, the 1906 convention, when it officially withdrew

the two charters, did so with the stipulated understanding that a member of Alpha Chapter should hold office on Grand Chapter so long as her alumnae were qualified. This stipulation was faithfully carried out and except for the five-year period between 1919 and 1926 a member of Alpha has always been found on the governing body. Today Bruce Houston Davis is the Alpha representative on Grand Chapter.

With the withdrawal of the two charters Zeta Tau Alpha now met the Conference eligibility requirements, and the next biennial convention authorized the petition for membership.

At this juncture our interest is immediately aroused as to why Zeta Tau Alpha became interested so early in identifying herself with the Conference. First of all we wonder if chapter sentiment urged it; if the national officers had encountered any attitude that would make the step seem necessary. On the contrary, it must be said to the credit of all Zeta Tau Alpha chapters at this time that their satisfaction in their present status was complete. None had expressed dissatisfaction that the fraternity was not a member of the new circle which was becoming an increasingly important factor. Nor had they thought of the time when Zeta Tau Alpha would meet Conference organizations on various campuses, and perhaps find herself at a disadvantage if she were not a member. Even though Alpha's charter was relinquished it was done with deepest regret and wistful reluctance. We find then that it was solely the vision of the fraternity leaders, those leaders who saw the trend in fraternity affairs and recognized the one course to take. As Dr. Hopkins prophesied, this forward looking step proved to be the turning point in the history of the fraternity.

Not only were there obvious material advantages accruing from membership, but the underlying principles governing the Conference were those quickly recognizable as predestining success to any organization fostering them. These were helpful co-operation, greater understanding of other groups as sister organizations rather than rival groups, and the establishment of a common ground for the frank, sane discussion of mutual problems, ideas and plans. In an article on N.P.C. and the League of Nations,



Lillian W. Thompson, Gamma Phi Beta, writes most interestingly on this point. She says, in part:

While the experiment in co-operation which resulted in the formation of the National Panhellenic Congress has always been interesting, it has gained a new significance since the nations of the world have entered upon a similar task. The problem of both is to induce independent, sovereign, and more or less hostile groups, to forego some of their independence and all of their hostility, and devote themselves instead to the solution of common problems and to the foundation of peace and prosperity.

When the first delegates from the women's national Greek-letter fraternities met in Chicago to discuss the possibility of forming some sort of union, they were pioneers, entering an unknown country. No group of fraternities had ever made such an attempt; even history itself could give them very little help, for while many an empire has shown the way to keep unwilling peoples in subjection, very few attempts have been made by free and sovereign states to unite into larger units. The Greeks of old experimented in this field, as in most others, but the Peloponnesian, Achaean and Aetolian Leagues met with but slight success, owing to the ingrained and jealous independence of the Hellenes. In modern times none of the great unions, whether empire or our own United States, are free from traces of force. But those early delegates . . . came freely, lured by the vision of a better Greek world to be built upon the ruins of the old unfriendliness and isolation. They had no name, no habits of intercourse, no precedents, no knowledge of the courses of action likely to make their experiment a success; but they were gloriously free to try any road that looked inviting. . . . In place of suspicion, criticism, and distrust must be put confidence in each other's honor and willingness to believe the best of each other. . . . So from the very first, N.P.C. delegates have devoted a great deal of time to getting acquainted and to forming lasting friendships that shall be proof in the time of danger against suspicion and misunderstanding. N.P.C. has never chosen a motto, but its whole life has been an expression of its faith that "the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life"—that ethical standards are a surer support than written laws, that the permanent contribution of N.P.C. to the fraternity world is to arouse the will to act and to believe honorably in the thousands of new girls becoming Greeks yearly.

As time has passed the Congress has been found fulfilling its early hopes and stated purposes. Today the noticeable breaking down of narrow and petty lines on campuses may be traced in a great degree to the influence of the Congress where officers have met as co-workers, and have learned that what benefits one, benefits all. So, while it may be said that membership in the Congress was necessary if Zeta Tau Alpha's continued growth were to be

consistent with her original plans and standards, these other facts were definitely considered, observed and approved.

The first move toward Panhellenism may be traced to the Boston Conference, called April 15, 1891, by Kappa Kappa Gamma, which was attended by seven fraternities. Despite professed enthusiasm and approval, the time seemed unpropitious for action and it was not until a few years later that Alpha Phi, whose visiting delegate "had become sorely perplexed on the round of her visits to the chapters by the problems of hectic rushing, campus extravagances and seeming lack of sportsmanship among fraternities,"<sup>1</sup> called the first Intersorority Conference, May 24, 1902, at Chicago. Mrs. Margaret Mason Whitney was then Alpha Phi's president. M. Ruth Terry, Alpha, acted as chairman of the meetings that were held in a committee room of a Chicago bank vault. At this time Alpha Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Gamma Phi Beta and Delta Delta Delta agreed upon saner pledging, and the establishment of local Panhellenics to regulate rushing.

Briefly summarizing the outstanding accomplishments of ensuing sessions we find: In 1903 it was agreed not to pledge prior to the date of matriculation, and the formation of local Panhellenics was urged wherever there were two or more nationals, the first chapter installed to take the initiative in organization. Expensive rushing was frowned upon. In 1904 the order of rotation in office was decided upon. The establishment of Women's Leagues was recommended, and the purpose of a college Panhellenic was defined as, "not merely to promote good feeling and social intercourse, but especially to discuss and act upon all matters of intersorority interest with a view to raising fraternity standards and ameliorating existing evils." Social service was considered, and the advisability of the appointment of deans of women in all coeducational colleges was discussed. In 1905 membership eligibility was defined by the clause that "no sorority shall be admitted to the Conference which has less than five chapters or which has any chapter in an institution below collegiate rank." This, of course, is the clause that deferred Zeta Tau

Alpha's entrance. A tentative constitution for N.P.C. was framed at this time, to go into effect as soon as the grand presidents approved. Exchange of journals is found mentioned. In 1906 the constitution was remodeled. A first model constitution was drawn up and recommended to local Panhellenics. A unanimous vote for the Conference was decided upon, and high school sororities were "discountenanced." In 1907 "sororities in high schools and secondary schools" were again discountenanced, thus showing clearly the attitude of the Conference toward these organizations. It was recommended that the report of the commissioner of education be made the basis for the definition of "an institution below collegiate rank." A model constitution for Panhellenics was adopted. In 1908 the Conference prepared a "journal exchange list" to be sent to each fraternity editor. Magazines were to be exchanged between fraternities, and were to be sent to the college libraries of institutions where the individual fraternities were represented. A committee was appointed to study the position of fraternity chaperons in college life; and definite scholarship requirements were recommended as necessary qualifications for eligibility to fraternity membership. A forecast of city Panhellenics was made in the suggestion that resident alumnae organize. The name of the Conference was changed to *National Pan-Hellenic Conference*. A committee was appointed to draw up an interfraternity code concerning the dismissal of members, the withdrawing of invitations, and the breaking of pledges.<sup>2</sup>

Zeta Tau Alpha was represented for the first time at the Eighth Conference, 1909, by the newly elected president, May Agness Hopkins. Dr. Hopkins' representation of Zeta Tau Alpha from that date to 1926 has established an interesting and noteworthy record in both our fraternity and the National Panhellenic Conference. The value of such continued representation lies, of course, in the possession of a complete and comprehensive knowledge of the Conference and all of its sessions, as well as acquaintance with the various delegates. By virtue of this unbroken attendance and contact with the problems and discussions of



### THE NATIONAL PANHELLENIC CONFERENCE

I know you are all eager to hear something about the last National Pan-Hellenic Conference, which I attended in Chicago on September 17 and 18, since it was Zeta Tau Alpha's first appearance there. As the report of the various business proceedings is to come out in this issue, I shall tell you something of my impression of the conference as a whole. My chief regret is that pen cannot express the feelings that made me realize the true value of so important an organization.

As you probably know, or rather should know, the power of the conference as a body, to make and enforce rules, is limited. But its aim is to work through the grand officers of the various fraternities which are members of the conference, and to formulate and recommend rules which will be beneficial to all concerned.

I was indeed interested to find that the delegates making up the last conference were not inexperienced women with a few narrow ideas; but women broad-minded and with years of experience in fraternity work and needs. It was an inspiration to meet such women as Mrs. —, who was in Boston at the first Pan-Hellenic meeting called by Kappa Kappa Gamma, and who has attended every conference since; and Mrs. E. N. Parmelee, who was at the first National Pan-Hellenic Conference, which was called in Chicago in 1902, and who has attended every conference since. Mrs. Parmelee has been one of the most faithful and valuable supporters of the conference. It was my pleasure to meet also Mrs. Ida Shaw Martin, to whom I know you need no introduction, who, as it was said at the conference, "knows more about us than we know ourselves." Mrs. Martin has made a study of fraternities from every point of view. Though she is a Delta Delta Delta, yet in a way she is a member of every fraternity, for she is as interested in each and every one as if she were an active member, and is ever ready to lend her untiring efforts for their good and upbuilding. I could mention others who have attended most of the conferences and given their best efforts to its problems and their solutions. And, as I have said before, it is such women as these who are formulating and recommending the rules of the conference.

One of my greatest hopes would be realized if I could know that every Zeta Tau Alpha would appreciate the true worth of the conference and not merely read their reports and cast them aside; but would study them and enlist themselves as supporters who would stand out for the good and right it offers. It was noted in the conference that many of the difficulties arising among fraternity

girls in their local Pan-Hellenics were due to their ignorance of the National Pan-Hellenic rules. So may I pause here a moment to ask that every Zeta Tau Alpha, both active and alumna, not let herself be found guilty of such ignorance.

Some of the important recommendations of this conference I want to call attention to here, though the reports containing them are to be sent out.

The sophomore pledge day is still being urged for adoption. This is the one thing of value which is recognized by both the national officers and also the saner and wiser active chapters. Both agree that it is the only wise and correct method of pledging. Yet no fraternity seems willing to make the stand and hold out for it.

One evil outcome of the present system of rushing is the great expense each chapter, as well as the individual member, is put to. So the conference recommends fewer rushing parties, or entertainment of any kind, and less expensive ones. Surely it is not the aim of any fraternity to show off—to attract attention by giving elaborate and expensive entertainments. And yet this is the apparent aim today—as seen by the outsider. The true aim is lost sight of in these overpowering evils.

Then there is the question of the sorority house. Here pages could be written on the evils existing, and the good that should be derived from them; but in many cases the best end is defeated through improper management and improper chaperonage. Could you, my sisters, only realize how necessary it is to have your homes guarded by a capable chaperon; how very much depends on the type of woman chaperoning, and whether she is in sympathy with your plans and ambitions. At the conference a committee on chaperons and chapter houses was appointed, and their report will come out later. I hope you will give this your most careful thought. Other minor recommendations were adopted, but as these will be sent out later, I will not occupy space telling you of them here. It is sufficient if these few words serve to give a clearer idea of the real usefulness and dignity of the National Pan-Hellenic Conference; and if in future you give closer attention to its reports and aid in the important work which they are trying to accomplish.

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS,

*Grand President*

*(The report given the fraternity following Zeta Tau Alpha's first attendance at the National Panhellenic Conference.)*

each meeting, the delegate has an invaluable background of information and experience which again is equally as valuable to N.P.C., as to the fraternity she represents.

At this Conference standing committees were provided to handle extension problems, reports on college facilities for student affairs, and reports on the scholarship standards of the Conference organizations. It recommended that there be no rushing prior to matriculation and that no pledge be initiated until she had completed ten hours of work. A summary of the work and recommendations of previous Conferences was printed. A revision and reprint of local Panhellenic constitutions was authorized.<sup>3</sup>

The Conference's deplored lack of legislative power, which made necessary the referring back of even petty details to the various organizations for ratification, resulted in the Conference of 1910 voting to request the fraternities to invest their delegates with "such limited legislative power as the Conference may deem necessary to make its action effective." At this time we find the recommendation, "That there be a ratio representation in the Conference," with the final printed comment that no action was taken upon the question. Diverging a moment, Zeta Tau Alpha files tell an interesting story in connection with this recommendation. It is of Bruce Houston Davis' interest in the subject and her request to the new president that she "prepare a paper" on the side she favored. Dr. Hopkins, we find, most fervently favored the negative side. We are most fortunate in having, as an interesting and authentic sidelight, Dr. Hopkins' original paper, prepared on this subject, a copy of which follows:

*That There Be a Ratio Representation in the Conference.*

From the birth of the National Pan-Hellenic Conference, as the name would imply, it has been an advisory organization. This advisory plan has been given a trial of eight years, and the results obtained have not been altogether satisfactory. So the time seems ripe to change it into an organization with legislative power. Such power being granted, the question which next arises is: as a legislative body, how shall the number of delegates composing it be determined? That is, shall there be a ratio representation in the Conference?

That there should be a ratio of representation is the plan which first presents itself. For it does not seem likely that the best results would be



obtained if the older sororities, which by years of experience in dealing with the many perplexing problems that daily present themselves in sorority life and thus obtain methods and ways of dealing with such affairs, should have no more voice than a younger sorority without such experience. Then, too, as a sorority grows in years so it grows in chapters, and where the chapter rolls are large it has been found necessary to divide them into districts or provinces with officers responsible for each subdivision. Thus, the experience is not gained by one, but by many. And so by ratio representation there would be obtained delegates whose opinions would be valuable in moulding the laws that are to govern problems in which every phase of sorority life has to be considered and dealt with.

Again, in every national sorority, the chapters composing it each have their peculiar troubles. These troubles are seldom the same for any two chapters. For each chapter is influenced by certain conditions and circumstances which are entirely different from those of any other chapter. And thus delegates, each of whom would represent the experience and ways of dealing with such widely different troubles, can bring into the conference facts concerning such matters; and give their opinions, the influence of which in making the laws cannot be over estimated.

However, not only from a standpoint of a consideration of the benefits derived, but from the standpoint of an easy working plan for the Conference would a ratio representation be useful? The delegates who represent a small unit, and thus [are] in touch with the individual chapters and the individual members of the chapter, such delegates could be made responsible to that unit for all Conference actions; and furthermore, could obtain more easily the voice of the individual members on these conference matters, and thus be prepared to so vote that the laws made could be easily enforced. There would be no trouble arising from delegates improperly instructed, and laws being made which the various sororities would refuse to accept.

As for actual number of delegates pro rata, the plan that one delegate be allowed for every five chapters or a part thereof seems a probable plan. For example, a sorority of thirty-three chapters would have seven delegates, one of eleven chapters would have three delegates, etc. The delegates could be chosen from the subdivisions of the sororities or from the members whom each individual sorority might deem . . . their most capable members.

So far, one side of the question has been considered—that there should be a ratio representation. Opposed—why should there not be? Why should a sorority of thirty-three chapters be divided up into seven five-chapter parts, and be given seven votes where a newly admitted sorority of eleven chapters would only have three votes? Would not the prime purpose of the organization: the protection of all sororities on equal basis—be necessarily defeated? How could the smaller and younger sororities either oppose or defend legislation, when probably the combined vote of three or four would barely equal the allowed number of votes for one large sorority? If five-sixths or seven-eighths vote should be required to pass legislation, could not a single vote defeat a measure as effectively as if there were pro rata vote [and] mean the disorganization of the National Pan-Hellenic Conference in one or more ways?

The older and larger sororities, far less in need of the protection and help of a National Pan-Hellenic Conference; far less dependent on her for progress than the younger and therefore weaker ones, would practically control the vote on all questions. The smaller sororities would be unable to oppose or promote any measure regardless of its applicability to them or otherwise. Would this not cripple the enthusiasm of the younger members until effectual co-operation would not be forthcoming?

Let us pause for a minute to consider how similar organizations provide for their representatives. The National Pan-Hellenic Conference in a way is analogous to the United States Senate, where each state has only two representatives, regardless of the age, size, or power of the state—whether it be Rhode Island or Texas, Virginia or Oklahoma. These two representatives are chosen not from the people direct by popular vote, but by legislators of the state who, in turn, are chosen by the direct vote of the people; apportioned by the population. In just the same way should the National Pan-Hellenic Conference be removed from pro rata vote, since its delegates, representing each a sovereign and national body, as a single power, are chosen by the national convention of her body which in turn is composed of the representatives of her individual chapters direct from the mass of her organization. She is not like a member of the House of Representatives, subject to general election for her seat in the house, nor is she chosen to represent the material power in size and strength of her sorority; nor does she go to represent the needs of certain divisions or districts rather than the whole as she would do were she subject to pro rata vote.

How does a still larger organization, the diplomatic service, apportion . . . its representation? Here each country sends to each other country a member of the diplomatic body at that capital, one qualified ambassador regardless of the age, size or power of the country. Each country expects and demands the reception of its representative as the delegate from a separate and sovereign power to a body of consultants or ministers with powers neither less nor more than his own.

Again, we might say that the National Pan-Hellenic Conference is analogous to the Fraternal Peace Conference, where each nation has the same representation, whether she has the millions of Chinese behind her, or the handful of Hollanders. Germany, Spain, Norway, all have equal power of vote regardless of their size, population or power.

The National Pan-Hellenic Conference represents the organization of sororities into a deliberative conference where certain restrictions are placed on entrance. She demands five collegiate chapters and a national organization, besides the approval, by vote, of the present membership of the Conference. Does not this restricted membership serve in itself to equalize the sororities?

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS,  
*Grand President, Zeta Tau Alpha*

The question was apparently dropped, never to be brought up again, and the subject of ratio representation disappeared into

the limbo of lost recommendations. A model set of house rules was drawn up, and recommendation was made to local Panhellenics that chaperons be salaried, as well as given more authority in enforcing rules. Summer school students were declared ineligible for pledging.

In 1911 the requested limited legislative power was granted, and the constitution changed the name from *Conference* to *Congress*, defining its powers as: (1) To make laws that pertain to its own government; (2) to admit at its discretion petitioning sororities; (3) to levy annual dues; (4) to make final settlement of college Panhellenic difficulties; (5) to have advisory power over college Panhellenics.

Between sessions the government was placed in the hands of an executive committee of three and we read,

The delegate from the fraternity calling the Congress shall act as chairman of the same, and the delegate from the fraternity next in order shall act as secretary of the Congress. The treasurer shall be the delegate whose fraternity is next on the list after that of the secretary's. The Executive Committee shall consist of the secretary of the last Congress as chairman, the secretary of the next Congress and the treasurer.

Again, we find that:

The Congress shall assemble annually . . . . and shall be presided over by the fraternities in rotation. The official list shall be: 1. Pi Beta Phi; 2. Kappa Alpha Theta; 3. Kappa Kappa Gamma; 4. Alpha Phi; 5. Delta Gamma; 6. Gamma Phi Beta; 7. Alpha Chi Omega; 8. Delta Delta Delta; 9. Alpha Xi Delta; 10. Chi Omega; 11. Sigma Kappa; 12. Alpha Omicron Pi; 13. Zeta Tau Alpha; 14. Alpha Gamma Delta; 15. Alpha Delta Pi; 16. Delta Zeta. Additions to the official list shall be made in the order of their election.

Phi Mu, Kappa Delta, Beta Phi Alpha, Alpha Delta Theta, and Theta Upsilon have since been added. This plan of rotation is still in use, but the Congresses were changed to biennial in 1915.

An interesting preliminary feature introduced for the first time at the 1912 Congress was the first conference of national fraternity presidents. An historian was elected to serve five years, and the supplementary bulletin (for grand officers only), published after this Conference, bears the signature of Dr. Hopkins. The second bulletin, issued in May, 1912, has an article by her that interests us. For the first time another Zeta Tau Alpha was present at the Conference with the official representative. Rose



Nelson (Hughes), newly elected inspector, attended with Dr. Hopkins, as a valuable preliminary experience before starting on her work as the first visiting delegate. Constitutional changes were also recorded at this meeting.

#### HOW TO PRESENT THE PAN-HELLENIC MOVEMENT AT CONVENTION

Looking into a matter for yourself is very different from being told about it. Also, making a study of a matter and knowing enough about it to appreciate its real value, is quite different from learning of it from reports, bulletins, etc. As this is true, we can understand how very difficult it is for chapters and individual fraternity women to become enthusiastic and realize the purposes of the National Pan-Hellenic Congress, and to estimate the far-reaching work it has wrought since its inception. How can we change this? Our conventions afford some opportunity in this direction. The following plan which Zeta Tau Alpha has adopted for her August convention may be of interest:

A special day has been set aside as "National Day," and its entire sessions are to be devoted to the National Pan-Hellenic Congress. First, the Congress will be vitalized. The lives and services of the delegates best known in the Congress will be set forth in detail in order that a knowledge of the personnel of the Congress will emphasize the impression and understanding that these delegates are women of mental poise and judicial endowment—and, therefore, well qualified to cope with the problems of the present college fraternity world and to direct the energies of the fraternities to the greater opportunities of the future. Second, an accurate and detailed account of the last Congress will be given, in order that our convention may know some of the knotty problems which confront national Pan-hellenism, and how often their solutions—giving satisfaction to all—are difficult. Third, it will be known that the Congress is not a body to make rushing contracts or petty rules, as many seem to think, but in contrast it will be emphasized that the Congress, in the brief period of its organization, has accomplished considerable that is worth while. This will be illustrated by reading, with discussions, full reports of the committee on "Social Customs," "Deans' Conference," "Chaperons," and "Scholarship."

Lastly, it will be demonstrated how the Congress is a power, in that it is composed of women who can reach an agreement on questions for the common good. The secret of such power lies in the fact that the aims of the Congress are never lost sight of, and the individual and selfish motives are controlled and, moreover, small sacrifices are often made in order to strengthen the whole. Local Pan-hellenics will be portrayed in contrast wherein they fail to make definite and earnest progress when their delegates work in opposite directions, accentuated by selfish motives and thus disregard the common good.

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS, *Zeta Tau Alpha*

(From the May, 1912, *Bulletin* of N.P.C.)

## IMPRESSIONS OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL PAN-HELLENIC CONGRESS

By DR. MAY AGNESS HOPKINS, *Zeta Tau Alpha*

*President of the Fraternity*

The National Pan-Hellenic Congress is to the sororities what the family is to the individual. Just as the members of the family will gather to discuss the problems which confront the family, and each member, by virtue of learning those things which will harm the family, determines to tear them down and work to the upbuilding of all that would make a perfect family; so the National Pan-Hellenic Congress by its annual gathering of members of the individual sororities represented, becomes acquainted with those things which are of harm to sororities, and with her co-workers determines to tear them down and work to build a strong sorority system which can withstand anything that would work toward its ruin.

The above was truly exemplified in the Thirteenth Congress which has recently adjourned in New York City. And as it is recognized that the family is the barrier to all that is evil and bad, and stands as the greatest and most perfect unit of life, therefore, to me to see the Congress follow more and more the principles found in the family means great progress and a higher step toward the goal for which we are working.

As an organization, the National Pan-Hellenic Congress has no power to enforce rules; but just as the family sets standards, so the Congress may. The late Congress especially emphasized this when it took up the adoption of a "Code of Ethics"; which Code as yet is very simple and incomplete, but which is a working basis for a more perfect Code to be adopted at the next Congress. And so just as we class families and individuals of the family according to how they conform to the accepted ethics of life, so in the future sororities or any member of a sorority will be standardized not by rules, but by virtue of its own actions.

Again, just as the family takes in an outsider that it wishes as a member of the family, so does the Congress. The family itself determines the standard by which the individual is judged. So at the last Congress, instead of adopting the former plan of leaving such matters for outsiders to determine, who in many instances proved incapable, the Congress itself defined what is meant by an "A" class college, as that is the standard by which sororities are judged for eligibility.

Not only were new actions taken, but many other things were noticeably improved, if we compare its present work with that of former years. The whole attitude of the Congress seems changed. It

has grown more into the big things for which it has been striving. We note this by comparing the constitution of, say 1906, with that of today. In 1906 we read: "Object: The object of the Interfraternity Conference shall be to improve the methods of rushing and consider questions of interest to [the] sorority world." Today we read, "Object: The object of the Pan-Hellenic Congress shall be to improve the condition of fraternity life and interfraternity relationship, to strengthen the position of fraternities in the college community, to co-operate with college authorities in all efforts to improve social and scholarship standards, and to be a forum for the discussion of all questions of general interest to the fraternity world." And in a way the constitution gives the gist of what matters were taken up in the meetings. When I attended my first Congress in 1909 much of the time was given to the discussion of petty rules that were being constantly broken, and other small matters that either committees or local Pan-Hellenic should have solved; so I was much impressed at the last Congress to note that all such trivial things had been assigned to their places, and the Congress was giving its time to the bigger things which were for the benefit of the whole in the upbuilding of a great fraternity system.

Another decided change has taken place if one is familiar with the Congress of several years past, say 1906. Of the twelve sororities represented at that time only seven were represented by national officers, and of these national officers only three were presidents; the other five were represented by apparently their nearest member. Also, if we note the delegates for the several succeeding years we will see how frequently they changed in an individual sorority represented. As is evident, all this would tend to block progress. Today at the recent thirteenth Congress I was impressed with the representation by national officers. Of these eighteen sororities represented, sixteen were represented by national officers, and of the national officers eleven were national presidents, and every single delegate present had been the delegate for her sorority several times before. Thus at a glance we realize the tendency of every sorority to send her best; that is, one who is thoroughly familiar with the individual sorority's interests and also one who, by previous experience, is thoroughly familiar with the national interests. Thus at the close of the Congress I carried away a feeling of success for it. For as an eminent writer has said: "The conditions of success in life are the possession of judgment, experience, initiative, and character." All of these I feel the last Congress possessed.

*(An article on the Thirteenth Conference, written by the Zeta Tau Alpha delegate, and printed in the October, 1914, issue of "Banta's Greek Exchange.")*



In 1913 another interesting feature introduced was the first editors' conference, at which were present thirteen editors and three business managers. The report tells us that "those fraternities whose editors were unable to be present were represented . . . by other council officers. The whole field of fraternity journalism—purpose and methods—was open for discussion and much profitable interchange of ideas resulted. It is thought that the editors' conference will become a permanent feature, alternating with the presidents' conferences organized last year." Miss Louise Fitch, Delta Delta Delta, was elected the first chairman of the editors, and Miss L. Pearle Green, Kappa Alpha Theta, became the first secretary. The minutes of that meeting list Gladys Ayland (Glade), who represented Zeta Tau Alpha at this Conference (Dr. Hopkins being unable to attend), as our representative. At this time we find first mention of a committee on publicity. True to prophecy, these Conferences became a fixed tradition.<sup>4</sup>

In the first 1913 bulletin a plan was worked out for city Panhellenics, and a valuable summary of the fraternity traditions in regard to patronesses was published. The second 1913 bulletin, giving a condensed statement of the acts of the Congress from 1902 to 1913, was published under the signatures of May Agness Hopkins, Zeta Tau Alpha; Eva R. Hall, Kappa Alpha Theta, and Mrs. Richard Tennant, Alpha Chi Omega.

In 1914 we find that the meeting "moved to send the 'Code of Ethics' to the editors to re-word." The "Code of Ethics," as recommended at that time, was the outstanding work of the Congress. Recommendations were adopted for city Panhellenics, and the constitutional eligibility clause offered by Dr. Hopkins was adopted.

In 1915 "The Panhellenic Creed," prepared by the editors' conference, was adopted. This Congress was held at the same time and place as Zeta Tau Alpha's California convention and here, Zeta Tau Alpha had her largest representation of grand officers. Almost the entire Grand Chapter, both new and old, were there. Dr. Hopkins, Fanny Hunter (Taylor), Clair Wood-

### STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

WHEREAS, The ideals toward which all fraternities are working, and which can only be gained by co-operation, which co-operation is only perfected when there is thorough understanding of the relation of local chapters to the nationals, of local chapters to each other and of local chapters to the institutions in which the respective chapters occur,

*Be It Resolved*, That each fraternity, through its officers, be made responsible for bringing to the attention of its chapters the following standards of ethical conduct:

1. That in case of Panhellenic difficulties all chapters involved do their utmost to restore harmony and prevent publicity, both in college and city communities.
2. That any National Panhellenic fraternity whom a local is petitioning shall insist that such a group conform to the college Panhellenic conditions as to pledging, etc., where it is established.
3. That National Panhellenic fraternity chapters unite in assisting local groups in colleges and universities to obtain national charters.
4. That National Panhellenic fraternity chapters shall be expected to keep before the attention of their members the recommendation regarding high school sororities and other fraternity activities.
5. That visiting officers of National Panhellenic fraternities shall not be expected to interfere with regular routine work of the college, but on the contrary, that they shall encourage chapters to keep the college business day free from any social engagements.
6. That it is beneath the dignity of fraternity women (a) To speak disparagingly of any fraternity or any college woman; (b) To create any feeling between fraternity and non-fraternity women; (c) To allow an account of minor social functions to appear in the public press.
7. That the National Panhellenic fraternities shall impress upon their members that they shall respect and obey the letter and the spirit of an agreement which has been made either by the college Panhellenic or National Panhellenic.

### THE PANHELLENIC CREED

**W**E, the fraternity undergraduate members, stand for good scholarship, for the guarding of good health, for whole-hearted co-operation with our college's ideals for student life, for the maintenance of fine social standards, and for the serving, to the best of our ability, of our college community. Good college citizenship as a preparation for good citizenship in the larger world of *alumnæ* days, is the ideal that shall guide our chapter activities.

We, the fraternity *alumnæ* members, stand for an active, sympathetic interest in the life of our undergraduate sisters, for the encouragement of high scholarship, for the maintenance of healthful physical conditions in chapter house and dormitory, and for using our influence to further the best standards for the education of the young women of America. Loyal service to chapter, college, and community is the ideal which should guide our fraternity activities.

We, the fraternity officers, stand for loyal and earnest work for the realization of these fraternity standards. Co-operation for the maintenance of fraternity life in harmony with its best possibilities is the ideal that shall guide our fraternity activities.

We, the fraternity women of America, stand for preparation for service through the character building inspired in the close contact and deep friendship of fraternal life. To us fraternity life is not the enjoyment of special privileges, but an opportunity to prepare for wide and wise human service.



ruff (Bugg), Mary L. Patrick, Ruth Edenborough (Maverick), Agatha Boyd (Adams), Mary Wyatt Galbraith and Gladys Ayland (Glade) are the names we find listed in the official N.P.C. bulletin. At this time *Banta's Greek Exchange* was adopted as the official organ. The office of editor was created, and a study of co-operative buying and catering was authorized. A motion



DR. MAY AGNESS HOPKINS  
Grand President of Zeta Tau Alpha

(This picture appeared in *The Arrow* of March, 1914, and also in *The Angelos* of March, 1914. It is reproduced here at the special request of Z T A's 1913-14 Initiates.)

From July, 1914, *Themis*

was made that Zeta Tau Alpha prepare a list of accredited colleges, not binding, but upon which the committee on eligibility might work. One calendar year was set as the time limit before a girl who had broken her pledge or resigned from one Congress fraternity could be asked to join another. Sessions hereafter became biennial.

In 1917, Mary L. Patrick represented Zeta Tau Alpha. At this meeting the regulation governing delegates was changed, each fraternity being permitted to have three delegates instead of one, but with only one voting delegate as before. This allowed more than one member to profit by attendance at the business sessions, which were closed to the public. New standing committees, to be discontinued as

their work was finished, were appointed to take care of questions as they arose. Resolutions presented provided that no chapter be permitted to withdraw from college Panhellenics, and that patronesses, alumnae and pledges be bound by rushing rules. A uniform Panhellenic pledge card was adopted, and it was recommended that "the proof of a girl's being pledged shall be a dated,

TABLE 5

# Chronological Table of National Panhellenic Congresses.

No	Name	Date	Place	Fraternities	Chairman	Zeta Tau Alpha Delegate
1	Intersorority Conference	May 24, 1902	Chicago	7	Mrs Margaret M. Whitney, Alpha Phi	
2	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 19, 1903	St. Louis	9	Mrs Laura B. Norton, Kappa Alpha Theta	
3	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 16-17, 1904	Chicago	9	Miss Grace Telling, Delta Gamma	
4	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 15-16, 1905	Chicago	11	Miss Amy L. Olsen, Delta Delta Delta	
5	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 14, 1906	Chicago	12	Mrs Robert Leib, Alpha Xi Delta	
6	Intersorority Conference	Sept. 13, 1907	Chicago	12	Miss Isabelle Holcombe, Chi Omega	
7	National Panhellenic Conference	Sept. 11, 1908	Chicago	12	Miss A. W. Lytle, Pi Beta Phi	
8	National Panhellenic Conference	Sept. 17-18, 1909	Chicago	14	Miss L. Pearl Green, Kappa Alpha Theta	May Agness Hopkins
9	National Panhellenic Conference	Sept. 16-18, 1910	Chicago	16	Mrs A. H. Roth, Kappa Kappa Gamma	May Agness Hopkins
10	National Panhellenic Congress	Nov. 3-4, 1911	Evansston	16	Miss Marguerite Lake, Delta Gamma	May Agness Hopkins
11	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 17-19, 1912	Chicago	18	Miss Cora A. McElroy, Alpha Phi	May Agness Hopkins
12	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 16-18, 1913	Chicago	18	Miss Lillian Thompson, Gamma Phi Beta	Gladys Ayland (Glade)
13	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 15, 1914	New York	18	Mrs James H. Crann, Alpha Chi Omega	May Agness Hopkins
14	National Panhellenic Congress	Aug. 12, 1915	Berkeley	18	Mrs Amy Parmelee, Delta Delta Delta	May Agness Hopkins
15	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 24-27, 1917	Chicago	18	Miss Lena Baldwin, Alpha Xi Delta	Mary L. Patrick
16	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 16-18, 1919	Washington, DC	18	Mrs. Mary C. Love Collins, Chi Omega	May Agness Hopkins
17	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 26-29, 1921	Indianapolis	18	Mrs Ethel Weston, Sigma Kappa	Alpha Burkart (Weltach)
18	National Panhellenic Congress	Oct. 17-20, 1923	Boston	19	Miss Laura Hurd, Alpha Omicron Pi	May Agness Hopkins
19	National Panhellenic Congress	Jan. 4-8, 1926	Dallas	20	Dr. May Agness Hopkins, Zeta Tau Alpha	May Agness Hopkins



written statement, signed by the pledge and witnessed by a member of the chapter." Decisions of the executive committee were made final (forming a precedent), unless reviewed at a succeeding Conference by the grand president concerned. It was also recommended that all difficulties from college Panhellenics be taken up with the councils of the fraternities involved, instead of appealing for an N.P.C. decision as had been done formerly.

The Congress of 1919 made provision for the establishment of a national bureau of chaperons, and a standing committee was appointed to assist local social units in colleges and universities in the organization of national groups. Dual membership was discussed for the first time, and was not favored. Dr. Hopkins spoke on "The Opportunities in Social Service." Evelyn Callicutt, inspector, was the other officer present.

The bulletin of the 1921 Congress reported that "Dr. Hopkins, Zeta Tau Alpha, has so long been a dominant figure in the Congress that her presence was greatly missed. Miss Burkart, though new at the game, did not miss a trick and served as an able substitute."

Zeta Tau Alpha had held the treasurership since the last Congress. Five open meetings a year were approved for college Panhellenics, with a suggested program issued for them. The 1915 ruling that made members of high school sororities ineligible for membership in Congress fraternities was rescinded, although the attitude of discountenancing these organizations was unchanged. *Information for the Guidance of College Panhellenics* was compiled by order of this Congress; the outgrowth of many years' testing and trial. Helen Donaldson and Evelyn Callicutt were other officers present with Alpha Burkart (Wettach) who, in the absence of Dr. Hopkins, represented Zeta Tau Alpha. Zeta Tau Alpha now took over the secretaryship.

The 1923 meeting admitted Beta Phi Alpha to full membership and Theta Upsilon and Alpha Delta Theta to associate membership. Dr. Hopkins, as secretary, sent a telegram of greeting to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, the first fraternity woman to preside over the White House. Other officers present were: Alpha Burkart



(Wettach), Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), and Marion Jellicorse. Mrs. Krieg was appointed by the editors' conference to edit the official bulletin published immediately after the Congress, and was made chairman of the committee handling the publicity for that session. A new publicity plan was adopted by this Congress: "After a discussion of N.P.C. publicity, the framing of the new platform was referred to the editors' conference, who, in turn, appointed Shirley Krieg, Zeta Tau Alpha, to frame such a platform. Mrs. Krieg's report was accepted," and a publicity chairman appointed to work with the executive committee. Dr. Hopkins addressed the Congress on the subject of "Positive Health."

In view of the fraternity's interest in the printed accounts of all officers serving her in N.P.C., and particularly Dr. Hopkins, whose long term of office has established such a precedent in our traditions, it may not be amiss to quote the printed opinions of various writers reviewing the personalities of the Congress. At this session we read that "perhaps the most brilliant scintillation was performed by Dr. May Agness Hopkins, Zeta Tau Alpha, incoming chairman of the Conference." Through the eyes of the reviewer we picture her as of "commanding presence, tempered by a delightful southern voice, [and] of firm determination."

Dr. Hopkins, introduced at the final banquet as the new chairman, made a graceful, appropriate speech.

For Zeta Tau Alpha all Congresses lead naturally to the last one, held January 4, 1926, at Dallas, Texas, the first one ever held in the Southwest. The first day witnessed the editors' conference and the editors' dinner. Quoting from the official bulletin we read:

The business of the Nineteenth Congress was ably handled by its efficient chairman, Dr. Hopkins. At the opening business session the Dallas Panhellenic association presented a basket of flowers to the delegates and a corsage to Dr. Hopkins, accompanying them with words of welcome to N.P.C. and of great appreciation of Dr. Hopkins, not only as a Greek-letter woman but a citizen of high standing in her community by reason of her untiring devotion to her profession.

The reports of this year seemed to veteran delegates present, to show a greater growth than ever before, and to hold much of promise of future development. . . . The reports of the executive officers showed that much

had been achieved for future Congress work in the way of keeping of records and systematic filing of reports.

A majority of the standing committees were continued; the committee on college Panhellenics was empowered to carry on its reorganization work; Alpha Delta Theta was advanced to full membership, Theta Upsilon remaining an associate member. Rules governing the admission of new groups as associate or full members of the Congress were drawn up and accepted, giving a more definite program for development. Other outstanding accomplishments were: A definite plan for strengthening the relationship between National Panhellenic Congress and college Panhellenics; a plan to strengthen the relationship between the Conference of Deans of Women and the Congress; a plan for familiarizing the delegates with the newest accomplishments in psychiatry and preventive medicine with special reference to its application to the needs of college women. The Committee on Health, with Dr. Hopkins as chairman, was continued, and an increase in dues was referred to the national presidents for individual fraternity action thereon. Resolutions discountenanced "a resort to an injunction or other legal methods as a means of avoiding compliance with local and national Panhellenic rulings," and further resolved that any violation of this would cancel that fraternity's Congress membership, and place its chapters in every college on the basis of local fraternities in all college Panhellenic matters, provided such action was not withdrawn immediately and adjustment made in the two weeks' time allowed.

Approval of the New York Panhellenic House was voiced. Stag lines were considered a detriment to the best social conditions.

Previous to this Congress, Dr. Hopkins compiled, and had printed, the Special Congress Bulletin of October, 1925.

Dr. Hopkins was the toastmistress at the luncheon given by the Fort Worth City Panhellenic Association. But "the crowning social event," we read, "was the banquet Friday night at which about one thousand fraternity men and women (this was the first time that men had ever been admitted) met in the largest Panhel-

lenic assemblage ever recorded. Rose Nelson (Hughes), Zeta Tau Alpha, who had attended her first Congress in 1912, as a somewhat frightened new visiting delegate, made a charming toastmistress, and Dr. Hopkins was on the speaking program. Finally, of the retiring chairman the Congress writer continues: "Graciously presiding, Dr. May Agness Hopkins, Zeta Tau Alpha, impressed all with her breadth of wisdom and depth of service which shines through her vibrant fineness and lends strength to her southern dignity and charm." The number of Zeta Tau Alphas at that banquet was greater than that of any other fraternity present. They felt that it indeed had a Zeta atmosphere. Another Grand Officer at the Congress was Alpha Burkart (Wettach); Evelyn Callicutt attended the banquet, and Bertha Cruse (Gardner), Zeta province president, attended the editors' meeting.

In a 1907 report we read that, "Where Panhellenic compacts have been agreed upon and dishonored, in every case, without exception, the trouble has centered in a small selfishness that has justly brought criticism on the entire sorority body. There has been no care for the greatest good to the greatest number and apparently no realization that principle should stand before individual preference." Freedom from "small selfishnesses" and a sincere regard for the "greatest good to the greatest number" are among the policies which Zeta Tau Alpha has tried to carry through the Congresses. Dr. Hopkins has told of her belief that if one is honest with oneself, in one's own fraternity, it will then become a matter of honor to carry out the spirit of the law, as well as the letter. Well do all Zeta Tau Alpha chapters know the strict observance of the law that has been insisted upon. Many are the times when chapters have felt that the National was almost unsympathetically strict and that officers were unrelenting in their uncompromising stand that there could be no deviation from the course that was strictly right, both ethically and technically. Complaints of local difficulties that inevitably arise from time to time have always been answered constructively, and with the added caution that each chapter's conduct should be above



question. No case against Zeta Tau Alpha has ever been brought before the National Panhellenic Congress—this is a record zealously guarded in the fraternity. Whatever the seeming, momentary hardships chapters have felt might be theirs for this strict adherence to the spirit as well as the word of the rule, the fraternity may well be proud of this standard, which, though it seems to require much, gives its full return in ways more far reaching than are at first comprehended. Character may be built on this basis.

The 1926 convention appointed Dr. Hopkins as a special N.P.C. representative, but, due to the pressure of her professional work, she could not accept. In 1920, for the first time, the N.P.C. delegacy became a duty distinct from the presidency. A separate office was then created in order that Dr. Hopkins, retiring from the presidency of the fraternity, might do National Panhellenic work for Zeta Tau Alpha. This was felt especially necessary in view of the fact that Zeta Tau Alpha then held the treasurership and would soon be eligible for the chairmanship. With Dr. Hopkins' recent resignation, the president will again take over the Panhellenic duties, Catherine Bingler (Beverley) being the succeeding officer, and the second official delegate in eighteen years.

In the years of the Congress' existence, perhaps greater than the legislation enacted are the innumerable intangible accomplishments which are not written anywhere except in the hearts and memories of the members. Better fraternity relations have been built, mutual helpfulness established—all of them steps that lead to a furtherance of the principle of the brotherhood of man in the world of fraternities.<sup>5</sup>

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. The History of Alpha Phi Fraternity.
2. Dr. Hopkins was a member of this committee.
3. Dr. Hopkins was chairman of the committee that drew up the revised model constitution for college Panhellenics.
4. Editors' conferences have been held ever since then. Although there are no minutes of any meeting held in 1914 the Congress minutes show that the Code of Ethics was referred to the editors. If the editors' meetings were to

be held in alternate years with the conferences of grand presidents there would have been no official meeting in 1914, since the 1913 conference inaugurated the plan. In 1915, Mary Patrick, business manager of *Themis*, is listed as the official representative, in the absence of the editor. This editors' meeting is particularly interesting in that the correct form of printing "Pan-hellenic" was decided upon and a representative was directed to notify all editors about the correct writing. This then dates the change in spelling from two words to one. Mary L. Patrick again attended the Editors' Conference in 1917 and we skip the sessions of 1919 and 1921 before we come to 1923 when the fraternity was represented for the first time with an editor present. In 1926 the bulletin of the Nineteenth Congress said: "Mrs. Shirley K. Krieg, Zeta Tau Alpha, was greatly missed, not only on account of her vivid personality but because of her keen and helpful views upon editorial problems."

5. Throughout this account the term *Conference* has been used to apply to the period when that designation was in use, changing to *Congress* as soon as that name was adopted. Similarly, at times the word Panhellenic has been printed in separated form (as it was in the early days), especially when quoting.

## Chapter XII

### Loan Funds, Endowment and Philanthropy

#### SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND

##### FOREWORD

Education is the greatest investment that anyone can deal in. It is an investment in which one receives full value with the greatest percentage of interest for every minute of time given and money spent. It is an investment that neither the shrewdest nor cleverest of men can take from you; neither can money buy it from you. Education once obtained is yours forever to use for your benefit financially, physically, and morally.

Yet, it is not every one that desires an education that is blessed with the privilege of obtaining it. But surely, we who are so blessed, and who know so well the advantage obtained, are willing to help our sisters. And so it was with a full knowledge and appreciation of the aforesaid that a scholarship endowment fund was inaugurated at last convention.

It is to be a fund whose money shall represent the work and sacrifice of every Zeta Tau Alpha; and a fund whose money shall be used as loans to any sister needing it, in order to make possible the continuance of her education which she would otherwise have to give up. April 1 is the date set aside on which every Zeta Tau Alpha is to contribute to the scholarship endowment fund. Chapters on that day are to make money for the fund in whatever way they wish. . . .

DR. MAY AGNESS HOPKINS in *Themis*

A STUDY of the reports<sup>1</sup> and recommendations made at the 1912 convention reveals the fact that the fraternity then seemed generally ready and anxious to take the first step into the field of philanthropy, and as a consequence this sentiment took concrete form in the adoption of a National Scholarship Fund.<sup>2</sup>

A National Charity Day, especially given over to the maintenance of the fund, was also adopted, although not until the 1915 convention was a definite day named. April 1, then chosen, thereafter became known as National Day and ever since has been carefully observed by all the chapters.



Around this day, on which each chapter is required to send a contribution to the grand secretary-treasurer, an interesting tradition has grown up. In order that each member may better appreciate the thought back of the fund and gain in some degree the spirit of sacrifice thus represented, she is asked, not merely to make a financial donation, but actually to earn the money she contributes. As may be expected, to some this is comparatively easy; to others it is not so easy. A chapter in itself could be written about the ingenious ways employed for making money. The category runs from shining shoes and giving manicures to conducting bakery sales and tutoring. Chapter meetings, at which each girl tells of the particular activity that is responsible for her contribution, are particularly interesting at this time. No specific amount is asked of the chapters, but it is required that some contribution be made.

For procedure, the 1912 convention also specified that the fund should be lent at five per cent, under the direction of Grand Chapter; while the amount and date of maturity of the promissory note was to be regulated according to the convenience of the girl to whom the loan had been made.

From the first, although intended primarily for members of the fraternity, the benefits of the fund were not confined to them. "Other worthy students," as well as Zeta Tau Alphas, were to be provided for, if they sought the use of our fund. Since Zeta Tau Alpha stood for upbuilding womanhood, it was consistent with the original aims and purposes that this fund should be available to any worthy girl, and with this idea back of its inauguration and control, the money was lent by a committee upon personal investigation.

At first the fund had no income other than that derived from sums contributed by chapters and individuals. Inevitably it grew slowly, for the chapter roll in those days was not large. From 1912 to 1913<sup>3</sup> the amount contributed was \$19.25, and in 1913-14<sup>4</sup> it was \$82.45. Tau Chapter, sending \$20, was the largest contributor, while Pi and Xi came next with \$15 donations. In 1914<sup>5</sup> the Wellsburg Alumnæ Chapter was appointed to send

cards to all active and aluminae members, apprising them of the fund, explaining the purpose of it, and asking for material support. Response was somewhat slow, but progress was being made.

On April 27, 1918,<sup>6</sup> Omicron Chapter presented a \$100 Liberty bond to the Scholarship Fund, and the 1919 convention provided that the commission on pins "and all interest not otherwise provided for, be credited to the Scholarship Fund." Since then the sources of revenue have been, in addition to the contributions from the chapters and individuals, commissions on all badges and novelty jewelry and interest on the daily bank balance. Automatically the interest on all notes and the principal, as it is paid back, returns to this fund.

From 1919<sup>7</sup> on, contributions from the active chapters and from many alumnae chapters<sup>8</sup> (voluntary on the part of the latter), were received regularly. As time went on there were more calls for loans, and at the end of the college year of 1926 it was found that sixty-six girls had used the fund, five of whom were not members of the fraternity. Amounts ranging from \$25 to \$1,500 had been lent by the Finance Committee, who made the loans, and the total amount outstanding was, at that date, \$12,810.50; while the amount on hand was \$4,939.40.

Since the demands on the Fund were becoming heavier each year and the fund itself was growing in proportion, thus making its handling more complicated, and upon recommendation of the Audit and Finance Committee of the 1926 convention, some changes regarding it were made in the constitution and by-laws resulting from that convention.

First of all, the fund is still available to those who are not members of the fraternity. Next, at present, loans are made to worthy Zeta Tau Alphas who are undergraduates, seniors and juniors being given preference in the order named, and, when there are no such applicants, to other worthy undergraduates who are thus enabled to finish their college courses. Four per cent is set as the rate of interest, while the maximum sum lent is \$500. Previously the fund was available to graduate students and there

was no limitation on the amount to be lent. Through this change it was hoped that the fund would be able to serve and help more girls during the first four years in which usually they are not as able to assist themselves as are graduate students. Notes, indorsed by some reliable person, mature within five years after the girl has left college permanently. The general scholarship of the applicant, together with her interest in the advancement of her chapter and the fraternity as a whole, are factors taken into consideration in making selections.

As has been mentioned previously, the Fund is now administered by a Finance Committee of a personnel different from former years, but the procedure is the same.

At the end of the college year in 1927 the fund had \$14,939.87 outstanding in loans, \$7,711.37 on hand, and it had served eighty-six girls, seven of whom were not Zetas.

The letters of gratitude and appreciation constantly received are a source of much inspiration to the few who are privileged to read them. "I feel," wrote one girl, "that I owe all of my last year in school to the Zeta Tau Alpha Scholarship Fund, because, although I had to have more than I received that way, it was that two hundred that opened the way. I hope to pay it back soon so some other girl may have the use of it by next semester." Another girl wrote, "If it hadn't been for the Scholarship Fund perhaps I could never have finished college last year at all. I am certainly grateful to my fraternity for what it has done for me, in this as in many other ways." Again, "I can never tell you how much I appreciate having this loan from the fraternity—it met a greater need in my life than any money I have ever had. I only hope that someday I may be able to add to the Scholarship Fund." Some mental release from worry is expressed by this member who said, "Unless one has felt the need for money at a certain time, one could scarcely appreciate the feeling of relief upon getting it. I am very grateful for this aid."

There are many, many other letters in the same vein. Zeta Tau Alpha is more than happy to be of aid to those who need assistance in the struggle they face for that education, which



"once obtained is yours forever to use for your benefit financially, physically, morally."

It is hardly necessary to add that no money has ever been lost through these loans.

#### THE DR. MAY AGNESS HOPKINS ENDOWMENT FUND

It was at the Silver Anniversary banquet of the 1923 convention that Zeta Tau Alpha's voluntary gift of \$3,000 to Dr. Hopkins, as a token of the fraternity's deep appreciation for the years of service so lovingly given, was announced.

Grand Chapter had, for some time, been pondering the question of a suitable gift to Dr. Hopkins who had retired, after twelve years in the presidency, since the previous convention in 1919, and when a definite plan was presented to the Colorado assemblage it was passed unanimously.

The purpose of the gift was to help Dr. Hopkins materialize, though necessarily in a small way, her dream of service. Knowledge of her many personal philanthropies, her interest in certain pieces of work in the medical world and her own particular field as a child specialist motivated the final decision regarding the type of gift to be made to her. The only stipulation announced for the gift was that the project decided upon should bear her name; the choice of this project being left entirely to Dr. Hopkins.

Many uses for the fund were considered and investigated by Dr. Hopkins, such as the establishment of a children's clinic, a child's guidance clinic, or the endowment of a hospital bed, but for various reasons none of these proved feasible and her final recommendation was that the money be used for the establishment of graduate scholarships. A plan was then worked out by Dr. Hopkins and the National Finance Committee, following in detail the wishes and ideas of Dr. Hopkins, and soon the Dr. May Agness Hopkins Endowment Fund was announced.

Since the money presented in June, 1924, had, in the meantime, been so fortunately invested that its interest was rapidly increasing the principal, it was decided to allow the fund to be built up first, the scholarships to start when the interest was sufficient to support them and, in order to make the Hopkins

Graduate scholarships a lasting and permanent project, it was further decided to use only the interest.

Scholarships will not be restricted to any one branch of study, and they are to be awarded to any worthy student although preference will be given to members of the fraternity.

A permanent Board of Directors, composed of Dr. Hopkins, as chairman, and the National Finance Committee, has charge of the administration of the fund.

Thus it is hoped that many worthy students will, in time, make valuable contributions in the various fields of endeavor, perhaps medicine, and honor the memory of her who served Zeta Tau Alpha so many years and piloted the organization ship through times that knew rough sailing.

#### THE THEMIS ENDOWMENT FUND

The adoption, by the 1923 convention, of a permanent endowment fund for *Themis* made every Zeta Tau Alpha initiated thereafter a life subscriber to the magazine; with one stroke it not only assured the financial future of *Themis*, and solved the subscription problem of the future, but it provided the member with a life long source of communication with the fraternity.

The plan, as presented, was worked out with George Banta, Sr., the publisher of *Themis*, who is perhaps one of the best known Greek authorities of today. It called for a ten-dollar assessment from each active member the following year, and for the addition of that sum to all future initiation fees, entitling each active member then in college and each future member to a life subscription to the magazine. No installment payments were accepted.

The plan further called for the placing of the fund, thus accumulated, in the hands of three trustees, all persons of business experience and absolute reliance, who were to make the investments. Rules later prescribed were to provide for the type of investments, and trustees independent of any financial organization were preferred. Interest from the fund was, of course, to be used in defraying the publication expenses of the magazine.

This interest has proved a great support to *Themis*, and the time is eagerly anticipated when this return in interest will go far toward financing the magazine entirely.

The fund, of which much was expected, went beyond expectations. From June, 1923, to June, 1926, a sum of \$15,899.10 had accumulated from the first general assessment, the allotted portions of initiation fees and voluntary life subscriptions from alumnæ. One thousand, five hundred thirty-five dollars and ten cents had been received from alumnæ life subscriptions. At the end of the college year for 1927 the amount in the Fund was \$20,265.87, which included the amount available for the House Loan Fund.

The plan, a well established one throughout the Greek world, has, because it is a sound business move, been highly successful. But aside from that it has a high value in its retention of alumnæ interest through constant receipt of the fraternity magazine, and interested alumnæ mean a stronger organization.

#### THE HOUSE LOAN FUND

For many years various chapters and individuals had expressed the desire for a House Loan Fund, pointing out the fact that Zeta Tau Alpha chapters desiring to build or buy had to look entirely to outside financial assistance. Such a national fund, from which chapters could borrow money for their houses, was admittedly needed and the need grew with the years.

As late as the 1920 Grand Chapter meeting that body had gone on record as not favoring chapter houses, for reasons previously set forth,<sup>9</sup> but in 1923 the question of the establishment of a fund came on the convention floor and was discussed with ardor. The motion, though, was lost.

By this time, however, it was evident that chapter opposition to the move came solely because no plan had yet been presented that did not call for raising the entire initial sum by required contributions from the chapters themselves. A very few groups already had their houses, others were busily engaged in building up their own house funds and felt, therefore, that they could



spare no money from their local projects to help launch a national one; still others were in colleges where fraternity houses or lodges were not permitted. Consequently, this latter group lacked enthusiasm toward supporting a fund from which they might never benefit; while the other two groups felt that they were too busy and obligated with projects of their own.

With the passing of the *Themis* Endowment Fund at this convention the way was shown to a simple solution. Why not lend a portion of the *Themis* Endowment Fund to Zeta Tau Alpha chapters at approximately the same rate of interest as would be realized from good securities? This would, as the saying goes, kill two birds with one stone; it would aid the chapters to build by giving them the much needed national support, and at the same time the magazine would be deriving its necessary interest. Thus there evolved a plan of mutual benefit, and one that called for no outlay whatever on the part of the chapters.

The idea was presented to Grand Chapter,<sup>10</sup> found favor with them, and was recommended to convention for passage. The plan provided that "one third of the *Themis* Endowment Fund be used as a loan fund for the building of chapter houses; the *Themis* Endowment Fund Trustees and the House Advisory Committee to make decisions in regard to the amount of loans and decide the rate of interest." The motion was carried at the 1926 Convention.<sup>11</sup>

A sum in excess of five thousand dollars<sup>12</sup> was at once available for the House Loan Fund from the *Themis* Endowment Fund, and the first loan was made to Alpha Gamma Chapter at the University of Michigan. This was for \$1,000. The second loan, for \$500, went to Alpha Omicron Chapter at the University of Iowa.

The sum grows with the *Themis* Endowment Fund, but the fund is open to additions from any other sources. It has, however, already proved its value.

#### THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PHILANTHROPY

Upon motion of the 1926 convention a plan will be presented to the 1928 convention which will outline some acceptable project

to be adopted as the fraternity's largest piece of philanthropic work.

In preparation for this the alumnae, whose project it will be, are raising certain allotted sums; amounts announced as being the necessary contributions needed from each province in order to have a fund ready when the final plan is selected.

Thus it is assured that the next year will see Zeta Tau Alpha busily engaged with another project through which it is hoped the fraternity can further demonstrate, in increasing degree, its desire to be of service to all whom it can reach—and to be a power for good in whatever community it is to be found.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. The Scholarship Fund was suggested in the reports of the president and the alumnae secretary as well as in those of Beta, Mu, and Xi chapters.

2. Although the fund was originally called an "endowment fund," Miss Patrick, grand treasurer at the time, says that the plan always was, so far as she knows, to use the fund itself, and not to wait for accrued interest.

3. Johnson City, Wellsburg, Mu, and Kappa were the contributors with Kappa sending \$10.25, the largest amount.

4. There were fourteen contributors and the 1912-13 contributors were again faithful.

5. In October, 1914, there was \$101.45 in the Fund.

6. On July 1, 1918, there was \$582.96 in the fund, showing a gradual increase.

7. Outstanding loans September, 1919, amounted to \$330.

8. Alumnae chapters are now asked to support the anticipated philanthropic project, thus starting the financial preparation for whatever plan is decided upon at the 1928 convention.

9. See Vol. I, Chapter V, page 122.

10. See page 357, Minutes of 1926 Convention. Both funds, the *Themis* Endowment Fund and the National House Loan Fund were presented by Shirley Kreasan Krieg, editor-historian.

11. Recommendation for a National Building Fund had come from Lambda Province, Evanston Alumnae, Alpha Phi, and Alpha Delta.

12. This sum was later added to by several hundreds of dollars.

## Chapter XIII

### The Homes of Zeta Tau Alpha

CHAPTER houses—dreams, translated in terms of mortar and brick, they have been called! And perhaps this is not an exaggerated, fanciful definition, for how many houses represent the fulfillment of the hopes of as many people as a finished fraternity home? We think of the stories we know of untiring work and devotion; perseverance in the face of discouragement; co-operation and faith, that lie behind the acquisition of every chapter house. Each really stands as a monument to the zeal and devotion of every member who has had a share and active part in the building of Zeta houses all over the country. Such a home is the dream of every chapter, and no project seems to have a more unifying effect on actives and alumnae than the acquiring of a fraternity house. All hearts seem to beat as one then, all minds are concentrated on finances in the same determined, resourceful manner. Truly, chapter houses, in all that they embody, all that they stand for, are something more than mere houses. They are symbols.

To the girl in college there is no dearer spot than her fraternity house, offering as it does the protective care of the home she has left, with its surrounding influences of culture and refinement. By its carved altars and firesides fraternity affections are centered and welded. And, in after days, to the alumna this "home should be an oratorio of the memory, singing to all our after life melodies and harmonies of old-remembered joys."<sup>1</sup>

Zeta Tau Alpha chapters are housed in chapter rooms, apartments, lodges, and rented and owned houses. In the absence, until 1926, of a national building fund or a financial program for houses, each chapter was left free to work out its individual method of financing. Much resourcefulness, initiative, and the discovery of leadership resulted. The 1923 convention author-



ized a Standing House Committee of which, in January, 1925, Mildred Callahan, Beta Alpha, was appointed the first chairman.

The 1926 convention authorized a House Advisory Committee whose duties were similar to those formerly outlined for the Standing House Committee. The committee makes an inspection of tentative plans, passes on the soundness of the plan for financing, the architectural correctness of the house, and discusses any possible legal points involved. The approval of the committee is necessary before any chapter builds. The committee also maintains what might be called an information bureau in that they advise with, and give building information to, the chapters, having on hand various projects and plans that have previously been used with success. The House Advisory Committee also acts jointly with the Themis Endowment Trustees in the granting of loans for house building. Although very new at the time of writing, the possibilities of real assistance and protection to the chapters is inherent in this plan of a house committee.

Eighteen of Zeta Tau Alpha's chapters own their own homes. Those in this proud list are—Delta, Kappa, Nu, Xi, Omicron, Sigma, Upsilon, Chi, Psi, Alpha Gamma, Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Theta, Alpha Xi, Alpha Omicron, Alpha Rho, Alpha Upsilon, Alpha Tau, and Beta Iota. Four of these chapters have been installed in the past five years.

The fourteen chapters that live in rented houses, which they furnish themselves, are—Epsilon, Theta (furnished in part), Tau, Alpha Beta, Alpha Delta, Alpha Zeta, Alpha Kappa, Alpha Mu, Alpha Sigma, Alpha Chi, Alpha Psi, Beta Gamma, Beta Theta, and Beta Eta.

The fifteen that have apartments or maintain chapter rooms are, practically all of them, located at colleges or municipal universities where houses are not allowed or would not be practical. This group includes—Zeta, Mu, Rho, Phi, Alpha Alpha, Alpha Eta, Alpha Iota, Alpha Lambda, Alpha Nu, Alpha Pi, Alpha Omega, Beta Alpha, Beta Beta, Beta Kappa, and Beta Lambda. Alpha Pi will soon occupy a house.

Beta Epsilon and Beta Zeta chapters, installed within the past year, are living for the present in furnished houses, but Beta Epsilon has a substantial building fund and all three chapters plan homes as soon as possible.

Alpha Phi, living together in a house, dormitory fashion, has a house status that is entirely unique. The chapter has a substantial sum in the house fund and in all probability will soon be ready to finance, with no hardship, one of the beautiful frater-



OMICRON'S GEORGIA HOME  
Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia

nity houses that Northwestern University is building for the women's organizations on that campus.

Local conditions at present prevent three chapters from having rooms or houses. These are Lambda, Omega and Beta Delta. Miami University does not permit fraternity rooms.

Estimating the buildings, lots, and furnishings owned by the various chapters, based on actual cost, the aggregate amount of Zeta Tau Alpha's material possessions is conservatively placed at \$467,874.72, or nearly half a million dollars, since this is cost



price and not present values. Neither does this sum include the thousands of dollars in the chapter building funds.

Considering the owned houses in the chronological order of their purchase we find that Omicron Chapter claims precedence in ownership through a \$15,000 home, built by the local organization in 1909, three years before the group became nationalized. Their attractive stucco house was built on land owned by the college. The college administration later built houses for each of the other groups on the campus and, by adding sleeping rooms for the chapter, took Omicron's house, with the others, under college management. The matrons are appointed by the college authorities, the girls live in the house, but all groups are served in a central dining hall. Omicron adds, too, that they "have had the part of the house that consisted of reception or club room, office and three rooms in the basement, since 1909."



DELTA'S HOME IN THE PINES  
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia



The fraternity houses at Randolph-Macon Woman's College are in the most picturesque part of the campus, known as "The Pines," and a long winding path leads to Number 6, or, "Delta's Home in the Pines," as it is called. The lodge, a brown shingled cottage with rough stone pillars, was built in 1912 on college property at a cost of \$5,000, and it is the largest fraternity house in "The Pines." One corner of it is shaded by dogwood trees which, when springtime brings a profusion of blooms, make the setting one of even greater beauty than usual.

Delta's home has four rooms, a long living-room, dining-room, kitchen and dressing-room. These serve their needs, for students are not permitted to live in lodges. Generations of Zetas have added their gifts to the house in The Pines which represents all that is hospitable to Randolph-Macon, for it is often thrown open for general student affairs. Delta owns the house free from debt.

Nu has had two houses. The first was called "The Lodge that Nu Built." It is strange the way phrases and terms have been attached to the various houses in the fraternity! Nu's three roomed bungalow was a veritable doll's house, but it bore, at the same time, the distinction of being the first structure built by a woman's organization on the campus of the University of Alabama. After its erection in 1913 the little house served twelve years as a



NU'S HOME

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

delightful fraternity and social center for the members, but in 1925, when the campus was opened to fraternity residences in which the women students might live, Nu immediately seized the

opportunity of constructing a larger and more commodious dwelling. The little house had to be sold because no organization was allowed to own two lots at once, and the proceeds of the sale were added to the fund for the new home.



CHI CHAPTER HOUSE

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

At No. 10 Sorority Circle stands Nu's Colonial home, which was built at a cost of \$15,000 on land leased from the University for a period of ninety-nine years. Besides gifts from Alabama alumnae and individual Zetas, Nu records especially the gift of \$100 sent by Alpha Nu Chapter; the unselfish gift of one chapter that could not have a house to a sister group that could.

The house of twelve rooms was completed in October, 1925.

In 1920 Chi's chapter house was purchased at a cost of \$17,500 with the initial payment secured by the sale of certificates, corresponding to bonds. The holders of these certificates constitute the Chi Chapter House Association from which the active chapter leases. With the increase in property values the house at 217 North Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is now estimated by Chi to be worth \$20,000, at the lowest estimate.

Since Zeta Tau Alpha is the first and only organization on the University of Pittsburgh campus to own a house, the chapter feels a natural pride in having taken the lead, and in maintaining its present position. The house has fifteen rooms, with two bathrooms, and a large reception hall.

After living a short time in a rented house Alpha Rho, although a very new chapter, purchased its own home soon after installa-



ALPHA RHO'S CHAPTER HOUSE  
University of Syracuse, Syracuse, New York





BETA IOTA'S PICTURESQUE LOG CABIN

Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana

tion in 1922. The house, of stucco and frame, located at 744 Comstock Avenue, has an attractive setting and sweep of lawn. The house has thirteen rooms, is commodious, and has meant a great deal in the life of the chapter.

Beta Iota, one of the most recent groups to join the Zeta Tau Alpha family has, nevertheless, owned a picturesque lodge since 1922, the date of the founding of the local. The logs for the cabin, which is situated on the campus of Centenary College, were the gift of the president, Dr. George S. Sexton, and they were taken from the college grounds. Like Delta's home, it is reached by a winding path. The cabin lodge has one large room. The mud-chinked log walls are hung with pennants, and small rag rugs are strewn on the natural wood floors. Square window panes swing open within the cabin, allowing the gaily colored curtains to float invitingly in the breeze.

The actual cost of the cabin was \$600, although its value is \$1,000. It is interesting to know that the girls themselves earned part of the cost price, while the remainder was contributed by local business men.

After having lived in rented houses since 1917, Psi Chapter purchased a three-story dwelling in 1923, for which they paid \$11,000. The house is a block from the University of Washington campus, at 4534 West Seventeenth Avenue N.E., and al-



PSI CHAPTER HOUSE

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

though it has fifteen rooms and a large dormitory accommodating fourteen girls, it is no longer considered large enough for the chapter. Consequently, in January, 1927, Psi purchased another lot, at a cost of \$4,725, on Eighteenth Avenue, a block and a half from the campus. Plans for the new house have been drawn up and accepted by the House Advisory Committee, and the chapter is looking forward to residence in its second home within another year.

The actual cost of Alpha Upsilon's home in Stillwater, Oklahoma, was \$11,000. The house, at 713 College Avenue, just across



from the campus, was purchased in 1923 at a cost of \$7,000, but two years later an addition costing \$3,000 was made. There are thirteen rooms, including a large sleeping porch. The chapter has maintained a house since 1919, when the local organization first rented one. The present house is of the shingle bungalow type.

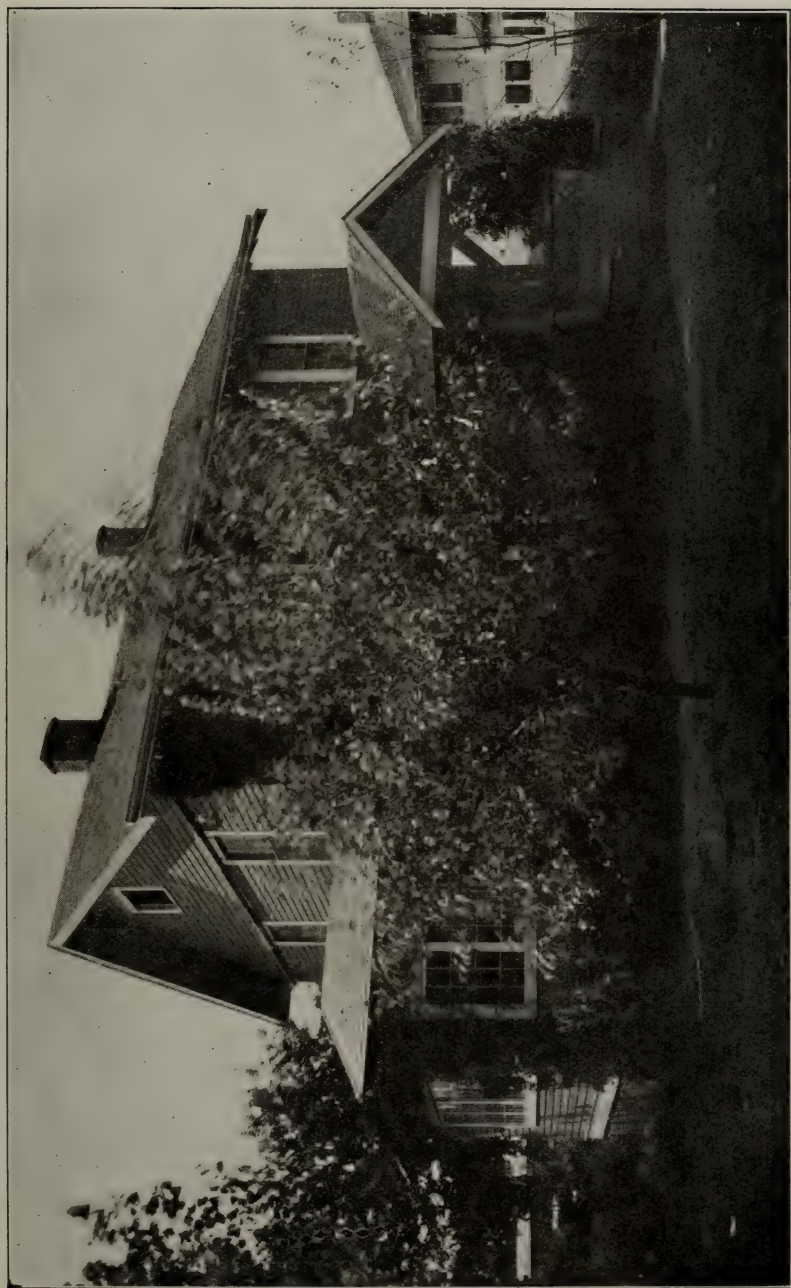
Alpha Theta Nu, the local organization that became Sigma Chapter, maintained a house the first autumn after organization was accomplished, and since then Sigma has always lived in a



SIGMA CHAPTER HOUSE  
Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas

house. However, not until December, 1924, did the chapter move into one of its own. This house, situated a block from the campus of Baker University, is a three-story frame building built according to the Colonial idea. The house has twenty-four rooms, including a suite of living-room, bathroom and sleeping porch for the house mother. An interesting feature is that it has no bedrooms. There are eleven study-rooms where the girls dress and





THE CHAPTER HOUSE AT STILLWATER  
Alpha Upsilon, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

study, but all sleep on the sleeping porch, which extends the full length of the house. Sigma, being known as a singing chapter, would be expected to have a music room. And so it has. In fact most of the chapter houses do have.

The house was built by the Sigma Alumnæ Association at a cost of \$20,000.

Alpha Theta's home, into which they moved in May, 1924, is a large yellow frame house four blocks from the campus of Pur-



ALPHA THETA CHAPTER HOUSE

Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana

due University, at 41 North Salisbury Street. It has twelve rooms and a large dormitory, and was purchased for \$12,000. However, like Psi, Alpha Theta considers this house no longer adequate, and the chapter is making plans for another home as soon as possible.

Although Upsilon was planning a house, the Berkeley fire, which destroyed their rented chapter house on Euclid Avenue,





WHERE UPSILON LIVES  
University of California, Berkeley, California



ANOTHER VIEW OF UPSILON'S HOUSE



precipitated the matter of building, and the result is the present Zeta home at Berkeley, which is one of the finest in the fraternity. Its actual cost, \$37,767.98 (which sum includes the cost of the lot), is second in amount to but one other chapter, namely, Alpha Xi. It is located at 2420 Le Conte Street, was completed March 11, 1925, and formally opened the following September. The house, in a style of architecture beautifully suited to its California setting, is further enhanced in attractiveness by a garden of shrubs.

The interior is furnished in exquisite style. The electric fixtures of wrought iron further carry out the architectural scheme. The house has twenty-two rooms, with servants' quarters, library, chapter room in the basement, a sleeping porch large enough for twenty-four beds and, like many of the other houses, it has an *alumnæ* room.

Upsilon's home is one that particularly illustrates the unusual co-operation that is found embodied in fraternity houses. It



ALPHA EPSILON'S LODGE  
University of Denver, Denver, Colorado



## XI'S CHAPTER HOME

University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

stands as a monument to active and alumnæ co-operation, but more especially to the efforts and work of both the Mothers and Fathers, the latter really overseeing the project and bringing it to a successful culmination when discouraging problems seemed to arise.

Since the members of women's fraternities are not allowed to live in their houses, Zeta Tau Alpha, at Denver University, has a lodge which, belying its appearance, the chapter has named, "The Hut." As would be expected, it is anything but a "hut." The actual cost of the red tapestry brick bungalow was \$4,650, and a flagstone walk leads one to a formal entrance. It is situated at 2248 South Clayton Street and contains five rooms. The distinctive feature of the bungalow is the chapter hall downstairs which has a fireplace, a built-in altar, and is finished with hardwood floors so that it is suitable for social occasions if dances



are held there. Alpha Epsilon took possession of the lodge in the autumn of 1925.

Six new Zeta Tau Alpha homes were announced in 1926 and 1927. These were those of Xi, Alpha Gamma, Alpha Xi, Kappa, Alpha Omicron and Alpha Tau. They are here given in order of their announcement of the acquisition of the house.

Xi's home, purchased in August, 1926, has a wealth of tradition and memories for the chapter, for it was the house in which Xi was installed in 1910, then the home of Fanny Hunter (Taylor), a charter member. It represents a purchase value of \$12,000, but it is now worth more, due to its location, two blocks from the University of Southern California campus, at 1023 West Thirty-sixth Street, Los Angeles, California. The house, another of bungalow type, has eight rooms, and because so many of the members live in Los Angeles its size is quite adequate for the chapter's needs. Plans for its purchase were started in May,



WHERE ALPHA GAMMA LIVES  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan





OXFORD MANOR  
The Home of Alpha Xi Chapter, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana

1924, with the institution of a required financial pledge from each initiate.

Alpha Gamma was the next chapter to announce a new house, but actual possession did not take place until August 15, 1927. For many years the chapter lived in a house of attractive appearance at 816 Tappan Avenue, but their permanent home is at 902 Baldwin Street, about a fifteen-minute walk from the campus of the University of Michigan, in a choice locality for fraternity houses. Alpha Gamma chose a home in Georgian-Colonial style of architecture, with fourteen rooms and a large glassed-in sleeping porch that accommodates twenty or more girls. There is the usual suite for the chaperon, and the chapter feels that "the outstanding feature of the house is its unusual and yet comfortable arrangement of rooms." The actual cost was \$33,000 and it was purchased by the Zeta Tau Alpha Householding Corporation of Detroit. It has been mentioned elsewhere that Alpha Gamma was the first chapter to receive a loan from the National House Loan Fund.

Alpha Xi has owned two chapter houses. In 1923 the chapter purchased the former Kappa Kappa Gamma house in Bloomington, Indiana, for \$15,000. It was located at 137 Forest Place, had seventeen rooms and a large dormitory, but could accommodate no more than eighteen girls comfortably. "However," writes Alpha Xi, "at the time the house was bought it was favorably comparable to the majority of chapter houses on the campus and, needless to say, the girls were delighted that instead of paying rent with no returns, they were gradually obtaining an equity of some value in the property." In 1924-26 "a building epidemic broke out on the Indiana University campus. Practically all of the men and women's fraternities remodeled, bought or built new homes. It became rather apparent that the present chapter house of Zeta Tau Alpha could not be expected to compare at all favorably with the new homes. More than that, the present house was . . . too small."

Through arrangement with a commercial organization Alpha Xi signed the contract for the new home on March 28, 1927.



Oxford Manor, as the house has been named, is located at 110 South Jordan Road, adjacent to the Quadrangle, a new section of fraternity houses. Two city lots, artistically landscaped, provide an adequate setting for the chapter house that is perhaps the most imposing of all the Zeta Tau Alpha dwellings. Oxford Manor is of brick and stone construction, is in Elizabethan style of architecture and has four floors, containing thirty-eight rooms.



KAPPA CHAPTER HOUSE  
University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Outstanding features are a large dining-room (thirty-four feet by twenty feet), with beamed ceiling, located in the basement floor; servants' quarters; a typically English great hall on the second floor, with beamed ceiling; a formal drawing-room; a large lounge and library, which opens onto a flagstone terrace surrounded with a stone balustrade. There are nineteen study rooms, a large dormitory and an infirmary. There is, of course, a completely equipped chapter hall.



Oxford Manor's actual cost was \$64,500, which includes the cost of two lots which were purchased for \$4,500. This lovely chapter house is a symbol of the work and efforts of devoted members.

Kappa Chapter, the next to announce a new home, has an imposing Southern Colonial white frame house with massive white columns and broad, spacious verandas. The house is beautifully situated on a large lot, 100 by 125 feet, with a sweeping lawn, abundant shrubbery, and large, old shade trees that make the parkway and yard cool and inviting, thus providing an ideal setting. A wide drive leads to a large garage ample for five cars, and in the long room above, Kappa plans to have her chapter hall. There are ten rooms, a sun porch and three sleeping porches. The moderate purchase price of \$15,000 was made possible by a Zeta mother, Mrs. Devereux, mother of Julian Devereux, of Kappa. Kappa's address is 2711 Nueces Street, Austin, Texas.



ANOTHER VIEW OF KAPPA'S HOME  
Showing the luxuriant foliage



ALPHA OMICRON CHAPTER HOUSE

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Alpha Omicron's home, of which the chapter took possession on August 15, 1927, is located at the corner of Clinton and Church Streets, Iowa City, Iowa. It is of brick and stone construction, situated on one of the highest points in the city overlooking the Iowa River and, like Alpha Upsilon's, is across the street from the home of the president of the university. There are fourteen large rooms, and five of the first floor rooms may be thrown together or separated by sliding doors. Distinctive features of the house are the five fireplaces, the hard maple woodwork and floors, and the three built-in seats, one a large upholstered window seat. Alpha Omicron's purchase of a house came after seven years of living in rented dwellings. The purchase price was \$32,000.

Alpha Tau's dignified English Colonial home, purchased at a cost of \$25,000, and of which the chapter took possession Sep-



tember 1, 1927, has a low brick retaining wall topped by a barberry hedge that adds a delightful touch in furthering the desired atmosphere of an English home. The lot, which is 200 feet deep, has a large expanse of ground in the rear. Surrounded by shrubbery, and attractively landscaped, this garden makes an ideal place for garden parties and teas. Alpha Tau is justly proud of her English home and English garden. The house of three stories



THE ZETA HOUSE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Alpha Tau, University of Minnesota

has fifteen rooms, including a suite for the housemother. The imported brass fixtures are the pride of the chapter. Two especially delightful rooms are the L-shaped living-room extending across the front of the house and part way down the side, and the large sunroom which extends across the back of the house. Alpha Tau's address is 112 Sixth Street South East, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

As is shown by the accompanying table, lots are owned by Tau,



TABLE 6  
TABLE OF CHAPTER POSSESSIONS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Cost of Owned House</i>	<i>Value of Furnishings</i>	<i>Cost of Owned Lts</i>
Delta*	\$6,000.00	\$1,000.00	—
Epsilon	—	1,500.00	—
Zeta	—	500.00	—
Theta	—	200.00	—
Kappa	15,000.00	2,500.00	—
Mu	—	350.00	—
Nu	15,000.00	3,000.00	—
Xi	15,000.00	2,500.00	—
Omicron	15,000.00	1,800.00	—
Rho	—	1,000.00	—
Sigma	20,000.00	10,000.00	—
Tau	—	700.00	\$3,500.00
Upsilon	37,767.98	9,000.00	—
Chi	17,500.00	3,500.00	—
Phi	—	800.00	—
Psi	11,000.00	2,500.00	4,725.00
Alpha Alpha	—	275.00	—
Alpha Beta	—	1,500.00	—
Alpha Gamma	33,000.00	3,000.00	—
Alpha Delta	—	1,750.00	†2,200.00 (2)
Alpha Epsilon*	4,650.00	800.00	—
Alpha Zeta	—	800.00	—
Alpha Eta	—	750.00	—
Alpha Theta	12,000.00	3,000.00	—
Alpha Iota	—	450.00	—
Alpha Kappa	—	3,000.00	7,000.00 (2)
Alpha Lambda	—	300.00	—
Alpha Mu	—	2,500.00	—
Alpha Nu	—	300.00	—
Alpha Xi	64,500.00	5,340.99	—
Alpha Omicron	32,000.00	3,000.00	—
Alpha Pi	—	600.00	—
Alpha Rho	17,000.00	1,800.00	—
Alpha Sigma	—	4,000.00	1,600.00 (2)
Alpha Tau	25,000.00	2,000.00	—
Alpha Upsilon	11,000.00	2,250.00	—
Alpha Chi	—	1,160.00	—
Alpha Psi	—	2,000.00	—
Alpha Omega	—	350.00	—
Beta Alpha	—	500.00	—
Beta Beta	—	400.00	—
Beta Gamma	—	2,000.00	—
Beta Epsilon	—	2,600.00	8,500.00
Beta Eta	—	905.75	—
Beta Iota*	600.00	150.00	—
Beta Kappa	—	—	—
Totals	\$352,017.98	\$88,331.74	\$27,525.00

Grand Total \$467,874.72

\* Lodge.

† Lots sold by University for half price.

This table corrected September 28, 1927.

Psi, Alpha Delta, Alpha Kappa, and Alpha Sigma. Alpha Delta, Alpha Kappa, and Alpha Sigma have purchased two lots each, thus insuring ample grounds for their contemplated homes. The aggregate value of owned lots is \$27,525, at the present writing. All of these chapters, as well as those having substantial building funds, are looking anxiously toward the day when they will have their own firesides. For many, that time is not far distant.

Alpha Eta, one of the chapters located at a municipal university, is making an interesting contribution by co-operating with other fraternities at Cincinnati in the building of a Panhellenic house.

The furnishings in rooms and chapter houses usually have much personal sentiment attached to them. For the most part a large portion of these furnishings—rugs, curtains and furniture—have been gifts, donated by individuals or groups, such as alumnae chapters or units, Mothers' Clubs, the pledges, the seniors, or even the housemothers. Even the furniture that is bought outright from a commercial house has often been secured at wholesale price, due to the influence of some good friend. The furnishing of a chapter house is no ordinary proceeding. Not as a rule. And therein, of course, is found much of the fascination.

Ingenuity and displays of genius in high finance have played interesting, if not amusing, rôles in the drama of outfitting these rooms and houses. It would be interesting to estimate the gallons of paint used on the almost yearly renovated and transformed bedrooms that we read about; surely the hours of willing labor thus spent would constitute another convincing testimony of the sentiment with which the chapter house is regarded. Money, while admittedly necessary, never seems to be the first consideration. Some of the chapter rooms and houses are very modest, others are more pretentious. But the joy derived therefrom seems in no way influenced by the elaborateness of the setting.

In Zeta Tau Alpha houses a great deal of blue and gray is to be found in the decorations. In going over interior descriptions the preference given to these colors is most noticeable. The girls delight in using their fraternity colors, which they find so effective

as a color scheme. Blue rugs are favored, it seems, many sets of wicker furniture are to be found done in blue and gray, and Chesterfield suites are often in blue. The charming part of this is that the colors blend so beautifully that none but the Zeta observer realizes that the plan is one other than a combining of harmonious colors. And of course it is that, too, since the blue and the gray blend so readily.

The value of house furnishings is necessarily a variable figure. New furniture is constantly being purchased. The present estimate, however, which, like the others, is very conservative, totals \$88,331.74.

The various methods of financing used in the purchase of chapter houses cover a wide field of ways and means. The basis for most building funds has been, and still is, the customary pledge of some sum required of each initiate. House holding corporations are most usual at this time. Certificates and bonds have been sold in a number of the houses, building and loan associations have been utilized, and other loans have been negotiated from private individuals or other sources. In some cases, as with Nu, the university itself has furnished a portion of the money. The various financial plans are kept on file and are used as suggestions to other chapters planning on building or buying.

To date the actual cost of Zeta Tau Alpha's owned houses is \$352,017.98. This, of course, is not the present value, since the figure does not take into consideration the increase in value that has come to many of the properties. However, although conservative, this actual cost price is wiser than attempting to estimate values, for inaccurate, if not too optimistic, figures are apt to result.

A book in itself might be written about the ways in which money has been secured for the building funds. Almost everything has been done, from the usual to the unusual, and almost everything has been sold. Bridge teas have been more than numerous, insurance has been sold, bazaars and sales of various kinds have been held, Alpha Phi Chapter compiled and is selling the *Zeta Tau Alpha Cookbook*, Nu made a neat sum giving Sun-



day night suppers in the "little house," while the ubiquitous rummage sale has been a never failing source of revenue. But space would never permit detailing the ingenious list, which should, by all means, be compiled and preserved for posterity.

The scenes when gaiety and social life take the stage of the fraternity house are found to be very similar to the happy times in any home. Guests, frequently entertained, are sometimes distinguished visitors at the university or college. There are, usually, weekly dinners to which Panhellenic friends, members of the faculty and other guests are invited. Mothers and fathers are entertained, to say nothing of other members of the family. Dances and parties are held here, too.

Weddings in the chapter houses are becoming more frequent. Especially in the cases of girls whose parents are not living. Then the bride-to-be chooses the home that she has loved best and is married among the girls who are her sisters.

The hours and days spent in Zeta houses and chapter halls cling unforgettably to the memory of many an alumna whose thoughts turn fondly to the time when she shared the joys, the disappointments and the joyous companionship of a wholehearted and generous fraternity household. Generation after generation of college girls build memories, the first linked with the last, with always that unspoken understanding of the magic that lies in the phrase, "our house."

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. The first woman's fraternity to build a chapter house was Alpha Phi, which, in 1886, erected a fraternity house in Syracuse, after the Alpha Chapter had lived in a rented house two years.

## CHAPTER XIV

### Histories of the Founders

WHILE everywhere today less emphasis seems to be placed upon family and birth, with accompanying reasons well known to us, it is, we are sure, entirely in keeping with the true setting forth of the beginning of Zeta Tau Alpha to consider the histories and background of the Founders in exactly the same light as that of their own consideration; not at all to place undue emphasis, but to provide a true frame for the picture, as well as an understanding of the painting.

History, without genealogy, is comparatively lifeless, for genealogy is of great significance and interest to the student of human affairs. Granting that many things come about through sheer accident of birth or combination of circumstances, we are, nevertheless, interested in the fact that Zeta Tau Alpha was born in the state that saw the first white settlement in this country, a state of undisputed greatness that has given to the nation a prodigious number of great men, not the least of these a Washington whose name has become immortalized in the annals of world history, a Jefferson and many others; a state that is called the mother of them all.

The very name Virginia has long bespoken aristocracy and all its exponents to the popular mind. The name itself is royal and many of the counties such as Anne, William, King and Queen, George, Caroline, Louisa, Orange, and score of others, are commemorative of royalty. A remarkable point of contrast is apparent when one considers a map of New England with its lack of royalist names. Another commonly entertained concept is that the prominent people of the state were, for the most part, descendants of cavaliers; therefore, of gentle blood. Certainly no little emphasis must be laid upon the cavalier element that helped make the greatness of Virginia. Such historically well known



ALICE MAUD JONES (HORNER)



names as Randolph, Pendleton, Madison, Mason, Monroe, Cary, Ludwell, Parke, Robinson, Marshall, Washington, Lee, Tyler, and many others, were from cavalier families; and we are not a little interested in the name of Robert Beverley,<sup>1</sup> the eminent Virginian historian, considered one of the most eminent men of letters in the Old Dominion prior to the American Revolution.

Just how many members of the royalist party came to Virginia while their young king (Charles II of England) was off upon his travels, is not known. But there were unquestionably a great many. A marked increase in population and in the size of land grants and slaves are indicative of an influx of eminently well-to-do people. Of Tidewater, Virginia, however, one may say that the migration of the cavaliers from England to that colony has stamped it as a Virginia of an English noblesse. Not a few of the Zeta Tau Alphas were from this section of the state.

Space would never permit a detailed account of the part Virginia has played in the history of the nation, nor is it necessary, since it is known to every student of history. Its pride of family, culture and gentility, and place in the social world of affairs are traditionally known and attached to it. And out of it came our Founders, whose life histories follow:

#### ALICE MAUD JONES (HORNER)

The story of the Founder who became the first grand president is best told, with a few additions, through the story so well known in the fraternity.

During the reign of Louis XIV there lived, near Sedan, in northeastern France, "a knight without fear or reproach," Charles Roche, Lord of Castle Chantilly, a Huguenot. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, when the French Catholics were persecuting and slaying the Huguenots by thousands, Charles Roche sent his two elder daughters to Holland, for safety and education. Susannah, the youngest, was left behind. In writing to their father, begging that Susannah be allowed to join them, her sisters resorted to calling her the "Little Night Cap." It was difficult and dangerous for a Protestant to leave France at this time, and the religionists in power censored all communications, hence the necessity of calling Susannah by some other name. She was smuggled to Holland in a hogshead, an old playmate, Abraham Micheaux, appearing on the scene just in time to help her father effect

her escape. Tradition has it that this is the very young man she later married. After a short residence in Holland they came to America, landing in Stafford County on the Potomac River. Later they went to Manakintown where the elder son settled at Micheaux's Ferry on the James River. Dr. Foote, in his history, says: "It has not been the lot of every emigrant, however pious and devoted to a godly life, to be followed by such a numerous company of descendants as the 'Little Night Cap' whose sufferings, like many other Huguenots, began when a child." She had twelve children, and from them descended many prominent people of the "Old Dominion" and elsewhere.



"KESWICK"

The home of Maud Jones at New Store, Virginia, from an old photograph taken in the spring when the early flowers were in bloom. The house was built in the shape of a T, consequently the four rooms and two long upper and lower porches, with a railing around them in the rear, cannot be seen in the picture.

Alice Maud Jones, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dibrell Jones, born at New Store, Buckingham County, Virginia, in 1880, was one of her descendants, and in early accounts of her life, as well as in press clippings, we find reference constantly made to her Huguenot ancestry. The historical little village where she was born was, at that time, thickly settled. It was the social and religious center for the young people of that community and Maud Jones played a very active part in everything. She was always intensely interested in people, and she grew to young

womanhood greatly beloved by all. Of this period in her life her sister, Annie Page Jones-Cox, has written:

At an early age she began her school life, first with a private teacher at her home and then at the public school in the neighborhood which the children facetiously called "Frog Pond Academy," which was situated about a mile and a half from her home. In those days before automobiles or school busses were ever heard of in this country it was not considered a disgrace to walk a mile, and therefore the children walked to school. . . .

The little village, being situated on the old stage road noted for many historical occurrences in days gone by, afforded a constant stream of traffic and therefore, a continual change of scene. The Jones's hospitable old home "Keswick," sheltered overnight many a weary traveller, and innumerable guests were entertained the year round.

That the quiet girl who became the leading spirit in the move to form Zeta Tau Alpha had had brief previous experience in the organization of a group, and had early shown an interest in such movements, has not been generally known to us and this outline of her church work, also related by her sister, is, therefore, of more than passing interest:

The Presbyterian Church, situated within the village, which is now almost deserted, was perhaps the scene of the most delightful of all the gatherings of the community, church services, Sunday school, protracted meetings, and an occasional wedding; among them being those of Maud Jones to William Horner and Grace Elcan to John Garnett. Here perhaps, in some measure, the fraternity spirit was born, for it was here that Maud Jones and Grace Elcan, life long friends, and a number of their sisters and brothers and other friends, now scattered over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, organized a little church society which they called "The Daisy Chain." Its object presumably was to foster fraternal spirit, and incidentally to raise money with which to buy lamps for the church. These lamps, in addition to others, are still being used in that church today.

Later a social club, which met only during the summer months, was organized. . . . This club grew to large proportions and continued for about eight years. . . .

Passing over the interesting and frequently highly amusing incidents of the home life and school days of Maud Jones we come to the time when she was "sent off to boarding school," this referring to the State Female Normal School at Farmville.

Maud Jones's choice of a profession was motivated by the same reasons so often reiterated about the breadth of choice afforded at that time; then, too, we find that most of her girl friends studied to be teachers. She was very young when she entered the Normal in 1894, and the best proof of the esteem



in which she was held by her classmates is the tribute they paid her in 1900, when they voted her "the girl we all love." She was business manager of the annual publication of the Normal, was called "our guardian angel," and was identified with many activities in the school, among them the Tennis Club. In 1899 the *Normal Light* said: "To doubt her fairness were to want an eye," and in 1900,

"Her very frowns are fairer far,  
Than smiles of other maidens are."

She had marked executive ability, vision and energy, all of which were convincingly demonstrated during the days of the founding of the fraternity. Through her kindness and understanding she became a leader, for, with all her sweetness, she had marked force of character and the strength of her convictions. Her work for the fraternity during the trying pioneer days is taken up in other chapters, so it need not be repeated here.

After graduation she taught for four years in the Virginia public schools, followed by two years in Henderson, North Carolina. There she met William Ferebee Horner, whom she married June 29, 1904, at New Store, Virginia.<sup>2</sup>

Her life at Rosemary, North Carolina, where she made her home, was a happy one and a busy one. The loss of her baby girl was a great sorrow, and thereafter she devoted her life to her husband and church. She was an indefatigable worker for the church, and was one of a small and courageous band that made possible the erection of a Presbyterian church in Rosemary, where formerly there had been none. In this church Mrs. Horner placed two memorial windows in memory of her father and mother.

Never strong, she overtaxed herself in the care of her adopted son, who required every care during infancy, so that when she was stricken with influenza she never recovered from the weakened heart condition which followed. Thus, August 20, 1920, in the calendar of fraternity history, marks the day of the passing

of this revered and beloved leader, who lives on in the memory of thousands of Zeta Tau Alphas.

In November, 1924, following the Founders' reunion in Richmond, Virginia, the national historian made a pilgrimage to Hen-



GRAVE OF MAUD JONES HORNER, 1880-1920

First Grand President of Zeta Tau Alpha

"On Saturday morning, November 29, 1924, the above floral design of solid white, bearing the letters Z T A set out in darker flowers, was placed on the grave of Maud Jones Horner in Henderson, North Carolina, by the national historian, Mrs. Cecil Perry Krieg, who paid this tribute to an honored sister in the name of the national fraternity."—*Themis*, January, 1925.

derson, North Carolina, where, in the name of the national organization, she placed a Zeta Tau Alpha floral design on the grave of the Founder who was the first of the nine to go.

#### RUBY BLAND LEIGH (ORGAIN)

Ruby Bland Leigh<sup>3</sup> (Orgain) was born in Plain View, King and Queen County,<sup>4</sup> Virginia. She received her preliminary edu-

cation at private and public schools near her country home, and in 1896, at the age of fifteen, entered the State Normal School at Farmville. There she became a Founder of Zeta Tau Alpha, a member of the Y.W.C.A., and treasurer of her graduating class in 1899. The *Normal Light* of that year, among its several references to her, spoke of her as "sympathetic Ruby," a girl who was "square."

Except for a period of illness she taught continuously in the Virginia schools until her marriage, October 25, 1906, at Washington, D.C., to Albert Marcellus Orgain, Jr., who is now clerk of Dinwiddie County, and president of the Farmers' Bank. Their country home, "Seven Oaks," is situated two miles from Dinwiddie, and here Ruby Orgain carries on her principal occupation of homemaking. Her daughter, Parke Leigh, has followed in her mother's footsteps and is attending State Teachers' College. Mrs. Orgain has two sons, Albert, Jr., and Francis Leigh.

Besides being a busy mother and homemaker she is active in all affairs of the Calvary Episcopal Church. She is president of the Dinwiddie Civic League and a member of the Demonstration Agents' Advisory Board. This wide range of interest makes her a charming companion, and a constant delight to all members of the fraternity.

Faith and untiring energy have made many things possible for Ruby Leigh Orgain. Apparent to all who know her is her devotion to family, home and friends. Loving sacrifice has marked her life, and perhaps no sketch of her would be complete without the quotation of her motto, taken from Bailey, which she recently gave:

Let each man think himself an act of God,  
His mind a thought, his life a breath of God;  
And let each try, by great thought and good deeds,  
To show the most of Heaven he hath in him.

#### THE COLEMANS—ALICE BLAND COLEMAN

From the Tidewater section of Virginia came Alice Bland and Ethel Lee Coleman, the inseparable sisters of founding days. They were born on Puritan Island in Gloucester County, and they



obtained their education in the usual Southern manner. After completion of their tutoring days under a governess, they spent one year in Richmond. With the loss of their mother when they were quite young, the two girls became "Daddy's shadows,"<sup>5</sup> and it is small wonder that they, at an early age, became accustomed to the handling of horses, firearms and boats. To this day their acquaintance with "a needle and a finely-sewn seam" is still very slight, but both of these Founders know thoroughly the proper management of a household, large or small. However, our early picture of them is one of buoyancy and joyousness, in a home famed for its hospitality.

Alice Coleman never grew tall in stature, nor heavy in weight, but she did grow in beauty and sweetness, a reigning belle. It would be impossible to count the references made to her "sparkling brown eyes," but in 1899 the *Normal Light* declared that, "They dance in mists and dazzle with surprise." Her generosity and graciousness soon established her when she entered the Normal in 1896. The 1899 issue of the *Kaleidoscope* of Hampden-Sidney College printed her picture as "one of our favorites from the Normal," an occurrence which speaks for itself. She was the first secretary of Zeta Tau Alpha, being elected to that office in 1899.

She was assistant editor of the *Normalite* in 1901, the year she was graduated, and thereafter until 1904, when she received a diploma from Northwestern University in music, she taught in the Virginia schools. The following two years she was supervisor of music in the public schools of Norfolk, going to a similar position in Newport News in 1906. She was highly successful in her work, and life was marvelously good to her in every way until an acute and serious illness caused the abrupt cancellation of all social engagements and teaching contracts. The death of her father soon after, in 1908, was a severe shock. The famous Coleman home, where so many young people had merrily foregathered, was broken up. "The Island" passed into strange hands, but no one has ever lived there since. "Is it because the spirits of the golden past so hover around that no alien can feel at home?" they ask.



ALICE BLAND COLEMAN



ETHEL COLEMAN (VAN NAME)

THE COLEMANS

The next years were spent in a valiant fight for health. They covered a long, arduous period which was faced with a courageous spirit that eventually won through. After the death of a sister in 1914, Alice and Mary Coleman, Zeta Tau Alpha, took over the responsibilities of their sister's household, and two daughters.

Alice Coleman is an active member in local clubs (among them the Woman's Club, of which she is librarian), and a member of the board of the Public Library. Truly the spirit of the Old South is reflected in her life at "Greenwich" today, where she dispenses hospitality and friendliness among her family and large circle of friends with a generous, loving hand.

#### ETHEL COLEMAN (VAN NAME)

"As gentle as the zephyrs blowing below the violet," was the graceful tribute of words paid to Ethel Coleman by her schoolmates. And so she is. Poised, gracious and considerably thoughtful of those about her, she is another brown-eyed Coleman who readily won her way to people's hearts.

After graduation in 1901 she taught in the schools of Virginia and the Carolinas, once living near Maud Jones Horner. She, too, found happiness and success in her work, but as her elder sisters married and left home she was called, the next in the line of accession, to take up the coveted title of "Daddy's housekeeper." This she did until his death. On June 20, 1909, she was married to Arthur LaGrange Van Name. She has one son, Arthur, Jr., and now lives at the head of the York River, not far from her former Gloucester home, at West Point, Virginia.

During the war Ethel Van Name did conspicuous Red Cross work and, like the other Founders, she is active in church and club work. Although she cites her profession as being that of a homemaker, she is a member of the Board of Governors of the Woman's Club, and holds a number of executive positions.

#### FRANCES YANCEY SMITH

A calm gentleness that brings a sense of peace and relaxation, and a protecting, pervading presence of sweet assurance, have ever





FRANCES YANCEY SMITH

FOUNDERS



ALICE GREY WELSH

been characteristic qualities that have gained for Frances Yancey Smith the love and reverence of all those who come in contact with her. Hers is the power that comes not with awe or domination, but the quiet power of the serene inner thoughts and spiritual qualities that she reflects. More than one person has said of her: "I have never known a girl so truly good as Fannie." And one does not have to know Fannie Smith personally to grasp the full meaning of such a statement.

This Founder and first grand vice-president, the daughter of Captain William H. Smith and Frances Yancey Mebane, was born at Charlotte Court House, Virginia, then known as Smithville. It was a little too far for her to walk the several miles to the private school attended by her brother Mebane, so she received her early education at a public school only a little over a mile away. She entered the Normal at the age of fifteen, after a childhood spent in a home of devout religious faith and influence. She graduated in 1902, receiving one of the first classical diplomas ever awarded by the Normal. She was president of the Y.W.C.A. for two years and was sent as a delegate to the summer conference held at Asheville, North Carolina. Then, an untraveled young girl, she relates of that trip, "It took all the courage I could summon to start out alone on so long a railway journey." Her associations at the Normal were wide, and she made an effort to know every girl in the school. Like Helen Crafford, she was one of the "Byclists."

Like the other Founders, Miss Smith taught for a number of years, and for one year she conducted a private school, using the office building on the lawn of her home for the classroom. In 1909 she received her B.S. degree from Columbia University, and at once was offered the position of Y.W.C.A. student secretary at a girls' school in Montevallo, Alabama. There, for three years, through Bible and mission study, she prepared girls for religious work. One vacation was spent taking a six weeks' course at the National Training School in New York, and soon after, the call came to become a national traveling secretary for the South Central Field of the Y.W.C.A., with headquarters in St. Louis.

For five and a half years she was in close contact with student life in seven states, and during her travels she met many Zeta Tau Alphas, who were delighted to find that this inspirational leader was a Founder of their fraternity. Because her heart was so completely in her work, she was inevitably successful, and when, in December, 1917, she resigned in order to return and care for her parents, the leave-taking was hard. Many were the splendid tributes paid her by her co-workers. While her brother, who had charge of the family business, was in France, she did her war work at home, going not to India, South America, or France, as she had planned, but staying in Virginia. Before her return in December she helped raise funds for hostess houses in the camps.

Since the death of her father in 1921, Miss Smith and her brother have continued the management of the business, and today she writes that church activities, and "hundreds of Zeta sisters" keep her young and happy. But perhaps the years can stamp few imprints on one whose inner qualities make her presence seem like a benediction. For perhaps spiritual peace is not only power, but the fountain of youth, as well.

Since September, 1926, Miss Smith has served as chairman of the Committee on National Philanthropy.

#### ALICE GREY WELSH

From the date of her graduation from the Normal in 1899, to 1905, when she became registrar of the John Marshall High School, Richmond, Virginia, Alice Grey Welsh insists that she attempted a great deal in general, and accomplished very little in particular. There her personality and her characteristic vivacity, her vast gift for accomplishment and originality, fitted her well for the position through which she soon endeared herself to the thousands of students who passed through the institution with which she was connected.

In 1920 she became associated with the Collegiate College for Girls in Richmond, as financial secretary, and has since held that position with success.



Although connected with schools during most of her life, Miss Welsh has a long list of other activities that include the Y.W.C.A., athletics, swimming and camping; and she is very active in church work. In 1917 she was elected a director of the local Y.W.C.A. board, and she is also a member of the Girl Scout Council. She has spent many summers at Aloha Camp, as counselor and banker.

Manifesting her deep interest in, and love for, the out-of-doors, Miss Welsh started a riding club in Richmond; she is also a charter member of the Deep Run Hunt Club.

She has always been actively interested in the Richmond Alumnae, and an indefatigable worker. She is the "same Alice" of the old days, brimming over with life, with more demands on her time than the busiest person one can think of, but with the crowning ability of being able to get everything done.

From 1925 to 1926 she served as president of Alpha Province, later becoming chairman of the National Finance Committee.

She has been aptly described in a word picture of: "Gray tweed—a riotous March wind—gay camaraderie—a long hollow across the hills."

#### MARY CAMPBELL JONES (BATTE)

This Founder was so consistently known as Cammie that the name of Mary Campbell Jones seems almost a strange one, for Cammie she was through those years, and lovable, genial Cammie she is today.

She was born in the little village of Morrison, Warwick County, Virginia, the only daughter of DuRoc Hughes Jones and Mary Green. As far back as they know, their ancestors have been Virginians. Cammie's early girlhood was happily spent with five devoted brothers, who never allowed her to know the meaning of the word lonesome. But she was not spoiled—every Founder mentions the wonder of this.

Soon after the death of her father (when she was but sixteen), she entered the Normal, where other happy, full years followed. She was a member of the German Club. Following her gradua-



DELLA LEWIS (HUNDLEY)



MARY CAMPBELL JONES  
(BATTE)

FOUNDERS

tion in 1902 she taught two years in the Morrison schools and then, on October 11, 1904, she was married to S. Basset Batte, of Prince George County, Virginia. Since then she has lived in Norfolk. She insists that she has no achievements or history worthy of publication, but that, of course, depends upon what one calls achievements and history. She has two splendid boys, and has spent years in the devoted care of an aged parent. Her home is a happy one in every sense of the word, and since in such homes lies the strength of any nation, we find that Cammie indeed has her achievement—her part in history.

#### HELEN MAE CRAFTFORD

Helen May Crafford, born in Orange County, Virginia, is from a family that has always been prominent in the educational world. Dr. J. H. Crafford, her father, was superintendent of schools of Warwick County and Newport News for a number of years, and she served two terms in the state legislature. Eva May Salter, her mother, was a teacher, as were her grandmother, grandfather, and many of her aunts. G. L. Salter, her grandfather, was a prominent teacher who had a school for boys and girls in York County, at "Glenbrook," the home of Dr. Robert N. Power. Consequently, Helen Crafford's choice of a career was a natural one.

When she was about three years old her parents moved from Orange County to Warwick County, her present home. "Brushwood," where she lives, is only a short distance from historic Yorktown and Jamestown. She received her early education in the public schools of Warwick County and entered the Normal School at Farmville in 1897, graduating in 1900. There she was a member of the German Club, and was one of the school's "Byc-lists." In 1902 she lost her mother, then her father died in 1907, leaving the care of the home to her. She then became father and mother to the family, and brought up and educated two sisters.

Today, her family grown up and scattered, she teaches near Williamsburg. Besides this she manages a farm and is interested in agriculture. Prize chickens and thoroughbred dogs are proudly





RUBY BLAND LEIGH (ORGAIN)



HELEN MAE CRAFTFORD

FOUNDERS

displayed and, like the Coleman girls, she is an expert with firearms. She hunts in season, is a good rider and loves the sport of fox hunting. In knickers and with bobbed hair she is the epitome of modern days; fresh, vividly alive and interested in everything about her. She is active in civic and church affairs, attends the Grace Episcopal Church at Yorktown, and is a charter member of the Comte De Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.<sup>6</sup>

Having many other interests, for her life is very full, her greatest pride and achievements are in the schoolroom—inherited, so to speak. Since leaving the Normal she has taught in the rural schools of Virginia—and she has a hobby. That is the one-room school, “the place in which a teacher shows her worth,” she declares. For there she reigns supreme. “The children, sometimes forty in number, gather each day as a large family, of which the teacher is the head, and work out the problems of their little lives. From the moral, physical and religious sides she sees them develop into manhood and womanhood.” Miss Crafford gives as her attitude toward the parents of her little flock this thought, “I thank you for lending me your child today. All the years of love and care you have given him I see in his body and soul and I have used these today in work and play. I send him home to you tonight, I hope, a little stronger, a little better, a bit more free in body, intellect and soul, a little nearer his human goal.”

As she meets them in every day life she is doubly repaid by their love and tenderness for, as has been written,

To know her is to love her  
To name her is to praise.

#### DELLA LEWIS (HUNDLEY)

Della Lewis (Hundley),<sup>7</sup> a quiet, fragile girl, called by her Normal classmates our “orderly Della,” was born in Ashland, Pennsylvania, but was brought up in Virginia, where she received her early education in the private and public schools of Surry County.

The extreme youth of some of the students at the Normal is indeed illustrated in Della Lewis, who entered that institution

when she was but fifteen years of age. After graduation in 1899 she, like the rest of the Founders, went directly into the profession of teaching, but after eight years of pedagogical work she was married, in 1907, to William M. Hundley.

Since Mr. Hundley is engaged in newspaper work that takes him to many different localities, Mrs. Hundley has had the interesting experience of new residences, new associations, and a wide circle of friends. She has had a very active life and has done a great deal of executive and public work. She declares that she "just happens to fall" into the various positions of importance that seem to find her, but her success in her various undertakings indicates her ability. At present she lives in Leaksville, North Carolina.

The Della Lewis of today is delicately lovely, with premature gray hair that shades her face with its delicate, cameo-like features. She has the quiet manner and capability that so often are companion characteristics, and she has the same sweet graciousness, in a marked degree, that we have come to connect and associate with our Founders. She attended the 1926 national convention.

#### OTHERS WHO HELPED

The constantly recurring note of acknowledgment to, and appreciation of, "our brothers," that runs through all the early writings of Zeta Tau Alpha members would make any record of our organization quite incomplete without due mention of these acknowledged helpers. The actual brothers referred to were Mebane Smith and Plummer Jones, while the other faithful friend was William Emrys Davis, husband of Bruce Houston Davis, who is practically a full fledged Zeta Tau Alpha—without any doubt at all. A brief account of those three loyal assistants and brief mention of their lives follows:

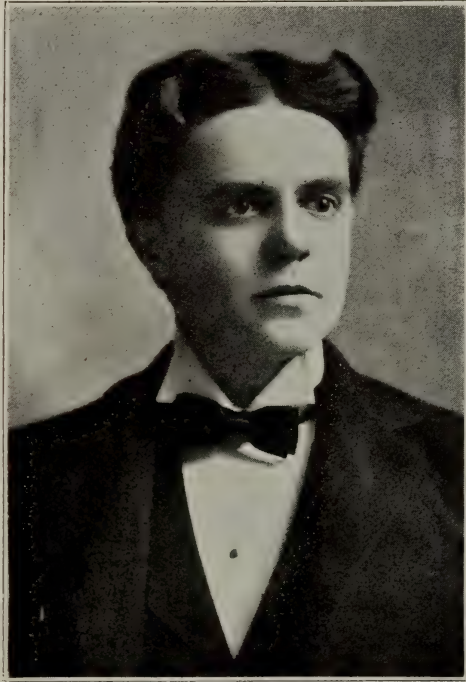
#### GILES MEBANE SMITH ✓

In Chapter IV of this Volume, we read that "the name and motto may be attributed to information and counsel received from Mebane Smith, Phi Theta Psi and Phi



Beta Kappa, who also suggested the badge," and in the 1922 Founders Issue of *Themis*, Frances Yancey Smith confirms his place in our history, saying, "Zeta Tau Alpha does owe a great deal to my brother, Giles Mebane Smith. He gave us our name, our pin . . . [He] also gave us much encouragement when we were needing it sadly. He was traveling student secretary for the Y.M.C.A. in Virginia, and at that time came to see us frequently."

Giles Mebane Smith was a strikingly brilliant student in his day, and would stand as an equally brilliant one today. He was not quite fifteen when he matriculated at William and Mary College, where he became a member of Phi Theta Psi, and where, after graduation, while doing



GILES MEBANE SMITH

postgraduate work, he was an assistant in Greek and Latin. Thus it is seen that he was ideally qualified for the part he played in our early history. He was principal of the graded school in Pulaski, Virginia, for one session, and was college secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at the University of Tennessee, where he received his M.A. in 1899. He went that fall to the University of Virginia to continue his studies, meanwhile acting as college secretary for the Y.M.C.A. Only twenty-three years of age, he passed away November 14, 1900. All his life he had been deeply imbued with a love for, and interest in religion (the Smiths were com-

municants of the Presbyterian Church), and "his convictions as to religion and character were very mature," his teachers said. Again we read that "he was the most mature Christian for his age I have ever met." His passing was a hard blow to everyone, for he was a young man in whom had been vested high hopes of brilliant attainment in a useful career. Resolutions were passed at colleges throughout Virginia and Tennessee. Speaking for the Y.M.C.A., John R. Mott said: "His death is, therefore, both a personal loss to us and a very deep loss to the work among the students, which was very deeply upon his heart."

"Many have said," his sister has written, "that even after an interval of twenty-three years his personality is more vital and real than that of people met today or yesterday. We are not realizing his ideals for us unless we are interpreting literally our ideals and living them daily."

#### PLUMMER JONES

In New Canton, Virginia, forty-five miles from Farmville, lives the Reverend Dr. Plummer Jones, Kappa Alpha<sup>8</sup> (Southern) and Phi Beta Kappa (the brother of Maud Jones Horner), whose name is so conspicuous in our early annals. Plummer Jones, then a student at the College of William and Mary, and editor of the college publication, was not only gifted with a facile pen, but he was willing to give his time and ability to the fraternity of his sister.

During the summer of 1899, while confined to his home with an illness from which he was then convalescing, he assisted with the preparation of the first constitution, wrote the oath, the ritual and form of ceremony which today remains practically unchanged. The wording of the pledge service is also largely his. That first ritual and form of ceremony for several years comprised the whole of the secret part of Zeta Tau Alpha.

While he was on the editorial staff of a Richmond paper, the *Dispatch*, he again championed the new organization by writing the article which so constructively hailed the first chartering of a woman's organization in Virginia. Another proof of his

loyal interest was shown in a yellowed manuscript found by Grace Elcan Garnett while searching for things of interest for the history. The article, a refutation, said:

As some one has said, "the Greek-letter sororities or women's fraternities followed after the higher education for women gained favor in some of the colleges." And since the western colleges were the first to open their doors to women it is perfectly natural to suppose that the idea of Greek-letter sororities should originate there, and we find it to be so.

In the January number of the *Kappa Alpha Journal* we notice an article taken from *Kappa Alpha Theta* in which the writer states that there are only eleven national women's fraternities, namely, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta, Delta Delta Delta, Chi Omega, and Alpha Omicron Pi, and two medical fraternities, and Alpha Chi Omega.

We also have in possession the May number of the *Woman's Home Companion*, in which we find an article, "The American College Girl and Her Secret Societies." The above mentioned article states that there are only six national woman's fraternities, which contradicts *Kappa Alpha Theta's* statement.

In all due respect to the writer we wish to deny both preceding statements as there are five women's fraternities in Virginia chartered by the Senate of



PLUMMER F. JONES

Taken when a student at the College of William and Mary.



the Old Dominion. They are as follows: Zeta Tau Alpha, Kappa Delta, Alpha Sigma Alpha, and Sigma Sigma Sigma—four of which originated at the State Female Normal School and the other at Hollins Institute." Zeta Tau Alpha is, as it were, a baby in the fraternity world, though the first of the four to be chartered. It was founded in the year 1898, and chartered in the early part of March, 1902. Notwithstanding the fact, she has four active chapters and bright prospects for several more in the near future. The constitution and ritual were written by Dr. P. F. Jones, Kappa Alpha (S) and Phi Beta Kappa, who needs no introduction in the fraternal, literary, or educational worlds. He infused into this newly born sorority the strong spirit that he himself had found in his own fraternity.

In his ritualistic writings for Zeta Tau Alpha, Dr. Jones carried out the principles set forth by his sister. After that the girls asked for no further assistance. He, however, was interested in early extension for the fraternity, as we know from the Randolph-Macon correspondence of 1899.

In Chapter IV of this volume it undoubtedly has been noted that the early Alpha members spoke of him as "our brother in Zeta Tau Alpha."

Plummer Jones, as he prefers being known to us, is today a Presbyterian minister, preaching to a circuit of churches in his given territory; frankly preferring his life in the country to the many calls that have come to him to go to the cities. He is an authority on Virginia and has written many historical articles. He is the author of several interesting books, notably one on Ireland which has received much favorable comment. He also writes for current magazines, and his interest in Zeta Tau Alpha remains as eager and devoted as of old.

#### WILLIAM EMRYS DAVIS

Only the recounting of the history of the Davis family at the time when Bruce Houston Davis was on Grand Chapter could accurately reveal how much assistance her husband, William Emrys Davis, was to the new fraternity just heading out into the first years of organization life.

He gave much valuable assistance in the early days on revisions of the constitution and by-laws, particularly the new one presented in 1903, and the revisions of 1904. While the ritual today

is practically that of Plummer Jones's, Mr. Davis helped with some necessary re-arrangements which all Zetas can easily surmise. Perhaps most important of all is the initiation ceremony, for our present service is, with a few additions, the same ceremony that he and Bruce Houston Davis wrote many years ago. The date was probably soon after 1903, and quite surely by the time of the 1904 convention, for notebooks preserved in the archives clearly indicate the service ready for use at that date, written in the handwriting of Mrs. Davis. Mr. Davis, is, as has been intimated before, a full fledged Zeta Tau Alpha, and just as other women's fraternities have had men members and men's fraternities have had women members,<sup>10</sup> the same is true of Zeta Tau Alpha. The Reverend Dr. Jones is a Zeta up to the pledge ceremony and ritual stages, but Mr. Davis has had his contribution in all of that, as well as the initiation ceremony.



WILLIAM EMRYS DAVIS  
Delta Tau Delta

William Emrys Davis, today a successful business man of Lexington, Kentucky, is a member of Delta Tau Delta from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. It was in this Virginia town that he met Bruce Houston, whose home was there. Mr. Davis is an ardent fraternity man whose interest has never lagged during the years. He is also a Mason, being a Knight Templar, a member of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and, of course, a Shriner. The same week in May, 1924, that saw Zeta Tau Alpha enter the University of Kentucky saw Mr. Davis' own Delta Tau Delta place a chapter there. The Davis family presents a veritable Panhellenic, and several of the now very much grown up children attended various Zeta Tau



THE FOUNDERS IN 1924

Left to right: Alice Grey Welsh, Alice Bland Coleman, Mary Campbell Jones Batte, Helen M. Crawford, Ruby Leigh Orgain and Della Lewis Hundley. Seated: Ethel Coleman Van Name and Frances Yancey Smith.



Alpha conventions for the simple reason that their mother felt she could not leave them at home. But neither could she miss the fraternity's meetings. And so it came about that three Davis babies attended important conventions when they were too young to have much conception of the proceedings. E. J. Davis went to Cleveland, Tennessee; Grace Davis to Knoxville, Tennessee, and Howell Davis to Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Mr. Davis' interest is, like that of Plummer Jones, undimmed with the passing of the years, and every Zeta Tau Alpha, recalling the beauty of the initiation service, realizes the gratitude due William Emrys and Bruce Houston Davis.

#### THE FOUNDERS' REUNION

A Richmond covered softly with a faint carpet of snow . . . . a week-end of changeable, autumnal weather . . . . ending with a day of brilliant sunshine when the city and countryside became scenes of unforgettable beauty, splashed here and there with the flaming colors of autumn . . . . the week-end of November 14, 1924, the date of the Founders' reunion.<sup>11</sup>

How did it come about? The answer is—the history—its needs! There is no way to know any subject except by getting at the heart of it. There was no other background for the history except an understanding of, not only the women who brought the fraternity into being, but of the state they love, and the conditions surrounding them. There was no other proper foundation than a full knowledge of things as they were, and as they are—rather than the way one might think they were, or want them to be. So the Founders' reunion was planned by the historian, approved by the Founders and Grand Chapter—and the first date suggested was convenient for everyone. The meeting was evidently foreordained—it was so favored. Everyone arrived on the appointed date—there was never a rift in any of the plans.

These members who had not been together in a group for twenty-six years began arriving Friday afternoon at the Jefferson Hotel, the reunion headquarters. Friday evening the party were dinner guests of the Richmond alumnæ, Elizabeth Moon, Alpha Lambda, and Helen Magley, Alpha Eta, acting as hostesses.

Saturday morning the rest of the Founders arrived and during the morning members of the Richmond alumnae called. The noon luncheon at the Hermitage Club was postponed because of a golf tournament, and the necessity of having the afternoon free for a "business" session, when memories were going to be overworked—and were. So an informal luncheon Saturday noon gave another opportunity to "talk history," and it was fully utilized. That afternoon while it poured rain outside (and ruined the plans for out-of-door pictures), possession was taken of the library and around a big table, à la board of directors' meeting, everything was quite cozy as the early days were gone over, mementos produced, and many disputed points settled. An informal picture was taken at the last moment.

Saturday night Catherine Bingler (Beverley) entertained the reunion party and the Richmond Zetas most charmingly. After a clever little speech by the hostess the historian read messages of greeting from all over the country—from Grand Officers, chapters, and individual members, who had thoughtfully taken advantage of this opportunity to express the love and gratitude that each member feels for this group of women. Each Founder was given a recognition pin, a gift from Grand Chapter.

Sunday was spent in groups, reminiscing, saying last good-byes. There was a motor ride in the afternoon, the Sunday evening concert and the last hours spent with the Colemans—and the reunion was over.

Briefly it may be told—but its memories will be lasting. There are some events destined to live because of their purpose or accomplishment. Either one would qualify this meeting for a place in memory. Other Greeks, realizing what this might mean later on, made kind comments. One, from the *Aglaia* of Phi Mu, spoke in the present for them, but for us it was a glimpse of the future:

*Themis* of Zeta Tau Alpha has a most interesting article on their Founders' reunion. All of their Founders are living except one, and this reunion in Richmond was their first in twenty-six years. How much this will mean to Zeta Tau Alpha when they, like we, can no longer count their founders among their living alumnae.

Theirs is a thought to cherish. May the historians of the future find it so! For it laid the foundation for the first history of Zeta Tau Alpha.

The Founders have held annual reunions since then.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. The present president of the fraternity bears the name of Beverley, which is handed down directly from this Robert Beverley, who was a Knight of the Golden Horseshoe with Governor Spottswood of Virginia. Peter Beverley, the son of Robert Beverley, was the King's Councilor for the Virginia colony.

2. From press accounts we reprint: "The bride was gowned in white silk, her veil being pinned with a brooch of quaint design, the gift of her mother from her own bridal gifts of years before. The bridesmaids wore white silk mull with bouquets of pink carnations. . . . Mrs. Horner has for several years been the able president of her fraternity, Zeta Tau Alpha. She is an enthusiastic fraternity girl, and it was quite a notable feature of her wedding that most attendants wore either Zeta Tau Alpha or Kappa Alpha badges. . . . Mr. Horner is a member of the Horner family of North Carolina, well known in educational circles."

3. The Leighs are descended from Princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII, whose husband was the first owner of Stoneleigh Abbey, the ancestral home in Warwickshire of the Lords Leigh. Among the Leigh ancestors have been Sir Piers Leigh, who bore the standard of Edward the Black Prince at Crecy; Sir Edward Leigh, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt, and Sir Thomas Leigh, who was Lord Mayor of London during the reign of Queen Mary, and who was knighted by that Queen. The Leigh ancestors came to Jamestown, Virginia, about 1649, to escape persecution by Oliver Cromwell. One William Leigh was a representative from King and Queen county in the House of Burgesses from 1692 through 1703.

4. "The people of King and Queen Counties were among the first in the state to give attention to the very important matter of the mental culture of their children. . . . There are two native qualities which have characterized the people of the county perhaps more than any others . . . the conservative spirit . . . and the religious inclination," Mrs. Orgain has always said. This is peculiarly applicable to an earlier quotation of hers that "there are three things which man holds infallible—his parentage, his religion and his country," and is helpfully explanatory of the influences surrounding and molding some of our early members.

5. A delightful and intimate fact, not generally known, is that Alice Coleman so strikingly resembled her father that she was given his title of Captain Dick and is often called that to this day by many of her friends.

"Daddy" Coleman (the patron of the foundation group whose oysters supplied the means for the announcement party) was known, and loved, throughout all Gloucester County as Captain Dick. He fought with the army of the South and was a member of the famous brigade under Captain



Pride, known as the Ragged Bóy Brigade. The first Coleman, Henry, to come to America, came to Princess Ann County in 1632, and succeeding years chronicle the patenting of thousands of acres of land. A romantic figure in the family is "Gentleman Richard," a major in the Revolutionary War, who received for his military services, in addition to his previous possessions, four thousand acres in the Virginia Military District. Handsome, daring, reckless, and extravagant, he was a true gallant of the day, and eventually lost most of his fortune, partly in payment of "debts of honor." His wife, by a haughty intolerance of those less favored with this world's goods, is credited, by legend, with having brought poverty on her heirs.

6. On her mother's side Helen Crafford is descended from Captain Thomas Wells of Revolutionary fame, and she uses the Wells coat of arms.

7. Her lineage is traced on one side to Queen Anne of England; on the other to the Welsh family of Lewis ancestors who fought on the side of the Crown in the Irish rebellion in 1798, and to a forbear who served as an Indian scout in the War of the Revolution, under General Washington.

8. Kappa Alpha (Southern), which was organized first in 1866 as Phi Kappa Chi, but later changed its name to Kappa Alpha, has "no connection," and never has had, "with any other fraternity except similarity of name initials." K A (Northern), that illustrious and oldest of social fraternities in this country, and K A (Southern), whose "essential teaching is that members shall cherish the Southern ideal of character," whose "aim [is] to perpetuate the Southern ideal of the gentleman, of which Lee is the perfect expression" always have been, of course, two separate and distinct organizations. Quotations are from the *History of Kappa Alpha*.

9. An obvious discrepancy occurs here. Five fraternities are mentioned but the fifth one, originating at Hollins College, was never named. The name of the fraternity, then in mind, cannot now be recalled.

10. Instances in the Greek world where women were members of men's fraternities and men were members of women's organizations are not lacking, and a few are recounted here: Beta Theta Pi in June, 1860, initiated two women, Emma Bennett and Celia Crocker, into their Wabash Chapter. They were "good Beta girls" and the men found "nothing in the constitution of the order or the by-laws of the United States to forbid it."

When the alarm of the war was sounded in 1861 the Sigma Alpha Epsilon cadets at the Kentucky Military Institute responded to the call of their respective states. The preservation of the records of the chapter was a serious matter which was solved by entrusting them to the care of Lucy Pattie, a "bright, cultured and vivacious young lady." She lived up to their trust in her, and, when the war cloud lifted and the Institute was reopened, the members of that fraternity formally initiated her into the order, in appreciation of her service and integrity.

In recognition of her valuable assistance in establishing Mississippi Alpha of Phi Delta Theta, that fraternity elected Miss Kate Carothers of Oxford, Mississippi, to honorary membership and presented her with a badge. "In those days," George Banta, Sr., veteran fraternity man writes, "the constitutions of the different organizations did not prescribe sex as a distinction

to be observed in electing members, because boys went to straight boys' schools and girls to girls' schools. All those documents had been drawn in a day, not yet closed in the South, and then only just closing in the North, when coeducation was unknown."

The Greek world has long known that George Banta, Sr., Phi Delta Theta, is a member in good standing of Delta Gamma. Mr. Banta initiated the first members of Delta Gamma as an intercollegiate sorority and the establishment of it as such, he writes, grew out of an imagined need for a third sorority in the colleges of Indiana, due to the "oftimes rancorous college politics of those days." In 1878 Delta Gamma had two living chapters, both in boarding schools, but the parent chapter was in Oxford, Mississippi, in a school "having a total enrollment not to exceed thirty-five girls. It was the typical Southern girls' boarding school, privately owned, without pretension of preparing for college. It was still that day in the South when girls did not 'go to college' and when that privilege was reserved generally for their brothers." A fraternity brother of Mr. Banta's from the Mississippi Chapter gave him the name of a Delta Gamma, suggesting that organization for Indiana. Correspondence followed, but Mr. Banta made little progress in establishing a group at Franklin College because he knew so little of Delta Gamma, either in detail or statistics. He wrote a discouraged, and what he thought would be final, letter, but it brought, in a fortnight, the news that he had been elected an honorary member of Psi Chapter of Delta Gamma. It was then that he formed the group at Franklin and initiated them. Of the times Mr. Banta says: "Prior to 1880 there was very little of system, of fixed plan or law, or of definite method in the fraternity world of the West and South or anywhere in the still very small sorority world. Expediency ruled far more than law or design. Most often the thing done was the thing that would bring a result immediately visible to the eyes of the doers. And it is most true that had there not been this extreme flexibility in every way, the Greek system of the West and South would never have grown into the great organization that exists today."

Dr. Charles Richardson, Kappa Sigma, was a member of Chi Omega, a friend of the first girls who began the organization. Because of his wide knowledge of fraternity affairs he was asked to assist in the preparation of a constitution and ritual "for the purpose of establishing a local," to quote Dr. Richardson. In a 1905 greeting he wrote: "In studying the matter from the viewpoint of the sorority I was strongly convinced that the time was most auspicious then for the launching of a new national sorority, inasmuch as those already in existence, with the exception of one, had thus far declined overtures from the South. I felt that a sorority whose policy should embrace first class institutions without reference to section, would make a great success. It was two or three years before I succeeded in getting the girls to adopt my views, as they naturally looked upon an undertaking of such magnitude with much misgiving. Finally, however, after Chi Omega had had three years of local existence, it was definitely decided to make the attempt. A meeting of active and alumnae members was called to consider ways and means. I was asked to be present and I urged that a general organization

be perfected. This was done, and the first Supreme Governing Council of Chi Omega elected, and other details of organization attended to." Dr. Richardson passed on a few years ago.

II. A full account of this reunion is given in the January, 1925, issue of *Themis*.



## Chapter XV

### *The Official Family*<sup>1</sup>

#### Grand Presidents

MAUD JONES (HORNER)

FIRST GRAND PRESIDENT

SINCE, as a Founder, the life history of Maud Jones Horner, the first grand president of the fraternity, has been related in Chapter XIV of this volume, and her work as an officer has already been touched upon with some completeness, it is inevitable that, in the case of this Founder-officer who qualifies for mention in so many instances, the story of her life and achievements have already been rather thoroughly covered. However, a brief reassembling and a review may be interesting.

In describing the Founders, a Zeta freshman once wrote of them as "a group of Southern gentlewomen." The expression aptly described Maud Jones, who was of the school of leaders whose strength lay in gentleness and kindness, who won through love, and who perhaps inspired more loyalty than falls to the lot of many leaders with more forceful methods. Strong she was, but gentle; and quiet in the sense that implied strength. In the midst of differing opinions she could remain above the conflict and give a just decision.

In reading these pages we have come to know the Maud Jones of Normal days as a conscientious, earnest and serious student. These same qualities characterized her early work for the fraternity, and characterized her officership; all of them, of course, being tempered by her sense of humor and normal love of fun. We know of her work in connection with the actual organization of Zeta Tau Alpha in 1898, of her assistance in securing an adequate constitution and by-laws, a ritual and other necessary



ALICE MAUD JONES HORNER  
1899—1904

secret material. Upon the selection of a Greek name in 1899 she was chosen president, thus becoming the first president Zeta Tau Alpha ever had; either as a local organization or as a national one. That the leader of the Founders, as she was known, became the first president was both a logical and beautiful development in the life of the fraternity at this stage, for it reflected both recognition and appreciation of her leadership; a fact not always accorded at the same time by all concerned. This harmony was undoubtedly a good omen.

When she graduated from the Normal in 1900 she retained her contact with, and interest in, the chapter, returning to Farmville in June, 1902, for the first reunion of the fraternity, as one of the principal speakers on the program. When the memorable 1902 meeting of the six Alpha members was held in Farmville and the first Arch chapter came into being, Maud Jones, even though she was not present, was selected to lead the expanding organization. This was another tribute to her recognized leadership, and of the loyalty she had inspired. With this office she became the first grand president. She was re-elected at the first national convention in 1903, and she served until the 1904 convention when, upon her marriage, she resigned. Although she left active life on Grand Chapter she retained her interest, and she was present at the 1906 and 1912 conventions.

Maud Jones installed just one chapter in the fraternity, Original Beta. The rest of her official work consisted of the usual duties and routine falling to an executive; sometimes not ostentatious but highly important, and sometimes made successful or unsuccessful by the personality of the executive. With regard to personality she was as fortunate as she was in other respects, and Zeta Tau Alpha greatly profited by her gifts.

She maintained a general oversight of all national work, including extension, and during her presidency Delta and Epsilon Chapters were added.

The file of correspondence collected from that period, both personal and official, gives us a true picture of a leader of enthusiasm, but one who would not deviate an inch from principle. Maud Jones was eager for expansion and to further it she



wrote many letters and made many plans. But her requirements for new groups were very demanding in the high qualifications set forth, meant for stout hearts and clear consciences, and nothing short of a full meeting of these was really satisfactory to her, or would have brought the realization of a charter. It was she who first gave us, in writing, our policy of conservative expansion, and of small chapters. Aside from the personal dignity and poise that she considered synonymous with members of her fraternity, she required that the chapters maintain dignity not only in their conduct, but with regard to anything that was a part of, or pertained to, Zeta Tau Alpha; an instance of which is found in her reproof of a chapter for making crepe paper party caps of gray and blue.

As president she was very insistent that the constitution and by-laws be adhered to, and she made some reminder of the fact, even though in those early days there seemed to be times when it would have been more profitable to have disregarded it than to have followed it. Or so it appeared at that particular time when some occasion or exigency arose that seemed to justify divergence or setting aside. But with Maud Jones her official attitude was always that a course, an act, was either right or wrong. She was positive in her opinions once formed, and from what she felt was right she neither permitted herself, nor thought of, the slightest deviation; further any such situation presented no elements of humor or ways of easing conscience to her. She was very fair, kind and generous, devoted to her family, the many friends with whom she was richly endowed, and to her fraternity. She was always unselfish.

As if ordered especially to delight the fancy and imagination that inevitably pictures a certain setting from which would emerge a woman of Maud Jones' charm, we find her home (where she was one of a very large family), pictured to us as "a big, old brick house built long before the War. Under its eaves it bore (and still bears), two brass plates with the date 1859, the date of her parents' marriage, and the year the house was remodeled for their occupancy. The house faced the north, and the large lawn with many shade trees was fresh from a recent

shower. There were roses, roses everywhere except, perhaps, in the spaces between where other flowers grew. The scent of the roses, honeysuckle, white jasmine and mignonette filled the air, and the mocking bird's song floated over all."<sup>2</sup>

That, then, was the setting in which Zeta Tau Alpha's first leader and first president spent her childhood and young womanhood. From it, with its influence of happy home life found in a congenial family, its famous hospitality and deep religious reverence, came the quiet girl of personal beauty and loveliness who remains, an undying memory to all who knew her, "the girl we all love"; truly a Southern gentlewoman such as tradition has always pictured to us, and a woman of unswerving high principles who achieved through love.

BRUCE HOUSTON (DAVIS)

SECOND GRAND PRESIDENT

To Bruce Houston Davis, more than to any other one person, goes the credit for the Zeta Tau Alpha that is ours today. At two important times in the life of the fraternity, turning points we might say, her vision and energy led the way to the right course. Reviewing it all from the vantage point of the present it is readily perceived what the results of any other course would have been—regrettable delay for one, if not actual localism at another time.

The important 1902 meeting, creating the first Grand Chapter, was held during one of her visits to Farmville, and at her urge, for the times, to her, were fraught with grave possibilities attendant upon a period of quiescence that seemed pending, if not present. She had already visited Lynchburg, Virginia, and had made plans for Delta Chapter, and she had never lost sight of the original plan for the fraternity, which was one of destined nationalism. She had been a very active member since her initiation in 1899 and her interest continued after graduation.

Born in Lexington, Virginia, the oldest daughter of Major Finley Willson Houston and Mrs. Houston, Anna Bruce Houston was first educated privately as a pupil of Miss Virginia Letcher, daughter of Governor Letcher of Virginia. Later she attended

the Lexington High School, where she prepared for the Normal. Like many other Alpha members, she came from a part of the country that is rich in historic lore and background, Lexington



BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS

1902—1906

1907—1915

1926—

being the home of the famous Southern leader and general, Robert E. Lee.<sup>3</sup> She, too, came from a long list of distinguished forbears who had been prominent both in America and in the



Old Land, and she thus had every qualification required by Alpha Chapter.

Bruce Houston entered the State Normal School in 1898, and thereupon became one of the best known and most popular of its students. She was noted for her beauty, her popularity and brilliance. She was extremely fun loving and full of high spirits, so vivacious in fact that perhaps she gave small indication of the work she was to perform for the fraternity. She was a member of the Y.W.C.A., president of the Junior class, a member of the German and Tennis Clubs, and she was awarded the high honor of being made editor-in-chief of the school annual, *The Virginian*, in 1900, the year in which she graduated.

After teaching two years in Lexington, Virginia, she was married on June 24, 1902, to William Emrys Davis, Delta Tau Delta, and although she moved at once to Tennessee she kept close to the Farmville chapter.

In 1902 she became the first grand secretary-treasurer, handling the small amount of money then available, and writing the many letters devolving upon even a pioneer secretary. The first national convention in 1903 re-elected her to this office, and in the same year she edited the first issue of *Themis*; a meritorious achievement. Thus she became the first editor.

She served as secretary-treasurer and editor until the 1904 convention, when she was elected grand president, a position for which she was well qualified by virtue of her strenuous apprenticeship. She had been Maud Jones' "right hand man," and she and Mr. Davis had worked on two new drafts of the constitution and by-laws, later presenting the initiation ceremony for adoption. In 1904 she was instrumental in adding Zeta Chapter to the roll, and she was one of the installing officers.

In 1905, Mrs. Davis took the second step of great importance to the fraternity when she first attempted to secure Zeta Tau Alpha's membership in the Intersorority Conference. Early recognition of what her vision and energy meant to the organization is attested by an article in *Themis* declaring that, "perhaps no one person has played a greater part in the development of

Zeta Tau Alpha than Bruce Houston Davis, whose guardianship of and ambition for the fraternity during her long régime led to our becoming national." However, that same year the Conference decided upon admittance requirements which Zeta Tau Alpha could not meet. Undaunted, and firmly believing in the good results that would follow membership in this body, Mrs. Davis used all her abilities to bring understanding of the situation to the chapters affected by this ruling, particularly Alpha, and the result was a happy one. As we know, it led to the voluntary relinquishment of the charters in 1906, a sacrifice made for the greater good and advancement of the whole. Her work continued, and after the 1908 convention's sanction of presenting a petition to the I.S.C., success crowned her efforts with Zeta Tau Alpha's admission in 1909.

During her presidency, in addition to Zeta Chapter, Eta, Theta, Iota, Beta, Kappa, and Lambda Chapters were added.

In 1908 the demands of her private life brought about her resignation from the presidency. All those who know her have often seen the ring, with the Z T A setting of diamonds, presented to her at that time by a grateful sisterhood.

However, her retirement proved to be of short duration, for a year later she was appointed national historian, succeeding Lorena Boyd Mason. This office she held until 1915. In those years she made a brave start in collecting historical material and in preserving much information that would have been difficult to secure later on.

But this was not all, for as the history of *Themis* shows, she was an active member of that staff from 1904-1915, a long service of some eleven years which has not been generally known because it has, in a measure, been overshadowed by her other work.

When Mrs. Davis retired from the historianship in 1915, her national work ceased until 1925, when she was appointed first president of Delta Province, an office she filled with expected success and capability.

In 1926 her election as grand vice-president carried out the

traditional understanding with Alpha Chapter (made in 1906 when they gave up their charter), that so long as their alumnæ were qualified and capable, a member of Alpha Chapter should be on Grand Chapter. With her election to this office, Bruce Houston Davis achieved an unparalleled position in the fraternity, that is, of having held more national offices than any other member in the organization. Having been grand president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, editor, historian, *Themis* staff member, and province president, she found herself with experience in every office listed except that of inspector.

Hers is indeed a record, approximating some sixteen years in all, and it is a silent witness to the undiminishing love and devotion with which she regards Zeta Tau Alpha which she rightly calls one of her children. Today as she guides alumnæ work her presence on Grand Chapter is not only an inspiration, but it is an ever present reminder of the fraternity's loving recognition of past services, an attempt to pay a debt of gratitude which can never really be repaid, and of which far more members are cognizant than is Mrs. Davis herself. Unassuming, staunch and loyal, she has given endlessly of herself, and her seeming lack of realization that her service has been anything really extraordinary is so sincere and unthought of that it borders on refreshing naïveté. It is hoped that the pictures of her throughout this volume speak for her charming appearance and give some glimpse of her personal attraction without making necessary an attempted word picture.

Like Maud Jones Horner, Mrs. Davis has always been a member of, and indefatigable worker in, the Presbyterian Church. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and of the women's committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Lexington, Kentucky, where she has lived for many years.

Since her last return to active national life she has inspected and installed Beta Theta and Beta Lambda Chapters, and has assisted with the installation of Beta Delta.

She has four sons and one daughter, and thus is the center of



a busy home life, but out of this full life have come the hours eagerly and willingly devoted to Zeta Tau Alpha. The fraternity has many treasures, many members to whom it will always pay tribute; Bruce Houston Davis is one of them. The years will never bring Zeta Tau Alpha, as it has often done to individuals and periods in world history, to the time when prophets and builders will be forgotten and their contributions minimized, for the chain of love and loyalty is too strongly forged, and the gifts of the years too plainly revealed. With the prophets and builders Bruce Houston Davis long ago took her place.

DR. MAY AGNESS (REITZEL) HOPKINS

THIRD GRAND PRESIDENT

Zeta Tau Alpha had thus far been particularly fortunate in her grand presidents, all women of personality and ability, and she was, with the election of the third grand president, in 1908, to see develop a figure as striking and rich in personality as any fraternity has ever produced.

May Agness Hopkins, who was soon to become one of Zeta Tau Alpha's best known and most outstanding figures, both within and without the fraternity, entered upon years so full that they almost defy recounting, for with all that was done and accomplished, they were closely interwoven with that intangible something that had so much effect and made such a difference—that quality which we may call personal magnetism and which, when added to Dr. Hopkins' natural gift of leadership and her professional training and outlook, made a combination rarely found or surpassed. Thus we come to the biography of the officer who so profoundly influenced the life and development of the fraternity, becoming herself a vital part of it.

May Agness Hopkins, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pierce Hopkins, was educated in the public schools of her native state, Texas, first in San Antonio and then Austin, entering the University of Texas in 1901. At a very early age she had to depend largely upon herself so that, at the close of her sophomore year, because of financial difficulties, she left the

university to teach one year in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas, returning to Austin in the fall of 1904.



DR. MAY AGNESS REITZEL-HOPKINS

1906—1926

Upon her return to the university she entered upon an active career. She became president of the Women's Athletic Association, president of the Sidney Lanier Society, vice-president of

the Senior class, a member of the Y.W.C.A. cabinet, captain of the basketball team and, all in all, won an enviable place of prominence for herself as one of the outstanding women on the campus.

It was with full recognition of her abilities and influence that she was sought by May Bollinger (Orgain), Epsilon, to help form a Zeta Tau Alpha Chapter at Texas, and in 1906 May Hopkins became a charter member of Kappa Chapter. In the same year she received her B.S. degree and was awarded an honorary scholarship in histology and embryology.

Scarcely a month later she attended the Knoxville convention, as the official delegate from Kappa Chapter, and from that conclave she emerged as grand secretary, so it is to be judged that her capabilities were at once apparent to the Tennessee assemblage. At this time the offices of secretary and treasurer were separated for the first time, and May Hopkins was, therefore, the first to hold the separate office of grand secretary.

Coincident with taking up her residence in Galveston, where the medical college was located, she began the study of medicine, and entered upon her first national experience with the fraternity. While she was thus being acclimated an old issue of *Themis* tells us most entertainingly of the other work she was doing. "For four years hers was the hand that guided the discouraged freshmen through the troubled waters of histology, embryology, and biology. Although May Hopkins was at the same time studying medicine and presumably had plenty of troubles of her own, yet no first year man, appalled by the polysyllabic names of . . . micro-organisms . . . has ever been turned away without the help he sought. Many a one has doubtless called her blessed—although he may have been too timid to 'rise up.'" This period in her life bore fruit in later years through the lasting gratitude and acknowledgment of many present day successful physicians who credit her with the part she played in helping them through those scholastically perilous days. Needless to say, she is also an acknowledged popular and appreciated member of the medical fraternity.



In 1908 May Hopkins was elected to the presidency, and a year later, when Zeta Tau Alpha was admitted to N.P.C., she attended the September meeting as the fraternity's first delegate. For the next seventeen years she served as the official delegate, becoming a nationally known figure in the fraternity world and establishing an attendance record of value. Her N.P.C.



DR. HOPKINS IN UNIFORM

work has been fully reviewed in Chapter XI, so it will not be repeated here.

We know the expansion problems faced at this time, and the necessity of building the fraternity into a stronger structure. Vision in the administration of every phase of the fraternity's management was necessary, from the smallest detail to the most

forward looking plan of broad scope, and all of this was forthcoming, even though it meant much strenuous personal work. Hard years were ahead, years in which many times the president had to take things into her own hands and act; times when others fell short of expectations or failed completely. And often this meant sacrifice, both of time and money.

In 1910 she was again elected president and on May 30, 1911, she received the degree that henceforth prefixed "Dr." to her name. To prepare herself for professional life she spent a year as interne in the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston, Massachusetts, and while there, through the personal contacts thus formed, Rho Chapter was installed.

She next spent a short time in Warren, Pennsylvania, as house physician in the State Hospital there. However, her intense desire to establish herself in larger fields of work soon led her to resign and in the fall of 1912 she went to Dallas, which was chosen because of its broad and favorable attitude toward women physicians. There she began her private practice.

For a year she taught physiology and hygiene in the Dallas High School, and the next year she became an instructor in the medical department of Southern Methodist University where, a few years later, she was to install a chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha; incidentally seeing that her fraternity was an early one on the campus. She became a member of the staff of the City Hospital, of the Dallas Polyclinic Postgraduate School; house physician for the Texas branch of the Sears-Roebuck Company, and the Virginia K. Johnson home; physician for the Dallas County Home for delinquent girls; later holding the secretaryship of the State Pediatric Association. She became an associate professor of Baylor Medical College, as well as a director of the Baylor Hospital; an attending physician at the Pediatric Clinic; and she was one of those instrumental in making a success of the Dallas Child Guidance Clinic. Besides this she has carried on a heavy private practice, all the while becoming better known as a child specialist.

The 1912 convention re-elected her grand president, and presented her with a silver loving cup in appreciation of her services.

Each convention found her making constructive and foresighted recommendations, and she was among the pioneers for many movements, such as the *Themis* Endowment Fund, the Scholarship Loan Fund, the creation of the office of inspector and a central office, the salarizing of national officers, et cetera,

By this time her personality and leadership had become such a part of Zeta Tau Alpha that the office of president seemed particularly hers, and her re-election in 1915 reiterated the fraternity's increasingly devout acknowledgment of, and desire for, her continued leadership. In an article published about that time she was described as "warm hearted and impulsive but with a self control that is usually the reward of age and experience . . . with a strong sense of justice." It was added that "perhaps it is this certainty of getting a 'square deal,' no less than her executive ability, which makes her a natural leader." Again, "a peculiarly fortunate characteristic is that she thoroughly enjoys whatever engages her at the time. Whether it be work or play she goes into it with her whole heart and gets out of it all there is in it." Thus, this woman who was as excellent a play fellow as a work mate, who was full of good deeds and sometimes joyful pranks, who was quick, generous, and who had a broad thought that brought understanding of persons, became herself greatly loved and respected in her own fraternity.

As the fraternity expanded (for by 1918 thirteen new groups had been added, several of whom Dr. Hopkins had inspected or installed herself) the executive work became heavier and, as an early biographical sketch points out, "one wonders when she had time for her fraternity. [In] stolen moments and sleepless nights she works out the many problems. . . . I should not say 'work' for our grand president looks upon her fraternity work as a privilege, a pleasure, a relaxation."

During her years on Grand Chapter Dr. Hopkins inspected the local group that became Tau Chapter, installed Rho, Psi and Omega Chapters, and was one of the officiating grand officers at the installation of Alpha Xi Chapter.

Dr. Hopkins is always to be found in the ranks of those sponsoring progressive movements, and she has always been a



leader in the most advanced lines of medical thought. As a result of her deep interest in the moral welfare of her state she became a director of the State Social Hygiene Association, and in the course of her career she has given many lectures before the Dallas School of Civics and Philanthropy, serving also as chairman of child welfare of that school.

As war times engulfed the country she became a member of the Southwestern Field committee, serving on the war council as a lecturer in the educational campaign being carried on; which now brings us to what is perhaps the most interesting period in her life—the war interlude.

#### THE WAR INTERLUDE

There is always one interval in the lives of all of us when existence takes on an aspect of such intense, unbelievable reality that, except for the scars on mind or body and the new wisdom acquired from passing through the fires of experience, the whole occurrence, when viewed in the light of retrospect takes on the appearance of something that happened in a dream. That it could have happened to us seems chimerical.

At such times one endures conditions and experiences previously thought not only beyond endurance, but beyond possibility of occurrence, and the astounding inaccuracy of the oft heard exclamation, "I could never live through such a thing," is learned along with the realization of the surprising number of things through which man can live when the test comes—and from which he can emerge with a spiritual victory.

The war brought such testing times and intervals of unbelievable reality to many lives. To Zeta Tau Alpha's "Dr. May" there came the war interlude when, just as she was firmly establishing herself in the practise she had so valiantly and with such sacrifice prepared herself for, the call of humanity proved too strong for any personal or professional ties, and she offered her services as a physician and child specialist to her country.

A fine sense of courage, duty and self-sacrifice marked her entrance to war service, and the same fine courage and in-

domitable sense of humor carried her through with a well loved memory left behind her. Her call came shortly before the 1918 Grand Chapter meeting and prevented her attendance there, but she sent her suggestions and recommendations, and while the meeting was in progress she was busily engaged in closing her office and making all preparations for going into—she knew not what.

Her resignation, tendered at the 1918 meeting was, of course, not accepted. Instead she was voted a leave of absence and the following resolution, drawn up by Grand Chapter, was sent to her and printed in *Themis*. It ran:

#### RESOLUTION

With heartfelt appreciation of our grand president, who represents the highest type of complete womanhood, with a mind that thinks nobly, a hand that ministers skilfully and a heart that beats in sympathy with human suffering and need, and with grateful recognition of her splendid leadership which has enabled our fraternity to achieve the lofty purpose for which it was organized, we, the members of Grand Chapter, offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is the earnest wish of each officer of Grand Chapter that our friend and leader continue in office as grand president of Zeta Tau Alpha Fraternity, being relieved of all duties of the position during her absence occasioned by service over seas in behalf of the children of that land which has fought so heroically and suffered so patiently for those principles which we as a nation hold most dear.

CLAIR WOODRUFF BUGG  
MARY LOUISE PATRICK  
CHRISTINE BERTHOLAS  
FANNY HUNTER  
GLADYS AYLAND  
JULIA COE

Dr. May's answer, with its farewell, printed in *Themis*, said:

#### A MESSAGE FROM DR. HOPKINS

*To my sisters in Zeta Tau Alpha:*

When I received the resolution of my co-workers of Grand Chapter expressing their appreciation of my work, my heart simply filled to overflowing and I now am unable to find words with which to express my appreciation of your thoughtfulness. But I do wish you to know this: If I have been able to serve my fraternity with the least degree of efficiency; and through it to serve my sisters at large, it has only been through the untiring and loyal support you have given me as my co-officers and co-workers. It is true that

our beloved fraternity has grown and through it I have grown—but you have been the power behind the throne. To you I give all the praise, all the honor. For myself, I can only say, “May I live to serve you and those I love again.”

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS

The fraternity's pride and love are echoed in the *Themis* article which, in part, spoke of “Service! Surveying again the work of our grand president, all Zeta Tau Alphas must feel proud of her who has accomplished so much and yet again sets forth into the unknown ‘Over There’ to do more. . . . As this issue of the magazine goes to press our beloved Dr. May is hurrying and scurrying to do this and that, trying to drive a wedge here and a nail there in order to leave things at home all ‘ship-shape’ for her successor. She is leaving it all because this time as before she has obeyed the voice of duty, service and self-sacrifice. She feels that she can be spared here in order to help, as far as possible, in the work of taking care of the babies of France. I am sure every Zeta Tau Alpha cannot help but feel proud of her; rejoice with her and for her that she is going, but there our rejoicing must cease. There will be an incentive for us all to work, to keep the standard of our fraternity as high and higher than ever because of the noble example of our grand president. For every Zeta Tau Alpha I can say: May God speed you on your way, watch and guide and direct you while you are ‘Over There,’ while we strive to keep the home fires of Zeta Tau Alpha warm for your return.”

But one thing the fraternity did not know was that Dr. May was taking with her a material symbol of Zeta Tau Alpha, an identification mark to outward sense, but a talisman and reminder of the all-enveloping love and association of several thousand girls back home. The story has never been told before, and so is here given for the first time. Omicron Chapter, upon its installation in 1910 sent to the president a beautiful example of the then fashionable gold band bracelet. It was of solid gold, hence convenient in thickness, light in weight, and quite pliable. On it in heavier gold letters were raised the Greek initials of Zeta Tau Alpha. Inside was engraved Dr. Hopkins' full name. It was a gift of love, a beautiful piece of ornamental jewelry



that had no dream of a sturdier mission, and for many years it was worn with no thought of any more important responsibility. However, an ever active imagination quickly grasps the possibility of turning a prosaic, none too optimistic requirement into something that is sweet in memory and association. So, instead of securing the usual identification bracelet worn by war workers, Dr. May had her complete address engraved on the inside of Omicron's gift. When she left Dallas she wore it; it was a bit of Zeta Tau Alpha that went with her through all her war-time experiences. The bracelet, which is here reproduced, has become something more than just a bracelet, for its history is interwoven indelibly with that of the fraternity, and her association with it. Dr. May has already bequeathed it to the national fraternity when it has finished its service on other travels for which it is destined.



Dr. Hopkins reached France in August, 1918, and mindful of the eager Zetas waiting to hear from her, wrote the following letter to Grand Chapter on August 21, 1918, which was printed in *Themis* and shared with the Zeta world. The heading and letter are as follows:

A LETTER FROM ZETA TAU ALPHA'S GRAND PRESIDENT  
IN FRANCE

MY DEAR SISTERS:

With your permission, I am going to write you in one letter and let you send it around; and I am sure you will not object, when I tell you I am literally working night and day.

The voyage across was pleasant and without any unusual happenings. There were many interesting people on [board] that I would love to describe, but time and paper will not permit. I will mention though, that among the notables were Muratore and his wife, Lina Cavalieri. One afternoon we had a wonderful concert, sold tickets, auctioned off articles, and made around \$16,000 for the French wounded. So even on sea, even in the face of danger, the paramount thing was this dreadful war and what we could do to help.

Upon landing in Paris it took many days to go through all the red tape preparatory to my final assignment. For I not only had to make out dozens of papers giving my entire family history and that of my grandparents, but every time I move I have to go to the police of the district in which I live and let him O.K. my movements. If you move from one hotel to another you must

notify him, and it takes anywhere from two days to two weeks to obtain a ticket to get out of Paris. Hence you can appreciate when I say "red tape." (Excuse change of ink but my pen went dry and I am using a second pen; if you could see where I am writing—on my knee under a tree by my tent which I will tell you of in a few minutes). To return, while waiting in Paris, going through all the above red tape, the unit of Smith College girls was begging for a doctor. So the Children's Bureau loaned me to them for a while, and the last ten days this has been my experience: We left Paris, August 12, 3:00 P.M., in army trucks, three if you please, for it took that much for bag and baggage and the personnel of the unit which is twelve in number. We were headed for a town that just three weeks previous had been occupied by the Germans and who had been forced by our own precious American boys to leave. Can you imagine how we felt going forward into the very heart of things? Well, we landed in the deserted village at 6:00 P.M. and could not find so much as a roof to shelter us. Every house in the town has been shelled or bombed until literally, from one end to the other, there is nothing to be found but ruins. So we got out our lunch baskets (for before leaving Paris we had prepared for the worst), had a bite to eat before dark, then hurried to get fixed for the night, because, as you must know, it is against the law to have a light of any description as it attracts the German planes. Our beds consisted of nothing but our bed rolls spread on the ground, with nothing to cover us but the skies above, out of which we expected an air raid any minute. Over here one soon learns that when very near the line, the German's chief pleasure at night is an air raid on all nearby towns, especially when there is as brilliant a moon as we have now. However, the Germans were good to us the first night and let us sleep in peace, but they have made up for lost time since then. If you can picture in your mind twelve women, peacefully sleeping in three tents in an open field, suddenly awakened by the hum of a German airplane, (and the hum of their machines is very distinct and characteristic), jumping up, putting on their helmets, and running for some dugout, you will know what we do nightly. How I used to love the moon; but oh, how I hate it now.

To go back,—our first twenty-four hours safely passed, we sought out a permanent location. And, after one entire day spent walking through the streets of the ruined city, we decided, from the filth that you can well imagine we found, that an open field would be the best from a health point of view. Being the physician of the unit, I picked out the one I thought best, where I found a near-by spring. We pitched our three tents, and here we have lived for two weeks. Our work consists in taking care of the refugees, some coming back to see what has happened to their homes, some coming from villages nearer the line where the shelling has been so great that living there is impossible. My individual work consists in taking care of the unit medically, attending the sick refugees, and helping with the wounded of our army. Several field hospitals are near us, and after the wounded have been cared for in these hospitals, they are then sent to the base hospitals out of the war zone. So when they are brought down to the station, I stay at the station and do **anything** necessary for the wounded that I can—such as rebandage, irrigate

eyes that have been burned with gas, and look after the shell-shocked men, who, to me, are the most pitiful of all. A few nights ago, I was put in charge and took a boat down with 106 of our wounded men. It was an experience I shall never forget. Circumstances prevent my giving you the details now, but when I return to America I will tell you. So by this you will know that as yet I am not assigned to children's work. However, as long as I can be of service I am happy. And truly I had rather do for our own precious boys who are so manfully giving their lives for us. You see my days are full. Just how long I will be with the unit of Smith College girls I do not know.

I am so anxious to hear from each of you. And my! but you simply cannot imagine what joy a letter from the U.S. brings.

How was G.C. meeting? And how about the Pennsylvania Chapter?

I see the ambulance coming so will have to close. A heart full of love to each and every one, from

Your devoted,

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS  
*Care Children's Bureau*  
*American Red Cross*  
*Paris, France*

August 21, 1918

Dr. May, well known on this side, was soon found in France. The experience she had in bringing down the boat load of wounded, of which she speaks in her letter, is probably responsible for the article that Zeta Tau Alpha war workers found on the front page of the official Y.W.C.A. bulletin, the *War Work Bulletin*, in December, 1918. This article, a rare tribute to Dr. Hopkins, ran as follows:

#### A TEXAN DOCTOR

*By KEITH CLARK, Director of Publicity for France*

She had came down from Château Thierry and was stopping at the Hotel Petrograd, the Y.W.C.A. hostess house in Paris. She was resting there, in the haven of all war-workers. Her eyes looked weary as she sat opposite me at breakfast; perhaps because she had seen—war.

I had heard that Dr. May Agness Hopkins, the Texas Doctor, as she was affectionately called, and twelve girls of the Smith College Unit had been sent to Château Thierry to do relief work among the refugees after the Americans had retaken it from the Germans, but here she was only four days after the big gray camions had started from the Petrograd, carrying the twelve Smith girls with their leader and their stores over the long white road down which the Kaiser had gazed that day in June when he made his incognito visit to the captured city.



"I came down last night," the Doctor said in answer to the question in my eyes. "I came down with 106 wounded Americans."

"You did!" I asked, puzzled, "but that isn't refugee work!"

"Of course not. But, over here, haven't you found out you do the thing you are not sent to do? I went up to Château Thierry to work with the aged and little children. I found American boys and the Army found me, and they asked me if I could bring down a boat-load of wounded.

"The trains were full. You see, it was when the push was heaviest, and the men were coming back from the attack pretty well shot up and needing to get to the hospital as quickly as possible. There were two boats there. An army doctor was put in charge of one; and I, in charge of the other, had 106 men. The men were carried on about nine o'clock.

"Well, we started at dawn, with a gray mist still on the river. It had been wonderful that night, with the full moon softening the features of scarred and stricken Château Thierry, making it all beautiful. I did not want the night ever to end.

"The trip had evidently been hastily planned and these were not badly wounded men. I started a hunt for the bandages I had been told were on board. Finally I found a box left by the French. I took these, and being without any instruments, sterilized my hands in boiling water. You should have seen me get the boiling water from the little French boat cook, and two tablespoons and some aluminum pans and a fork—me without any French.

"Of the 106 wounded Americans on board, none had serious wounds, but some were in serious physical condition. They weren't so sure about a woman doctor until they got so desperate they had to consult me.

"I had only one young woman with me as my aide. Worst of all, there was no food. Can you imagine my consternation—no food for 106 wounded American men!

"At ten-thirty in the morning we passed a camp of American soldiers on the banks of the Marne. I hailed them. You know the Marne isn't more than a step across. Just wide enough for our narrow boat. Did they have any supplies?

"'Yes,' they answered, 'we're a supply camp.'

"'Then I want some,' I megaphoned through my hands. 'I've got American men here.'

"'Sure thing,' was the reply.

"That was enough. The supplies came, quite enough for 106 hungry men. You should have seen the medical staff and aide fall into the kitchen of that old boat and brew the most delicious, savory soups and other hot things for our weary patients.

"The Y.M.C.A. man who was with the camp brought down packages of cigarettes so that every man had a box, not just a package, and there were cookies enough for every one. That co-operation, the way all of the seven organizations working over here help out in such emergencies, is wonderful.

"After the food and the cigarettes had made them more comfortable, one of the men asked me if I was really a doctor.

"'Yes, I'm a child specialist,' I told him.

"That's all right," he answered, "we're all your children—anyway, you can have me."

"Later in the afternoon, those who were well enough, those who had just arm wounds, and even one or two shell shock cases, men who had been following me about like faithful dogs all day, got together on the deck and sang songs and told stories.

"Then night came down again, with its wonderful moon, over the Marne, over the lovely French countryside. And somehow there did begin to sing in my heart a little song of triumph. David might have slain his tens of thousands, but May Agness had brought through 106 wounded men.

"We landed near Charenton, where the Marne makes its way into the Seine. And it was past midnight when the last ambulance had taken the last wounded man. You can imagine how glad I was when the French surgeon who met the boat paid me a compliment. They do not limit what you've done, these French. But I shall always remember my battle of the Marne. I feel as though I had really been in the war."

In summary, from July, 1918, to September, 1918, Dr. Hopkins was with the Smith College unit at Chateau Thierry and was soon placed in charge of the wounded that were brought from that field to the railway station for evacuation. When she left the front she was given charge of what was known as the "Southern Zone," which included thirteen departments that bordered the Mediterranean. She was given full jurisdiction over the organization, overseeing and directing of all the children's work in this zone, and she was the only woman M.D. honored by being made a chief of a zone. Her war time cards with their inscription, "*Doctoresse May Agness Hopkins, Chef du Services Des Enfants, Croix Rouge Américaine, Zone Sud, Marseilles,*" are cherished and valuable mementos of an important epoch in history.

Some of the clinics and hospitals organized by Dr. Hopkins in Marseilles and Avignon are still in operation, while others have been absorbed by French clinics.

Upon her return to this country in 1919, and after a profitable year in New York, she re-established her practice in Dallas, amid the difficulties and office space shortage that marked the reconstruction period.

The 1919 Chicago convention again chose her as president, but because of the growing pressure of both the demands of the fraternity and her own professional work, she resigned at the 1920

Grand Chapter meeting in Dallas, but she retained a position on Grand Chapter until 1926 when, although given a special appointment to N.P.C. by that convention, her work made acceptance impossible. This marked the termination of twenty years uninterrupted service on Grand Chapter, the record in the fraternity.

Dr. Hopkins' international reputation is demonstrated by the fact that she was one of the five hostesses of the First International Conference of Women Physicians called by the war council of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. in New York. Later, at the second meeting of this Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1922, she was the delegate from the United States, was elected parliamentarian of the Conference, and was appointed on the committee to draw up a permanent constitution. In 1926 she was again a delegate to the Conference.

Dr. Hopkins is prominently identified with many nationally known organizations and clubs, the American Medical Association, the Y.W.C.A. in which she is widely known, and she has been national counselor for the Camp Fire Girls. She is the only woman ever fully initiated into Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and she is also a member of Alpha Epsilon Iota.

On July 23, 1927, she was married to Howard E. Reitzel, of Dallas, Texas, and in private life, following the French custom of hyphenated names, her personal cards read Dr. May Reitzel-Hopkins while in professional life she retains the name that she has made so widely known.

May Hopkins, so long a dominant and brilliant figure in Zeta Tau Alpha, is one whose memory time will leave undimmed. Hers was a contribution of personality as well as of achievements, from both of which Zeta Tau Alpha profited greatly and grew. Her place in the hearts of the members of the fraternity is unique, as might be expected in the case of a magnetic leader who was the central figure for twelve years. It would not be inaccurate to say that few officers have ever been placed on so high a pedestal, so looked to for the ultimate in all the virtues; almost perfection. There were at times, of course, merry battles and differences of opinion, with much spirit, determination



and conviction on both sides for it was all very human, but at such times the expected fineness of character and freedom from petty resentments reflected by all concerned ended the situation in greater understanding and deeper friendship, regardless of the point of view that carried, for there has never been any monopoly on whose point was to be carried.

In picturing her one writer described her as "a delightful conversationalist . . . . fond of dancing and [one who] finds the new clothes of the season an intriguing topic . . . . unpedagogic in manner."

Zeta Tau Alpha, on whom her influence has been profound and of which she has become, through her years of loving service, an integral part, has always been most proud of her but has always recognized that she does not belong to Zeta Tau Alpha alone, although Zeta Tau Alpha has been one of the biggest things in her life, with many of her dreams wrapped up in it. Those who know her well realize that she is one of whom it may truly be said, "she is a citizen of the world," for she thinks in terms of the world. What higher tribute could be paid! And what more eloquent witness could be found of the esteem in which she is held than the Dr. May Agness Hopkins Endowment Fund which was created by a grateful fraternity.

#### ALPHA BURKART (WETTACH)

##### FOURTH GRAND PRESIDENT

A fainter heart or a person of less clear understanding than Alpha Burkart (Wettach) would have been appalled at the sudden appointment to succeed a brilliant leader, of long years of officership, to whom the fraternity had so long looked for guidance, and whose name had become so familiar in connection with the presidency as to seem almost a traditional possession.

We can but imagine the startled thoughts that passed through her mind during the four days she deliberated upon the acceptance of the office, appointment to which had been wired her June 24, 1920, from the Dallas Grand Chapter meeting at which Dr. Hopkins resigned.

That she was cognizant of all the successorship meant is shown in her 1923 convention report which said, "It has taken no little courage to take up the reins which had so long been ably held by Dr. Hopkins. Her personal charm has been the binding link



ALPHA BURKART WETTACH

1920—1926

in Zeta for many years. No one ever takes the place of another, but we each make our own. Each person in the world has his own contribution." But possessing not a faint heart, and trusting to the judgment of those who had shown their faith in her ability by choosing her, she accepted. She thus became the fourth grand

president of the fraternity and incidentally, at the same time, became Zeta Tau Alpha's first Northern president.

Helen Alpha Burkart, the second of the four daughters of Dr. J. L. Burkart and Mrs. Burkart, was born in Big Rapids, Michigan. Her early life was spent in the colorful environment of various army posts at which her father was stationed as a United States Army medical officer. The advantage of many interesting residences, the contacts with as many interesting people, and the broadening influence that travels and diversity gives, were hers.

Later Alpha Burkart attended high school in Baltimore, Detroit, and Central High School in Pittsburgh, from which she graduated. Her high school course was not completed without many discouragements for she was forced by illness to be absent from classes for long periods at a time, but her determination to complete this phase of her education never wavered. This same determination is still characteristic of her in all that she attempts.

After graduation from high school she entered the University of Pittsburgh where, for the next four years, her presence and influence became known and felt upon the campus. She became an outstanding figure, and her interests were many and varied; many organizations counted her among their members. Today the gratifying results of her interest in student activities still remain. As the first woman ever elected to the Students' Activities committee she proposed, and was instrumental in bringing about, the distribution of money as it is used at the present—no small item when it applies to the Cap and Gown, to football games and other important activities. She was also a member of the Women's Activity Association, the Student Senate, and of the Junior Prom Committee.

Her first connection with Zeta Tau Alpha began with her membership in the local group, C.I.C., which later became Chi Chapter. Her ability as an executive was early realized in her selection as president of this group; she was, in fact, the first president of the newly nationalized group, and she guided the infant chapter through the first perplexing year of national life.



Notwithstanding her activities in the fraternity she was counted as a friend of non-fraternity people, as well as a friend of members of other fraternities, thus her acquaintance was wide. She was a member of a small social club composed of a cosmopolitan group, made up of representatives of other fraternities and non-fraternity students, known by the somewhat paradoxical title of the *Lucky Thirteen*.

It was important that the summer after her graduation from high school was spent as an assistant in the department for small children with the Playground Association, for this experience no doubt influenced her future course, since playground work was to be her special field of endeavor for some time to come. And her success in it gave evidence of her special adaptability for it.

She entered the School of Education of the University, taking her major for the first two years in childhood education, in which she received her diploma in 1915. This diploma was the equivalent of the completion of training for kindergarten work. During her junior and senior years she majored in psychology, finishing in 1917 with second honors. First honors were sacrificed because of the necessary absence from classes during the installation of Chi, the penalty for which was reduced grades.

During vacation periods and her senior year she continued in playground work, and by special request she took the examination for director. She emerged from this with honors, for although she was the only woman candidate, she received the highest average. Thus she became the first woman director of a recreation center in Pittsburgh. At first she was director of the play department for small children, then a director of an entire center. During the war she substituted for the supervisor of women's and girls' work, and after her return from a summer abroad in 1922, she was offered the position of supervisor of the combined departments of small children's, girls' and women's activities in the Bureau of Recreation. This however she declined in order to go to New York to study.

In the fall of 1922 Alpha Burkart entered Columbia University to study for her master's degree, majoring in psychology.

She received this degree in June, 1923, and was then recommended for a fellowship in mental hygiene at the New York School for Social Work. She was a fellow there during 1923-1924, being awarded a two years' certificate in psychiatric social work in nine months. During this time she was a psychiatric case worker at the Bureau of Children's Guidance in New York City, the model clinic for the Joint Committee for the Prevention of Delinquency.

She was offered a position on the staff, but declined because of her forthcoming marriage to Robert Halsey Wettach, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which took place August 28, 1924. At the University of North Carolina, where Mr. Wettach is a member of the law faculty, Mrs. Wettach became a member of the Institute for Social Research, making a sociological survey of North Carolina in 1924 and giving psychological tests during 1925. She has one son, Robert, Jr.

Previous to the time spent in New York Mrs. Wettach was a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh, teaching community drama and pageantry. She was the author of many beautiful and instructive pageants, and the first May Day pageant given by the University of Pittsburgh was from her pen, as was the one given by the Bureau of Recreation. Upon special request historical pageants were written for Uniontown, Brownsville, and Connesville, old Revolutionary towns in Pennsylvania, rich in traditional lore.

Nor does her artistic ability confine itself to pageantry. All of the Burkarts are musical and accounts often speak of their home as "the musical Burkart home." She possesses a lovely contralto voice of rich quality and deep appeal, and she has done a great deal of solo and choir work in churches. She has given much time to the study of music and she also plays the piano well.

To Zeta Tau Alpha the fourth grand president brought her ability and many gifts, both personal and executive. She came into office at a critical and unusual time in the history of the entire world, a time in which were to be found conditions that are always the aftermath of war. After her appointment in 1920

she was unanimously elected at the 1923 Colorado assembly and she held office until 1926.

During that time she visited many chapters and was one of the installing officers of Alpha Kappa, Alpha Xi, Beta Alpha and Beta Beta Chapters; she was the officiating grand officer at the installation of Alpha Pi, and she inspected the local groups that later became Alpha Zeta, Alpha Eta, and Alpha Xi of Zeta Tau Alpha.

The years from 1920 to 1925 were filled to the brim with events and developments, not the least of which was the unparalleled growth in education, with the resultant general expansion of fraternities. Extension has been fully covered in Chapter VI of this volume and it not only reveals the peculiar problems necessary of solution and handling at that time, but it shows the almost phenomenal growth of the fraternity. In those six years twenty-six chapters were added, many of whom Mrs. Wettach visited either as inspector or installing officer.

In 1922, due to the inability of Dr. Hopkins to be present, Mrs. Wettach acted as the official delegate to the National Panhellenic Congress held in Indianapolis, and was present at the next two congresses held in Boston and Dallas.

The increased number of chapters and the ever growing membership called for a highly developed background of organization with an efficient working basis. During her term of office the Central Office was established, the province system came into being, and three remunerated officers gave their full time to the work of the fraternity. All these steps kept pace with the needs of the times.

In considering the work of the president at this time Mrs. Wettach's report again gives a clear insight into the various factors involved. She wrote:

The issues with which the office of president is concerned are so many and varied as to be almost too intangible for expression in concrete form. They are those abstract problems, always changing, yet always the same, which anyone who attempts the organization of human relationships faces. They involve the constant adjustment of personalities, the effort to make reality, the uniting of harmony, of those who are in many respects, as divergent as the two poles of the earth. They include the final adjustment of the



myriad of difficulties which are an inevitable part of all human relationships. They further constantly call for judgment as to which of a number of alternatives will ultimately be the best. They likewise demand some knowledge of business, of executive management, of planning, in short, one is safe in the assumption that there is no beginning nor end to the possibilities of the office of grand president.

To meet all the situations and requirements enumerated, Alpha Burkart Wettach's experience was ample preparation, furnishing as it did a background of training that few possess, for hers was the knowledge of a trained person.

In considering her aim during her presidency her report again is interestingly explanatory. "I claim no credit for any apparent advance in the organization of the fraternity," she wrote in 1923. "It has been my consistent aim to build upon the foundations laid a stronger organization, one on which the work of carrying on could be equally shared by each officer which, I believe, is the only key to lasting success in the mechanism of any group life." In short, to give each department head an opportunity to use her own judgment and develop her own field of work, to divide the responsibility and balance the power on Grand Chapter.

Of her a close friend has written, "She possesses a true understanding of humanity and the ability to bring out the very best in people. She has broadness of mind and depth of character; she is sympathetic, humorous, loyal and understanding. Her life has been one of work, sacrifice and service and to bring forth that which was for the best interests of the fraternity was her aim. To the fraternity she gave unwillingly and unstintingly of her gifts." Like Dr. Hopkins, Mrs. Wettach speaks easily and well in public, possessing real oratorical powers, and she too gave the gift of personality. She is a lover of the outdoors, and has a deep appreciation of art and literature. In her home one finds a charming, hospitable hostess; to her friends she is a good comrade and she can share with enthusiasm the normal good times that are found in every day life. It almost goes without saying that she is versatile.

Mrs. Wettach is a member of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, the Federation of Women's Clubs

of North Carolina, of the American Association of University Women and of Alpha Psi Delta, professional psychological fraternity.

Just as each executive makes her permanent contribution to the fraternity, so do we find the imprint of Alpha Wettach's personality and years of leadership on Zeta Tau Alpha. Some of the most important developments came during the days of her presidency. From what we might call the medium-sized organization, with possibility of great development in business methods and inner organization, which she found, she passed on to her successor the leadership of an undeniably large organization with increasing developments and improvements in every branch of its management. Perhaps in closing this sketch the words printed in *Themis* upon the announcement of her engagement may serve well as a true picture and impression. "Alpha Burkart, now in her second term of the presidency, needs no formal introduction to the fraternity. Her works, her personality, so gracious and understanding, are known to us all. Her poise and dignity, coupled with unusual ability as an executive, have won her the love and respect due one in whom the qualities of true leadership and breadth of view stand revealed. As a sister officer it is difficult to write an article without becoming laudatory, but this latter form of expression is rarely favored by our grand president, no matter how auspicious the occasion. Perhaps the very explanation of a suppressed editorial inclination will serve as truly to create an impression of the writer's opinions (that so surely reflect the opinions of all those who know her and work with her), as many well-turned phrases and carefully chosen adjectives." And perhaps, as it is hoped, this does picture the fourth grand president.

CATHERINE BINGLER (BEVERLEY)  
FIFTH GRAND PRESIDENT

Virginia, having already given the fraternity two grand presidents, offered another gracious daughter in 1926 when Catherine Bingler (Beverley), who had won the convention by her charm and tact as chairman of the hostess chapters, was elected to the

presidency. As a woman typically representative of Zeta Tau Alpha in reflection of the highest the fraternity stands for, in true womanliness, culture, and other precepts, her acceptance of the office was indeed the fraternity's gain.

Catherine Bingler's early education was received at Miss Thurston's Preparatory School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where her parents lived part of the year, spending the other portion in Virginia. Later she entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College where, at the earliest possible moment under the system used there, she was pledged to Delta Chapter. Her college life was full of activities and, with her enthusiasm for everything, she had a hand in a great many things, both academic and social.

On November 12, 1914, she was married to William Robertson Beverley, Phi Gamma Delta, of Richmond, Virginia. In Richmond she immediately took her place socially. She became a leader in many movements, and she has always taken an active part in the club life of the city. She was the founder of the Richmond Panhellenic Association and its first president; she has been a leader in the Richmond Alumnae Association; a valued member of the Richmond Woman's Club; the American Association of University Women; and the Randolph-Macon Club. Community interests and various philanthropies have shared her attention and activity while, in addition to her social duties, she is active in circles of the Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church.

It may readily be seen to what a degree this experience with organizations of various types was invaluable training for her fraternity position, and to what extent it may have been responsible for the rapidity and ease with which she grasped, not only the work of her own office, but of the whole organization. It was an adaptability which demonstrated her natural talent as a leader, and her unusual mental ability as well as her keen insight to problems, people and affairs. Knowledge that many have to acquire through training were natural gifts of Catherine Beverley, and these, with her interest in people, her patience and tolerance, constituted a sure foundation. Although, at this writing, she has held office only a short time she has shown an in-



finite capacity for work and service that, added to her personal charm, has brought deepest appreciation and pride from her fraternity.

Mrs. Beverley's first national experience was in 1915 when she



CATHERINE BINGLER BEVERLEY

1926—

was one of the installing officers of Chi Chapter for whose petition to Zeta Tau Alpha she was largely responsible. However, she has always had a wide knowledge of national affairs and a

keen appreciation of them. In 1924, she helped materially in making the first Founders' Reunion a success.

As president, Catherine Bingler Beverley had supervision of the carrying out of the many changes and advancements wrought by the 1926 convention, changes that involved a most expansive organization; a huge piece of machinery to set in motion which, in itself, was a big piece of work. During the year that has elapsed since her election, important improvements have been made in all branches of the fraternity, including the institution of a more thorough and satisfactory method of dealing with local petitioning groups and the granting of charters; closer supervision and instruction of all the chapters as well as the provision of experienced attention for all their problems, thus giving almost a personal service; an actual execution of all the details of the province system, including inspections; providing the fraternity with a Founders' Day service; adoption of a new policy providing newly installed chapters with a yearly inspection for the first five years of their lives; *et cetera*. In addition to this, many new projects have been undertaken, and others are being examined for future consideration with the hope that they will prove of benefit to the ever growing needs of an expanding organization.

Zeta Tau Alpha's fifth president is a delightful speaker and a woman whom the fraternity is proud to have as its representative on all occasions. Of the purest American strain, culture and refinement, she is the product of proud generations in whom we see today the best of the inheritance of the past combined with the understanding, executive ability and efficiency necessary for the present. She is inspirational as a leader, possessing both perseverance and tact. She has deep kindness and sincerity and she will always hold an unusual place in the hearts of grateful members to whom her fine courage, loyalty and unselfish devotion to her fraternity will ever stand as the highest example. Loyalty is not a word with Catherine Beverley, but instead is something that she has demonstrated by sacrifice and works; and to what extent she has proved it only those fortunate enough to work with her can know.



MAUDE ALEXANDER JANNEY  
1903—1906



FRANCES YANCEY SMITH  
1902—1906



She entered office during a time of unparalleled problems calling for both wisdom and understanding, and the greatest unselfishness marked her every act. No words can ever pay proper tribute to the slender woman whose intense, courageous spirit and vivid personality stand out as if apart from her slight figure, and who is imbued with those same fires that made famous patriots of immortal remembrance of her distinguished forbears. Her service to Zeta Tau Alpha has been immeasurable.

Mrs. Beverley has three children, William Robertson, Jr., and two daughters, Ann Nevin and Catherine Corbin.

In her delightful home one sees the fruits of her principal hobby, the collection of antiques. Every room has its share of beautiful examples of early American furniture, and her collection is an especially fine one, many pieces of course being heirlooms. And around this home is the gracious presence of true hospitality, and of culture; a home where the best literature is to be found and loved, and where above all there hovers the peace of a devoted family circle.

## VICE PRESIDENTS

FRANCES Y. SMITH

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

As was true of the first grand president, the first grand vice-president was also a Founder. Frances Yancey Smith, chosen for that office at the 1902 Farmville meeting, was elected to it by the first national convention, and she served until 1906. Miss Smith's biography is given in Chapter XIV of this volume.

MAUDE ALEXANDER (JANNEY)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

The second Zeta Tau Alpha to hold this office served her apprenticeship as an undergraduate member of Grand Chapter from 1903-1906, being elected to the vice-presidency at the latter date. This office she held but a short time, resigning soon after the

1906 convention when she was succeeded by Lillian Baird Bradley.

Maude Alexander was born in Arkansas and was educated in the schools of Ft. Smith. When she entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College with the class of 1906, she was destined to become a charter member of Delta Chapter. She was one of the two delegates sent to Farmville to attend the first convention and there, to quote an old record, "she passed her vote . . . in favor of the adopted constitution." In 1903 she became a member of Grand Chapter, filling the vacancy caused by the graduation of an undergraduate member. In 1904, after having taken an active part in the promotion of a chapter at Arkansas, she installed Epsilon, and later she assisted in the installation of Zeta Chapter.

After some teaching experience, she went through St. Luke's Training School for nurses in New York City, and in 1915, she was married to Dr. James Craik Janney. Mr. and Mrs. Janney live in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

#### LILLIAN BAIRD (BRADLEY)

##### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

Lillian Baird Bradley, appointed vice-president upon the resignation of Maude Alexander (Janney), served in that office until the 1906 convention when, because of her splendid qualifications, she became grand treasurer; being the first to hold the separate office of treasurer.

Soon after her appointment as vice-president she did some important traveling for the fraternity, giving examinations as she visited groups (for she, with Bruce Houston Davis, had drawn up the first national examinations), making stronger the link between the chapters and Grand Chapter, and assisting with the installation of Iota Chapter in 1905.

As evidence of her capability and satisfactory work, she was re-elected treasurer in 1908, but a year later, because of a change in residence that took her away from adequate banking facilities, she resigned.



MARY STUART STENTZ  
1904—1908



LILLIAN BAIRD BRADLEY  
1906—1909



Lillian Baird, of Kentucky birth, was educated in that state. She specialized in music and art, studying at Harriman, Tennessee, then her home, in 1898 and in 1899, at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

Later, in 1899, she entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College where she remained three years. There she became a charter member of Delta Chapter. Her active interest soon aroused attention and was recognized in her Grand Chapter appointment. She was successful in her first office, but her experience in her father's bank, which she entered after leaving college, so fitted her for the office of treasurer that the fraternity lost no time in seizing the opportunity of utilizing her services.

Lillian Baird was married July 16, 1906, to John Todd Bradley, and she now lives in Pineville, Kentucky. She has two daughters, Mary Lindsey and Jane, and one son, John Bradley, Jr.

#### MARY STUART (STENTZ)

##### FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Mary Stuart Stentz, the fourth vice-president, will always be remembered as the generous, hospitable Zeta, at whose home in Cleveland, Tennessee, the second national convention was held.

Mary Stuart was born in Emery, Virginia, and received her early education at Centenary College, Cleveland, Tennessee, from which she graduated with honors in 1901. She entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College the same year, and there became a member of Delta Chapter.

At Centenary College, she was valedictorian of her class, received a scholarship medal for securing the highest marks in the entire student body, and was also given a medal for being a superior reader. At Randolph-Macon, she was elected president of the Franklin Literary Society, and she held other class offices, as well.

After leaving Randolph-Macon, she specialized in the study of voice and piano, spending one year at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and two winters in New York.

In 1904, she was elected secretary-treasurer, succeeding Bruce Houston Davis, and she served in that capacity until her election as vice-president, in 1906. She was one of the installing officers of Zeta Chapter, and a year later she installed Theta Chapter.

She was married October 10, 1912, to J. Dale Stentz, who was also a singer of note, and she now lives in Asheville, North Carolina. She had five children, J. Dale, Jr., George Stuart, David Sullins, Jane, and Mary Stuart, but the eldest son died in January, 1927. Her life has been very full and interesting, her activities many and broad.

For thirteen years Mr. and Mrs. Stentz lived at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, where they helped to build the Summer Assembly of the Southern Methodist Church. Recently, Mrs. Stentz's activities have been chiefly missionary work, although she has been district secretary, and is now conference officer and superintendent of social service for the Western North Carolina Conference, which includes the state.

#### GRACE JORDAN (COOK)

##### FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Grace Jordan Cook, the fifth vice-president, was on Grand Chapter for six years before her election to that office which, for the first time, combined the vice-presidency with the editorship. And so, before we consider her as vice-president-editor, we must turn first to Grace Jordan, the editor, for, in spite of her success in another office, it is as the brilliant editor of a pioneer magazine that she will be best known to us.

Grace Jordan, although born in Missouri, spent her childhood in Arkansas, where she was educated. She entered the University of Arkansas where she was pledged to the local organization, Delta Phi, that was granted a Zeta Tau Alpha charter in 1903. She held various chapter offices and belonged to several student clubs. She graduated in 1905 with a B.A. degree, and the following October she entered the New York State Library School in Albany, New York.

Her connection with Grand Chapter, however, began before



HELEN BAKER  
1912—1915



GRACE JORDAN COOK  
1904—1912



graduation. She had been intensely interested in *Themis*, and had been eager to have a share in its development since Epsilon, still a petitioning group, had received the first four-page paper that constituted the initial issue of *Themis*. The next two numbers, appearing in magazine form, contained articles she had written and in June, 1904, she was elected editor, succeeding Bruce Houston Davis.

Grace Jordan's work as editor has been covered in another chapter, but of this time, "brave young days with only three chapters with which to work," there is still much to tell. Her work laid a solid foundation upon which future editors have been able to build. *Themis* became, in the words of a contemporary who had quoted many articles, "that treasure house the Z T A's presented to the Greek world," and if, as she has said, her mind was chiefly filled with the impression *Themis* was to make on the Greek world at large, and on possible petitioning groups, she succeeded well. The Greek press was more than kind, it was highly complimentary, and many happy comments and tributes were printed.

She was, of course, re-elected in 1906 and in 1908 she was elected vice-president-editor, thus retaining her former work while adding the duties of another office. In 1910, she relinquished the editorship which was again separated from the vice-presidency, but she was elected to the latter office, which she held until the 1912 convention, when she was not a candidate for any position.

In 1908, she did some traveling for the fraternity, inspecting chapters and, incidentally, giving to Epsilon, Kappa and Lambda their first national examinations. During her trip she stopped off to see the new secretary, May Hopkins, a fact which, in itself, is not unusual, but which takes on another light when it is disclosed that Mrs. Davis had sent her to "look over" the new secretary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not "Miss Hopkins might be considered suitable material" to succeed to the presidency that Mrs. Davis planned to relinquish at the coming convention. Grace Jordan confirmed Mrs. Davis' belief in Miss

Hopkins' ability and the rest of the story is well known to everyone.

In 1909, Grace Jordan Cook installed Mu Chapter, and in 1910 visited both Nu and Omicron Chapters, then petitioning local groups. She was instrumental in securing Xi Chapter, and in 1912 she installed Sigma Chapter.

Other chapters in this volume have related her contribution to the fraternity in giving to it the official grip and the coat of arms adopted in 1908. Perhaps the readers have already noticed a coincidence in the fact that all three of the coats of arms of the fraternity have been contributed through the services of three editors, beginning with Mrs. Davis.

After Grace Jordan was married, May 12, 1912, to Henry Winbourn Cook, she first made her home in Arkansas, but later moved to a "Louisiana plantation of a thousand acres," where she says she received her "first happy impressions of old plantation life, almost like ante-bellum days." After another residence in Arkansas, and the relinquishment of allegiance to "King Cotton," now a monarch of somewhat changed position, she and her husband moved to Sherman, California, where they now reside.

A friend, Ollie Cox Pickens, has described Mrs. Cook's outstanding characteristic as "intellectual aliveness. Her mind fairly seems to leap from hilltop to hilltop. I think there is nothing she does not know something about, and there are a very great many things that she knows a very great deal about. Her love for the beautiful is a dominant trait; exquisite music, a gorgeous sunset, a bit of tapestry, is an ecstasy to her. . . . She has the rare gift of the perfect hostess; to have tea with her is a lovely experience. Add to this, her happy outlook on life, her deep interest in all things, and an understanding heart."

After one convention, *Themis* described her as "a woman of lovely disposition and gentle maner. Her voice, though low in quality, never failed to make itself heard above all the others amidst convention debates, and she often succeeded in tiding over a crisis by her tact and patience."

In summing up her years in office and her philosophy of fra-

ternity life, Grace Jordan Cook recently wrote, "I tried to put every bit of unselfish effort I could muster into helping Zeta Tau Alpha develop along the lines I felt we must if we, as a fraternity, ever reached our place in the sun. I used to preach over and over again, 'think more broadly, feel more deeply, judge more generously because you are a fraternity girl, and later, make your home life more beautiful because you have reached the broader, fuller life of the college woman.' After all these years, I still believe that no fraternity has a right to exist that does not foster just these qualities."

#### HELEN BAKER

##### SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Helen Baker, the sixth vice-president, although her capabilities were well known in Virginia, first came into national prominence in 1910, when she became chairman of the first convention appointed extension committee. After two years' experience in this field, she was elected vice-president, an office for which she was eminently qualified by virtue of her unquestioned executive ability.

Born in Anderson, South Carolina, of a prominent old Southern family, noted for its culture and music, Helen Baker was educated in that state. Later, she went to Richmond to live with her sister, who was one of the leaders in the musical-literary life of that city. While there, she entered Richmond College, becoming a charter member of Iota Chapter. She was very active in Iota and after her graduation in 1905, she took an active part in the Richmond Alumnæ chapter.

After receiving her master's degree from Columbia University, she became a member of the faculty of the former Woman's College in Richmond, first as an instructor and, in her last year there, as lady principal, or dean, as the office would be called today.

She next became one of the founders of, and the leading spirit in, the Collegiate School for Girls in Richmond. This school was extremely popular and successful from the beginning, and



was immediately regarded as one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the South, a reputation which it still enjoys. To-day, it is the school which the children of many Richmond Zetas attend.

Later, Miss Baker taught for several years in the schools of western North Carolina, and is now at Smithfield, North Carolina.

Always an outstanding person in any group, Helen Baker was a leader in activities at Richmond College. A woman of cleverness and brilliance, possessing a fine mind, she was an extremely valuable member of Grand Chapter, with whom she served until 1915. The convention at which she retired from office passed a resolution expressing pride in her achievement in founding the Collegiate School for Girls.

One of Miss Baker's friends has described her as "one of the most forceful characters with whom I have ever come into contact—loyal to her friends, unselfish and generous almost to a fault. She is capable, energetic, and far-sighted in her educational work. She is a splendid teacher and is much liked by her associates and pupils."

#### FANNY HUNTER (TAYLOR)

##### SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Fanny Hunter Taylor who, in the turbulent war days that fell during her term of office, was to serve as acting president while Dr. Hopkins was in France, was elected to the vice-presidency in 1915. With thoughts of war far from the minds of everyone, the convention could not have foreseen the coming events that were to place, for the first and only time in our history, the vice-president in the office of the president, even if only temporarily.

Fanny Hunter had been one of Xi's most prominent members in arranging for the convention. She acted as business manager, and that her work and ability were appreciated is shown by her election.



FANNY HUNTER TAYLOR  
1915—1920



MARY POGGI RICHLEY  
1920—1926

Although born in Indiana, she moved to California at the age of thirteen, entering the preparatory school of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, in 1906. In 1909, she entered the College of Liberal Arts of that University, receiving her degree in 1913.

As a freshman, Fanny Hunter joined the group that, in April, 1910, became Xi Chapter. After holding several chapter offices, she was elected official delegate from Xi to the 1912 convention. In the spring of 1914, she organized the Los Angeles *alumnæ*. She initiated and directed the campaign for Xi's scholarship fund when the first half of the thousand dollar endowment fund was raised. In 1916, she studied toward her master's degree, taking special work in psychology.

Her work as vice-president in connection with the *alumnæ* organization plan adopted in 1919, and her other official work are dealt with in other chapters so perhaps it will suffice to say that she was called upon to exercise wide powers and skill in many phases of fraternity work. This she did with acumen, and in 1919, she was re-elected to the vice-presidency, but resigned the next year.

She inspected the group that became Alpha Alpha Chapter and assisted at the installation of Beta Epsilon, of which group she is now a patroness.

On October 17, 1924, she was married to Frank Taylor, principal of the Riverside High School in Los Angeles, where she had previously been teaching. She still lives in Los Angeles, and she has one son, Frank Hunter Taylor.

#### MARY POGGI (RICHLEY)

##### EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Mary Poggi Richley, a real daughter of the West and a native Californian, was born in Los Angeles, where she received her early training and her college education.

After graduation from the San Pedro High School in 1910, she entered the University of Southern California, where she was pledged to Zeta Tau Alpha, and where she soon became an



outstanding student on the campus. Her record of college activities, published in the college annual in 1914, the year of her graduation, was the longest recorded for any girl in the class. It included such important college positions as officer at one time, and member at another time, of the executive board of the Associated Women Students for three years, secretary of the Associated Students and member of the executive board, secretary of the Junior class, vice-president of the Senior class, and member of Torch and Tassel, the women's honor society. In her junior year she was president of Xi Chapter.

For the next two years she continued her studies at the University, taking courses in the college of law and completing work for a high school teacher's certificate. In 1916, she received her A.M. degree in the department of sociology.

Her active chapter work and her work with the 1915 convention had not been a light hidden under a bushel and so, in 1920, when Fanny Hunter Taylor resigned, Grand Chapter appointed Mary Poggi to the office of vice-president. In other chapters of the history we read of her contributions in the various phases of that office; with the alumnae organization to which she devoted her time during the five years that she was on Grand Chapter; in the compiling and indexing of form cards; and the editing of two issues of the fraternity directory.

She inspected Beta Epsilon Chapter and assisted with its installation, and she was the installing officer at Alpha Sigma.

Mary Poggi had the distinction of being the first girl to be initiated into Xi Chapter, and she is often called "the best loved of Xi girls." After her graduation, the alumnae club of her Alma Mater found continual use for her executive ability, as an officer or as a chairman of some committee. For a time, she devoted herself chiefly to her home, her fraternity, and to club life. She is a prominent member of the Los Angeles Ebell Club, one of Southern California's largest and most influential women's clubs.

She has been described as a "good student, of unusual executive ability, and popular socially," one who "has the same capacity for

friendship that she has for administration. Her college friendships were not narrowed by her fraternity affiliation and her group of friends today includes any who work with her . . . . [she] has an enviable record among her friends for putting over whatever she undertakes. Unlimited enthusiasm . . . . and a well developed sense of organization make her a valuable acquisition to any cause which enlists her interest." All of which was most true of her in her fraternity work during the six years she was on Grand Chapter.

A few months after the 1926 convention, she announced her engagement to Melvin Addison Richley and was married in February, 1927, in Los Angeles, where she still makes her home and where she continues her active fraternity interest in many ways, among them, by acting as adviser to the chapters in that city. She has one son, Melvin, Jr.

#### BRUCE HOUSTON (DAVIS)

##### NINTH VICE-PRESIDENT

The biography of Mrs. Davis, who was elected to the vice-presidency at the 1926 convention, is found on page 417 of this chapter.

### SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS

#### BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS

##### FIRST SECRETARY-TREASURER

Mrs. Davis, appointed secretary-treasurer of the first Grand Chapter, formed in 1902, was continued in that office by election at the first national convention in 1903. This position she held until her election to the presidency the following year. Mrs. Davis' biography has already been given in this chapter.

#### MARY STUART STENTZ

##### SECOND SECRETARY-TREASURER

Mrs. Stentz's biography is found on page 452 among those of the vice-presidents.

## MAY AGNESS REITZEL-HOPKINS

## THIRD GRAND SECRETARY

May Agness Hopkins, the third officer to act as secretary, was the first to occupy that office after it had been separated for the first time from the treasurership. She served in this capacity from 1906-1908. Her biography is found among those of the grand presidents.

## HESSIE ST. CLAIR WOODRUFF (BUGG)

## FOURTH GRAND SECRETARY

Hessie St. Clair Woodruff, known to Zeta Tau Alpha as Clair Woodruff Bugg, was elected grand secretary in 1908, succeeding May Hopkins.

Born in Oxford, Alabama, she was educated at the Noble Institute for Girls, and the Anniston College for Young Ladies. Later, she entered the State Normal School at Farmville, where she became a member of Alpha Chapter. Her life, she says, has run to secretaryships, a truth which further reading bears out. Her first secretaryship was that of Alpha Chapter.

At Farmville "her cheerfulness of disposition and helpfulness of spirit made her one of the most popular girls in school," and she immediately became connected with everything to which she was eligible. She was secretary of the Cunningham Literary Society, secretary of the class of 1905 (with which she graduated with honors), art editor, in 1905, of the annual, *The Virginian*, and she was a member of the Archery, Poster, Tennis, German, and Skating clubs. She was Alpha's delegate to the 1904 convention, and she was present at the 1906 meeting, representing Farmville alumnæ.

On October 24, 1906, she was married to James Luckin Bugg of Farmville. Mrs. Bugg has two children, James Luckin, Jr., and Mary St. Clair.

Like that of Mary Patrick, Mrs. Bugg's chapter work was outstanding, and her election as grand secretary was a deserved one. When she entered office, the membership list was kept in a book, and her work in establishing a card catalogue system is



one of her outstanding contributions to the fraternity, although her early and firm stand for one official jeweler was most foresighted. She began the first *Secret Letter* (which was partly typewritten and partly done in long hand). The account of her editorship of the first three directories, as well as the enumeration of her other contributions, have been covered in previous chapters.

Early in her fraternity life, Mrs. Bugg helped install Eta Chapter, and later she inducted into Zeta Tau Alpha the group that became Phi Chapter.

Clair Bugg has been happily termed, "an earnest participant in everything that pertains to civic welfare"; a resident of Farmville appreciatively describing her as "one of the most public spirited women in town." Mrs. Bugg has been on the executive board of the public library for fifteen years, serving as secretary and treasurer. She is secretary of the Farmville branch of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Virginia Council of Defense, and she is active in church work, having been president for many years of the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. She is secretary of the Prince Edward Chapter of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; president of the Patrons' League of the College Training School in Farmville; vice-president of the Patrons' League of the Public School; a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Her war work and her patriotic record during the period of the World War is worthy of special mention. She was home economics director for the county, serving under the Federal Food Administration for Virginia; she was secretary of the Farmville chapter of the War Relief Association of Virginia; and later was treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association of Farmville. She did extensive Red Cross work and was on the General Committee for Liberty Loans, her husband being chairman for the county.

Mrs. Bugg has always been a leader in the alumnæ work of Farmville and was secretary of the alumnæ chapter.



CLAIR WOODRUFF BUGG  
1908—1919



HELEN M. DONALDSON  
1919—1923

She is one of whom it has been said that she served "the fraternity and the world about her quietly, yet so worthily," and the record she left after eleven years in office will always stand as a monument to her. Her work was splendidly and successfully done, and Clair Bugg, herself, was extremely "popular with the girls . . . a woman of remarkable energy, patience . . . a most efficient and satisfactory secretary." She was re-elected at the 1910, 1912 and 1915 conventions, and since her retirement in 1919, she has retained a most active interest in the fraternity and has given very valuable assistance in connection with the *History*.

Today, Clair Bugg is happy and busy with her home, her two children and a multitude of civic, philanthropic, social and church interests; a woman both respected and loved in her community, as well as in her fraternity.

HELEN M. DONALDSON

FIFTH GRAND SECRETARY

Helen Marie Donaldson, the successor of Clair Woodruff Bugg, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she received her early education. When, in 1912, she graduated from the Allegheny High School she was valedictorian of the class.

The following autumn she entered the University of Pittsburgh, and there she soon identified herself with the various activities on the campus. "During her undergraduate days [she] held many offices at Pittsburgh and became known as one of the girls who was a real political factor," says the biographical sketch printed soon after she became a member of Grand Chapter. Miss Donaldson was also the first woman to be elected to the Athletic Council of the University and, "although advised to resign from this office, she insisted upon serving," with the result that she won her point and emerged with well merited respect accorded her. When she graduated, with honors, she was made life secretary of her class. She is a member of Mortarboard.

Miss Donaldson was a charter member of C.I.C., the local



organization that became Chi Chapter. She served as the first president of the University Panhellenic Association, and after her graduation, in 1916, she became corresponding secretary of the Pittsburgh Panhellenic Association; serving also as an officer in the Pittsburgh Alumnae Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha in which she has always been an active and prominent member. She also served three years on the Year Committee, which governs activities of the women graduates.

After teaching one year she took a business course, and, at the time of her election to the grand secretaryship in 1919, she was engaged in stenographic work. Her enthusiasm and energy had not gone unnoted, nor had her abounding interest in, and her zeal for, her fraternity, as expressed and radiated by her personality and in her letters.

She entered fraternity work at a most engrossing and interesting time, a time fraught with opportunities. After the 1920 Grand Chapter meeting she devoted her entire time to the work of the fraternity, being the first officer to be remunerated for full time services. Her contribution to the first Central Office has been mentioned elsewhere, but through letters and personal visits during her term of office, Miss Donaldson became one of the most widely known officers. She was very active in extension work, being an ardent advocate of expansion, but those who know Helen Donaldson, know, too, that her activity would necessarily cover a wide range of activities because she was interested in everything pertaining to the fraternity, she was eager to further it in all ways, in all of its departments, and all work was permeated by her spirit and enthusiastic energy.

Miss Donaldson installed Alpha Zeta, Alpha Eta, Alpha Theta, Alpha Iota, Alpha Mu and Alpha Rho Chapters, and she assisted with the installation of Alpha Kappa and Beta Gamma. She inspected the locals that became Alpha Kappa, Alpha Theta and Alpha Iota, and visited many other chapters. She attended the Indianapolis meeting of the National Panhellenic Congress.

During her term of office the secretaryship became marked by a business-like efficiency thoroughly in keeping with the

quickly growing fraternity of those years, and a care and promptness in the handling of the work indicated ability to take care of the growing duties and responsibilities devolving on central office.

After four years on Grand Chapter, where she was an ardent worker of zeal and initiative, Miss Donaldson returned to business life. She now fills the dual positions of secretary to the Director of Public Welfare for the city of Pittsburgh, and psychiatric social worker, this latter including disaster relief work. She is serving a fourth term on the Alumni Council, being the fourth woman ever elected to that body. She is one of the three members of the board for administering the Student Loan Fund, maintained by women graduates of the university, and has been a member since its inception in 1920. She is also Worthy Matron of the Steel City Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star.

During the war Miss Donaldson served on many local Red Cross committees. She was engaged particularly in recreational work.

She served two terms as adviser to Chi Chapter, attended the 1923 and 1926 conventions, and is an interested observer of everything connected with the fraternity to which she gave so gladly and willingly.

#### LILLIAN BAIRD (BRADLEY)

##### THIRD GRAND TREASURER

The biography of Mrs. Bradley, who was the third grand treasurer, but the first to occupy the office after it had been made a separate position on Grand Chapter, is given on page 450, among those of the vice-presidents.

#### MARY LOUISE PATRICK

##### FOURTH GRAND TREASURER

In introducing Mary L. Patrick, who succeeded Lillian Baird Bradley in 1909, as grand treasurer of the fraternity, *Themis* said, "that the ideal member of Zeta Tau Alpha must have a lofty purpose and definite aims which she strives to carry out,

first in her own life and then in the life of her fraternity, is a truth so well known that it has become almost an adage. Mary L. Patrick is one who realizes the ideal of our fraternity to the fullest extent."

Miss Patrick, who was to serve with the utmost efficiency and fidelity to her work for the next ten years, was born in the president's home on the campus of Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina. Her first education was received privately in Marion, Alabama, and she later entered the preparatory department of Judson College, of which her father was president.

She became a member of Zeta Tau Alpha in 1905, the second girl to be initiated after the granting of Beta's charter. She soon became the secretary, then the president. A reader of the minutes of the various conventions and of the officers' reports, is immediately aware that Beta Chapter, during that time, was considered a model in efficiency, promptness and spirit. Many commendations were given Beta, and just how rare such commendations are, everyone knows. Mary Patrick was Beta's delegate at the 1906 convention, and after that she missed only two conclaves during the next twenty years.

Her activities at Judson College were many, and her popularity with the students, together with her power of leadership, were expressed in the offices she held. Among them were: editor-in-chief of the Judson Annual, *The Conversationalist*; president of the outstanding literary society, The Conversationalist Club; historian of her class, and after graduation, that of secretary of the Alumnæ Association. In addition to her A.B. degree, she received diplomas in voice and piano from the Judson Conservatory, later doing graduate study in both departments.

Coming from a line of famous educators (there were well-known educators on both sides of her family), she has been a true daughter of her forbears. For twelve years she was a teacher of mathematics, and later of psychology, in both high schools and colleges, among them Chowan College, Murfreesboro, North Carolina, and Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, Georgia. She was an instructor in psychology at the University of Texas



during 1920-21, leaving Austin to become assistant director, and later, director, of the Bureau of Educational Measurements of the Louisville, Kentucky, public schools. More recently, she has been a teacher of psychology and mental hygiene at the Chicago Normal College, but since February 1, 1927, she has been principal of the Armour Elementary School in Chicago.

Miss Patrick has the degrees of Ph.B., and M.A. in psychology, from the University of Chicago and she has also done additional graduate work there. She is the author of educational articles and is a member of the city, state and National Educational Associations; of the National Society for the Study of Education; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and an associate member of the American Psychological Association, as well as a member of Pi Lambda Theta, honorary educational sorority. Miss Patrick is a gifted, interesting speaker and has spoken before women's clubs, state teachers' associations and departments of the National Educational Association.

Her work, she insists, has never been "spectacular," but was always done in an endeavor to fill her office as faithfully as possible and to "fill in any emergencies." She did both with more success than perhaps is generally known, at one time even editing several issues of *Themis*. One might aptly call her an "all-around officer," for she was always found doing whatever was required of her, and frequently those requirements were not in the close realm of her own fraternity work. Since other chapters have covered her official work, it would be repetition to list here the many things for which she was responsible and which she carried out.

During the war, Miss Patrick was in the Navy department at Washington, D.C.

In 1917 she represented Zeta Tau Alpha at the National Panhellenic Congress held in Chicago, and she was present at the 1915 Congress.

During the time that she was carrying heavy educational work she was performing, in her thorough manner, the duties of grand treasurer and business manager of *Themis*, duties that



MARY LOUISE PATRICK  
1909—1919



ETHEL M. CHARNOCK  
1919—

were growing yearly in their time demands. Each year exacted more hours and organization work, and a heartily approving fraternity, in 1912, summed it all up by saying of her that "she is eminently suited for her position—patient, painstaking and careful to the last degree." She saw *Themis* through the lean days when there were less than 100 alumnæ subscribers and a none too opulent treasury, and she stayed at her post until 1919, when *Themis* was on a sound self-supporting basis and the hardest days were over. She was, of course, re-elected in 1910, 1912 and 1915; retiring in 1919. Dr. Hopkins, Mary Patrick and Clair Bugg formed a mighty triumvirate for over ten years, the three names appearing year after year as undisputed leaders in their respective fields of fraternity work, with both Miss Patrick and Mrs. Bugg indispensable to the president in the successful administration of the fraternity.

Mary Patrick is one of Zeta Tau Alpha's national figures, known throughout the length and breadth of the country. She has visited many chapters, installed Alpha Beta Chapter, and she was active in the first association of the Washington, D.C., alumnæ. She is now affiliated with the Chicago Alumnæ. Recently, she was called back to national life by her election as president of Epsilon Province, although previous to that time she served on the National Finance Committee and later as a *Themis* Endowment Trustee.

Mary Patrick has had a busy life, one full of services to others, one of great unselfishness. Her days always have been filled with a ceaseless round of activity, with demands that require the versatility that is hers. She is capable in any situation, is an unusually clear thinker, and possesses a wide understanding of human nature. She has a multitude of loyal friends, whose friendship match hers in devotion. A few years before her retirement an appreciative article said that "through her untiring efforts, rare executive ability and careful handling of the funds, she has rendered most efficient service. Thoroughly fearless, at the same time wholly impersonal in her work, she performs her arduous tasks without offense. . . . A rare combination!"



And, "If, as someone has said, 'genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains,' Mary Patrick may well be said to possess this rare quality. We, as a fraternity, recognize her as a 'perfect woman, nobly planned,' we love her for her loyalty as a friend; we honor her for her efficiency as a worker; we are deeply grateful to her for her achievements as an officer."

ETHEL M. CHARNOCK

FIFTH GRAND TREASURER

Ethel M. Charnock, the present grand secretary-treasurer, who was elected in 1919 to succeed Mary L. Patrick, has from the time of her initiation in 1908, given unceasing interest and devotion to Zeta Tau Alpha.

A native West Virginian, Miss Charnock was educated in Wellsburg and in Bethany College, where she became a member of Theta Chapter. After holding several important chapter offices she was sent to the 1910 convention at Galveston, Texas, to serve there as Theta's delegate, hence her national contacts may be said to date from this convention.

She graduated from Bethany, where she had been prominent in college affairs, in 1912, and she was one of the members who helped organize the Wellsburg Alumnæ Chapter in March, 1913. This chapter has always been one of the most active, well organized and faithful alumnæ groups in the fraternity, a fact that argues well for its founders and members. For one summer Miss Charnock attended Columbia University and after graduation she turned her attention to her chosen profession of teaching.

She has always taken an active part in the life of Wellsburg, being a leader in civic movements. She is a member of the Order of Eastern Star, the Shakespeare Club, the Women's Club, and the Dramatic Club, all of Wellsburg; a member of the College Club of Richmond; a charter member of the Women's City Club of Oakland, California; a member of the National Educational Association and the National Association of Deans of Women.

Her unbroken interest and zeal were recognized in her election

as grand treasurer in 1919. This office she faithfully filled for the next four years, although she was at the same time carrying on her graduate work at the University of California and teaching, as head of the departments of English, in the high schools of Elkins, West Virginia, and Fortuna, California.

During her first year in office she planned and established the chapter accounting system now in use.

During the war, Miss Charnock took the course in nurse's training offered at Vassar.

With the combination of offices that was effected in 1923, Miss Charnock was elected the first secretary-treasurer under this new plan, and was placed in charge of the central office that was established soon afterwards in Wellsburg, with the probable plan of moving it elsewhere later. However, the death of her father kept her at home for the next two years.

Miss Charnock was unanimously re-elected at the 1926 convention, and she now presides over the enlarged and flourishing central office, an office that has grown in leaps and bounds since 1923, and which is now located in Richmond, Virginia. It is the efficiency center of the fraternity, and it is indeed a busy center that is heavy in its demands on the executive in charge.

Miss Charnock has served the fraternity with faithfulness and devotion, giving to it the national finance system and serving it in a multitude of ways. Her nine years in office have been important ones given at an important time, for during those years came the unprecedented growth of the fraternity, an advancement that required increased efficiency and vision on the part of the officers then in charge. She met the need of the times and her calm, sweet personality have been an inspiration to many.

She has visited many chapters and inspected and assisted with the installations of Alpha Omega and Beta Delta Chapters. She has attended four conventions, those of 1910, 1919, 1923, and 1926, and she is a member widely known throughout the fraternity.

## THE EDITORS

BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS

FIRST EDITOR OF *Themis*

Although Mrs. Davis was the first editor of *Themis*, the editorship was then a duty attached to the work of the secretary-treasurer, the separate Grand Chapter office of editor not being created until 1904.

GRACE JORDAN COOK

SECOND EDITOR OF *Themis*

Mrs. Cook's biography is given on page 453.

MARGARET LEVY (FEUILLE)

THIRD EDITOR OF *Themis*

Margaret Levy (Feuille) the next editor of *Themis*, is another daughter of Texas. Born in Longview, she attended the public schools there, and graduated with first honors from the high school in 1905. The following September she entered the University of Texas, where she became a charter member of Kappa Chapter; indeed, she was, as Kappa's history reveals, a most sought after member, for she was a brilliant girl and the possessor of all those qualities that made her so desirable for membership.

While in Austin she was a member of the Sidney Lanier Literary Society and of the Y.W.C.A.; she was associate editor of the *University of Texas Magazine*, the monthly student publication, from 1906 to 1909; and she was literary editor of the annual publication, *The Cactus*.

After her graduation, in 1909, she taught for two years, but returned to the university in 1911 for her master's degree. While there she was a member of the English faculty. She received her degree the following year, and thereafter taught for one year in Texarkana, Arkansas.

In the meantime, the 1910 convention had chosen her to be the editor of *Themis*, and a personality sketch written soon after





MARGARET LEVY FEUILLE  
1910—1913



MARY WYATT GALBRAITH  
1913—1915

that conclave, described her as "a beautiful girl, tall and graceful. She was toastmistress at the banquet and her introductory speeches were so clever that those responding had to bestir themselves to match her wit."

And continuing, "Those who have seen *Themis* this year must have been impressed with the character and individuality of her work. It is clever, tasteful and forceful, and has attracted more favorable comment than any other sorority journal." She was re-elected in 1912, but serious illness forced her to resign from the editorship, Grand Chapter taking over the work until a new editor could be appointed.

In September, 1914, she was married to Frank Feuille, Delta Tau Delta, and fellow graduate of the University of Texas. They lived in El Paso until Mr. Feuille's return from overseas in 1919, then, after a year's residence in Mexico City, they moved to New York, where they remained until 1922, when they left for Caracas, Venezuela, where Mr. Feuille opened a branch office for his law firm. There they lived until his death in 1926.

Mrs. Feuille has six children, Margaret Estelle, Frank Feuille, III, Richard Harlan, the twins, Edmund and Edith, and the youngest daughter, Anne. In El Paso, where she now makes her home, she lives a busy, full life, new interests taking the place of her former fraternity ones; but to Zeta Tau Alpha, Mrs. Feuille will always have her place in the family of editors, while she has always the happy memories of those early days and associations.

#### MARY WYATT GALBRAITH

FOURTH EDITOR OF *Themis*

In writing of this dearly loved officer, who was one of the fraternity's most successful editors, a former issue of *Themis* said: "There could be no more appropriate birthplace for a child of nature than back in the heart of the hills of Eastern Tennessee, at Galbraith Springs, where Mary Wyatt Galbraith was born, January, 1891. She had a governess until she was nine years old and then attended a country school for three years, and during all this time the wonderful influence of a noble, intelligent

mother was being indelibly impressed upon her young character.

"At the age of twelve she entered Tusculum College, which is the embodiment of all that is sweet and soul resting in its influence. At the end of four years she entered the University of Tennessee." There she became a member of Zeta Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha. She became secretary of the Sophomore class, of the Y.W.C.A., the Cotillion Club, and of the Rouge and Powder Dramatic Club. She was also vice-president of the Women's Athletic Association.

At the September, 1913, Grand Chapter meeting she was appointed editor of *Themis*, "and the issues which appeared under her editorship give full evidence of her ability and abounding energy.

"There has never been a Zeta Tau Alpha more beloved by all for her sweet traits of character than Mary Wyatt Galbraith. She was, however, most charming of all as a hostess in her spacious summer home, which has been the hospitable abiding place for people from all over our Southland. So wonderful was her tact and so charming her personality that a happy, homelike atmosphere pervaded the entire place. She was a gentle Southern girl of the highest type, possessing a deep, poetic nature, combined with a splendid sense of humor and a superb intellect.

"At the 1915 convention . . . her charming personality won for her many personal friends who had previously admired her through *Themis*, and it was a genuine disappointment to all when, on account of her health, she declined to be considered for re-election.

"The news of her passing brings sorrow to us all. Hearts were made happier and lives richer through her friendship and we do indeed rejoice that it was our privilege to know and claim her as our own."

As a last expression of love, Grand Chapter drew up the following resolution:



## IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, Mary Wyatt Galbraith, beloved and honored member of Zeta Tau Alpha, and later a most worthy and efficient member of the governing body of the said fraternity, has passed into the realm of immortal friendships; and

WHEREAS, The memory of this dear sister will be a never-ending source of inspiration and an ever-present guide to higher ideals and ennobling thoughts;

We, the governing body of Zeta Tau Alpha, hereby express to her dear ones left behind our sincere sympathy and most profound understanding of their deep loss, and our belief in a future joining of hands and hearts with our beloved sister, from whom there shall be no more parting.

*Be It Further Resolved*, That a copy of this expression, which we know to echo the feeling of our sisters at large, be not only sent to her family, but incorporated in the minutes of this executive committee and the next issue of our fraternity organ, *Themis*, whose pages under her capable supervision ever reflected the high standards and ideals of Zeta Tau Alpha.

MAY AGNESS HOPKINS

FANNY HUNTER

CLAIR WOODRUFF-BUGG

MARY L. PATRICK

JULIA COE

Dallas, Texas, June 22, 1917.

## AGATHA BOYD (ADAMS)

FIFTH EDITOR OF *Themis*

The next editor of *Themis* was born in Roanoke, Virginia, the town in which she received her early education. During her four years in high school she displayed marked talent in English, and in her senior year she edited the annual publication, *The Acorns of Roanoke*.

At Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Agatha Boyd became a member of Delta Chapter, and eventually won her place to the presidency. She became president of the Student Body, a signal honor, and was secretary of the local Panhellenic Council. She was sent by Delta as a visiting delegate to the Panhellenic Conference held in New York, while of permanent value to the college was her contribution in inaugurating the *Sun Dial*, a weekly publication which was begun during her college days and under her sponsorship. The *Sun Dial* continues to this day.

After her graduation, it was not unexpected that her brilliant



AGATHA BOYD ADAMS  
1915—1917



CHRISTINE BERTHOLAS OLSEN  
1917—1919

record should have placed her on the list of those most qualified to serve as editor of *Themis*. She was elected to this office at the 1915 convention and she served until 1917.

After leaving college, she taught for a number of years and it is interesting to note that she, a Zeta, taught in the Zeta founded Collegiate School for Girls, in Richmond, Virginia. Later, she was one of the two organizers of Camp Puhwana, a girls' summer camp on Sebago Lake in Maine, and for nine summers she has been the highly successful director of this camp.

In 1920, she was married to Nicholson Barney Adams, and for two years she did graduate work in French and Spanish at Columbia University, where her husband was a member of the faculty. After a year (1922-1923) spent in Madrid, Spain, where she studied at the *Centro de Estudios Historicos* she received her *Certificado de Suficiencia* in Spanish and, in 1925, she received her M.A. in Spanish from the University of North Carolina. That same year she was awarded second prize for her master's essay in a national contest sponsored by *La Prensa*, a Spanish newspaper.

Her home is now Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where her husband is a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. She has one daughter, Alice Boyd Adams.

Mrs. Adams, a gifted and able woman, is today a frequent contributor to various publications.

#### CHRISTINE BERTHOLAS (OLSEN)

SIXTH EDITOR OF *Themis*

The appointment of Christine Bertholas Olsen as the next editor of *Themis* constituted recognition of the ability of another charter member of a Zeta Tau Alpha chapter, and in her selection came special honor to Upsilon.

Christine Bertholas was born in Omaha, Nebraska, but moved to Redding, California, when she was but four. Her early education was received in the California schools, and she graduated from the Corning Union High School in 1911.



She entered the University of California the same year and at once became active in the life of the campus. She was a member of the Girls' Glee Club, and served on the executive board for one year, while for two years she acted as financial manager. She was appointed to act on a board of Student Affairs and most important of all, she was a charter member of the Nekahni Club, which later became Upsilon Chapter. During her undergraduate years she was assistant in the office of the recorder of the faculties, and was given many duties involving higher responsibility.

After graduation, in 1915, she spent a year in graduate work, then was occupied with teaching until March, 1919, when she entered service as a reconstruction aide in occupational therapy. She remained in government service until the following November, as news editor of the *Whipple Barracks Review*, being stationed at Prescott, Arizona. There she met her future husband.

Previous to this, however, in 1917, she had been appointed editor of *Themis*, and to give "the members of Zeta Tau Alpha a representative fraternity magazine," was her stated aim. At the 1919 convention she served on the all-important Constitution Committee, and in her two years of national work her contributions were both marked and permanent in value.

After securing her discharge from the service in 1919, she became secretary to the registrar at the University of Washington, meanwhile acting as chaperon and adviser for Psi Chapter, helping them inestimably.

She was married October 15, 1921, to Leslie R. Olsen, a graduate of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1915, and she has two children, Donald and Marie. Today, she lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where members of the chapter declare that "she is the beloved matriarch of Alpha Tau," adding, "and we don't mind it a bit."

Mrs. Olsen is described as "a woman devoted to her home, her children and her fraternity; a Zeta imbued with the true spirit of fraternity, a decisive thinker who is usually working for the best interests of others," and, withal, a charming, lovely person.

## ABBIE GRAHAM

SEVENTH EDITOR OF *Themis*

According to her own sketch in *Themis*, the next editor was "born some time ago, in the home of a country minister. We moved; we went to 'camp meetings,' we were 'converted at revivals'; we had 'poundings' and 'missionary barrels'; we sat by turns on the parsonage fence, watching for the rural mail carrier, waiting for him to bring us a magic letter saying we were suddenly rich, or better still, a Montgomery Ward package. . . .

"Eventually, with the aid of many communities, we 'grew up.' I, in my turn, went away to college."

This college was Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, where Abbie Graham became a member of Lambda Chapter. When she graduated in 1910, there was an impressive list of achievements attached to her senior picture in the college annual, and her flair for writing had presented itself.

For the next two years, Miss Graham was a teacher of English, then she became a Y.W.C.A. secretary, doing rural and student work in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

In 1919, she was Y.W.C.A. secretary for the State Normal School in West Texas.

Plans for graduate study in the departments of English and journalism at Columbia University took her to New York in 1921. Some time later, for a year, she assisted in the editing of the national Y.W.C.A. magazine, *The Woman's Press*, and still later, she took up her writing as her vocation.



ABBIE GRAHAM

1919-1922

Miss Graham is the author of three books: *Ceremonials of Common Days*, a group of personal essays; *Grace H. Dodge—Merchant of Dreams*, an official biography; *Vain Pomp and Glory*, a collection of personal essays. Her works have been widely reviewed, and reprinted with special mention; they have been most favorably received and have received prizes.

Perhaps it is characteristic of Miss Graham, elusive to her own biographer and difficult to confine to such prosaic facts as dates and figures, that she should say so simply and sincerely, "I should like to write well before I die." She writes with deep penetration into human nature; she loves beauty and sees it everywhere; and she loves people and believes in them. These qualities characterize her writings.

For three summers Miss Graham has been director of the Boston Y.W.C.A. camp on Martha's Vineyard, and she confesses to a failing for camping and hiking.

Her literary ability was early known and consequently, in 1919, she was recommended for the editorship of *Themis*. She was elected to that office by the Chicago convention, and in the ensuing two and a half years before her resignation late in 1921, *Themis* reflected the delightful personality of the editor who put so much of herself into it, the magazine responding to her deft, delicate touch.

With her career just started, all Zeta Tau Alpha watches with interest and pride the progress of this former officer.

#### SHIRLEY KREASAN (KRIEG)

EIGHTH EDITOR OF *Themis*

(For obvious reasons the sketch of Shirley Kreasan Krieg, present editor-historian, is from the pen of another Zeta, Marian Johnson (Castle).)

To you who have read *Themis* for the past six years, Shirley Kreasan Krieg, the present editor, must seem a very real person. Injecting her eager spirit into it, studying, planning, dreaming and writing for *Themis*, the pride of her heart, Mrs. Krieg seems almost to clasp the hand of her readers through the pages she edits.



Zeta Tau Alpha has been most fortunate in the caliber of her editors in the past. In Mrs. Krieg, who, with the exception of preparatory school days spent in Christian College, Columbia, Missouri, was educated in Illinois, the choice was truly an in-



SHIRLEY KREASAN KRIEG  
1922—

spired one. When appointed to complete the unexpired term of Abbie Graham in January, 1922, Shirley Krieg was already a capable, trained writer.

As often happens with talented people, she is twice gifted. After years of musical training to which she had devoted much

serious study she began to show an equally serious interest in writing while at James Millikin University where, in 1915, she was pledged to Tau Chapter. When she transferred to the University of Illinois it was to specialize in courses in writing and journalism. Shirley Kreasan had been active at Millikin, but at the University of Illinois where she won a place on the staff of the *Daily Illini*, one of the largest college papers in the country (and this in a day when women were just being accepted for the first time for staff positions), she was historian of the sophomore Illinae, a member of the Athenean Literary Society and she became a charter member of Pi Chapter of Theta Sigma Phi, a chapter that numbers among its members several well known writers.

During the war she entered active newspaper work, her contribution during that time being the filling, for several months, of positions on the paper that had previously been held by three men. Her work in the department of journalism won her a place on the city paper, the *Champaign News Gazette*, where she was advanced to the office of University editor in charge of the University district, directing a large staff of student reporters. During that time she wrote for many other publications.

Following her marriage, November 6, 1920, to Cecil Perry Krieg, Beta Theta Pi, she further increased her fund of experience by doing extensive publicity work in Toledo, Ohio.

She was unanimously elected to the combined offices of editor and historian in 1923, and since that time she has devoted her gifts to the fraternity alone. As a result *Themis* editorials are among the most widely reprinted among Greek publications. She was again returned to office by unanimous election at the 1926 convention.

Besides the improved format, the admirable typography and the interesting editorial contents of *Themis*, Mrs. Krieg superintended the designing of the new coat of arms. Other chapters tell of her connection with *The Chain*, the Themis Endowment Fund, and the House Loan Fund.

Mrs. Krieg inspected and installed Alpha Tau and Alpha Phi

Chapters, gave preliminary inspections to the chapters that became Alpha Chi, Alpha Psi, Beta Alpha and Beta Beta, and she assisted with the installation of the last two, as well as with Alpha Kappa, for whose petition she was responsible. In 1923 she represented Zeta Tau Alpha at the Editors' Conference held in conjunction with the National Panhellenic Congress.

A tangible tribute to her never failing helpfulness and efficient contribution came in the form of several resolutions from province conventions of which the one from Gamma Province in 1925 is typical:

WHEREAS, Under her editorship, *Themis* has received universal commendation as one of the leading fraternity publications; and

WHEREAS, The creative work of *Themis* has increased or revived the interest of the alumnæ; and

WHEREAS, Her inspiration for a Founders' Reunion and the *Themis* accounts of it have quickened the interest in the fraternity history and have brought together the Past and the Present; and

WHEREAS, The only endowment fund of Zeta Tau Alpha was presented by the editor as the Life Subscription plan for *Themis*; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Gamma Province Convention express its appreciation of the work of Shirley Kresan Krieg, present editor-historian of Zeta Tau Alpha.

But all these achievements, notable as they are, dwindle before the one crowning triumph of her career. That is the presentation of this, Zeta Tau Alpha's first history. In four short years, but years that seemed long because of the travel, investigation and writing crowded into them, she has gathered together and written the rich and colorful story of thirty years of growth and change, thus preserving for us the story of the heritage that is ours. It was through her efforts that the Founders' Reunion was held in Richmond, that her sparkling historical articles appeared in *Themis*, and that the fraternity was made proudly aware of its truly distinguished beginnings.

In the course of her research into Zeta Tau Alpha's origins and history, she has traveled over many states—including Virginia, Texas, and Kentucky. And everywhere that she has gone she has left the memory of her enthusiasms, of her zeal, and of her grave-eyed charm. Shy, sincere, and quietly poised in manner, she has stamped the imprint of her personality both on the pages of *Themis* and upon the hearts of the chapters.



And so—for her patience, her perseverance, her loyalty, her fine, clear writing, her capable editorship, and her endless hours of toil, so lovingly given in the writing of this history—we salute her. One can give no more than she has given; there is no higher measure of unselfish devotion than she has shown.

### THE INSPECTORS

Since, in Chapter VII, there appears a full summary of the work of each of the national inspectors, together with brief glimpses of them personally, their aims while in office, and the high lights of their years on Grand Chapter, the personal biographies given here will necessarily be short, and in order to avoid repetition, it will be necessary to omit a restating of their outstanding contributions.

#### ROSE NELSON (HUGHES)

##### FIRST NATIONAL INSPECTOR

Rosina Nelson, better known in college and fraternity circles as Rose Nelson, was born in Brownwood, Texas, during her father's pastorate of the First Methodist Church there. Her father was an Alabaman and her mother was from Kentucky, so we find an early sketch delightfully explaining that "Rose possesses not only the charming culture of Kentucky and Alabama, but the broad, generous impulses of Texas."

After three years at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, (part of which were spent in the preparatory department), where she became a charter member of Lambda Chapter, as well as of the local group Beta Psi, she spent one year at Vanderbilt University, but the following year saw her once more enrolled in a college more of her own choice. This was Randolph-Macon Woman's College. She became a transfer to Delta and from 1908 to 1909 she was president of the chapter. She was prominent in all college activities and she graduated in 1910.

Along with her other work Rose Nelson found time to devote to the study of music. She was most talented musically, particularly in playing the pipe organ. After intensive study with teachers in her own locality she spent a half year abroad, study-

ing and traveling, finally remaining in Berlin for more thorough coaching under a German organ master.

Because of her splendid qualifications for the office she was chosen by the 1912 convention to be the first national inspector, an election that, for some time, she viewed with great trepidation. However, after some persuasion she undertook the none too easy pioneer work of that new position, and of her success in this field we have already read. In 1912 she installed Tau Chapter.

She resigned in 1913, and was married November 12, 1913, to William Wellington Hughes, of Welch, West Virginia. She has two sons, William Wellington, Jr., and John Nelson, and one daughter, Rosina Nelson. Mrs. Hughes lived in Welch until the death of her husband in February, 1921. After a short residence in Memphis, Tennessee, she moved to Dallas, Texas, where she now lives and where she has identified herself prominently with the life of the city and the Dallas Alumnæ Chapter.

Until 1915 Mrs. Hughes was alumnæ chairman, having been appointed to that office in 1913, following her resignation as inspector. After the completion of that work, although she held no national office she retained her active interest in all things Zeta and in 1926 when the National Panhellenic Congress met in Dallas she was the gracious and charming toastmistress who presided over the largest banquet ever held, up to that time, in the history of the Congress.

Mrs. Hughes has been president of the Dallas Alumnæ for two years, and she attended the 1926 convention as the alternate delegate from that chapter. Needless to say, this first inspector of Zeta Tau Alpha has a place all her own in the hearts of the fraternity members.

#### GLADYS AYLAND (GLADE)

##### SECOND NATIONAL INSPECTOR

Gladys Ayland Glade, the second national inspector, was born in Kirksville, Missouri, and received her early training in the grade schools of Kansas City. In 1903, when her parents moved to Joplin, she entered the high school there, graduating



ROSE NELSON HUGHES  
1912—1913



GLADYS AYLAND GLADE  
1913—1916  
1917—1923



with honors. Thereafter she took up the study of expression under private instructors, a line of work for which she showed decided talent, and in which she had been intensely interested since high school days when her ability in dramatics and impersonations had become apparent. Several recitals were so successful that she was encouraged to continue her work.

When she entered Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, in 1910, she carried a regular college course in addition to her studies in expression. In the literary society of which she was a member she at once achieved a reputation for clever impersonations and readings and, although but a freshman, she was admitted to the Senior Dramatic Class and was elected to the cast of the college play—both honors much coveted by those with histrionic ambitions.

Gladys Ayland became a member of Mu Chapter, and she was known equally well in the scholastic, athletic and social life of Drury, but the fraternity was her predominating interest.

When she was appointed national inspector by the 1913 Grand Chapter meeting a sketch in *Themis* said that, "For the work which lies before her, Gladys is eminently fitted. She combines a happy point of view with seriousness of purpose; her broad understanding and deep sympathies are such as invite the confidence of the other girls, and she very fortunately possesses a sense of humor which will see through many of the difficulties attendant on the inspectorship." Add to these qualities a personality that is pleasing and a manner that is gracious and you have a sketch . . . of an inspector who will be sure to make of inspecting an art, and a Zeta who will be equally certain to win the love of all her sisters."

This prediction came true, for from the moment that she started out from Dallas, Texas, through the next two years during which she visited every chapter in the fraternity, she became a much loved officer whose visits were eagerly anticipated. She attended the 1913 meeting of the National Panhellenic Congress as the official delegate, and was present again in 1915. Just before the 1915 convention, which re-elected her, she installed Upsilon Chapter.

Later, upon her return to Joplin, she found it necessary to resign from Grand Chapter, illness preventing her from traveling for one year. However, in 1917, upon the resignation of Ruth Newell Edenborough (Maverick) she was appointed national historian. This office she held until 1923, and in the intervening years she preserved many important records and collected other historical material, all of which formed a valuable collection that served as a working basis for the writing of this present historical work.

Gladys Ayland was for many years a successful teacher, later turning her attention to dramatic work and study. This she did extensively and with much success.

She was married in June, 1926, to George H. Glade, and she has one son, George H., Jr. She now lives in Chicago where she is affiliated with the Chicago Alumnae.

#### JULIA COE (ROSE)

##### THIRD NATIONAL INSPECTOR

In the third national inspector Texas was again represented on Grand Chapter by another charming daughter, one who was born and educated in Dallas—Julia Coe, now Mrs. Rose.

When Julia Coe entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College she was much sought after by the other fraternities, but perhaps it had been foretold that she was a future officer, and thus Zeta Tau Alpha had to be her inevitable choice, as it was.

She remained at Lynchburg through her junior year and was elected president of one of the college dormitories, an office that automatically placed her on the executive committee of the Student Council. At Delta she was "a good member . . . so good a member in fact that she was chosen to represent the chapter at the 1915 convention." There "she will be remembered for the able way in which she could rise to her feet and expound her very excellent ideas on chapter management.

"But Julia Coe was not only a good talker, she was a doer as well, and she was willing to put her ideas into practice. She soon had an unusual opportunity when Southern Methodist Univer-

sity opened its doors in the fall of 1915 and she entered for her senior year." She, with two other Zetas, Mary Terrill, Delta, and Evelyn Callicutt, Lambda, organized Omega Chapter, and she was the chapter's first president. She was also president of the Senior class, was on the cabinet of the Y.W.C.A., was a member of the editorial staff of the year book, *The Rotunda*, and was president of the senior honor society.

From local fraternity work she graduated naturally into the national, for in Dallas she had been closely associated with the grand president, Dr. Hopkins, and in 1917 she was appointed national inspector to complete the unexpired term of Gladys Aylard Glade. Prior to this, however, Julia Coe had, through the office of the president, done considerable work with the chapters through correspondence. In response to a great need she revived and put into new form the *Secret Letter*, now the larger *Link*. So vital and pertinent were the problems discussed in this manner, and so ably did she answer the need that when she later met the chapters personally they felt that it was but the renewal of an old acquaintance.

*Themis* told of her "deep interest in affairs about her, [her] unusual initiative and executive ability," of the "inexhaustible supply of enthusiasm [that] characterizes Julia as one who puts through anything that she may undertake." A true picture was set forth of an "attractive personality, coupled with a strong determination" that faces problems resolutely, and wins over obstacles. She took her new work so seriously that she lost some fifteen pounds, a fact that bespeaks the sincerity and hard work with which she endowed it.

She attended the 1919 convention, but retired from office at that time. She was an advocate of "closer organization of Grand Chapter; at least two paid officers; a central office if possible; conservative, careful expansion," and she worked long hours on the ritual, which held a particular interest for her.

On December 25, 1921, she was married to Russell A. Rose, Beta Theta Pi, of Vanderbilt University, and she now lives in Harlingen, Texas, near the Mexican border. As long as she was in Dallas she was active in alumnæ work. Among her lega-





JULIA COE ROSE  
1916—1919



EVELYN CALLICUTT  
1919—1923  
1925—1926

cies to the fraternity are both the memories and results of her aliveness, her vision, her ability, and her love for Zeta Tau Alpha.

EVELYN CALLICUTT

FOURTH NATIONAL INSPECTOR

The installation of Omega Chapter was auspicious for many reasons, not the least of which was the fact that its establishment divulged abilities that were later recognized nationally by elections to Grand Chapter. It is an interesting fact that two founders of Omega, Julia Coe Rose and Evelyn Callicutt, close personal friends and boon companions, both became national inspectors.

Evelyn Callicutt, like the friend who was her predecessor, is a native Texan, coming from Corsicana. After receiving her preparatory education she entered Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, where, in 1915, she was initiated into Lambda Chapter. However, in the autumn of 1915, when Southern Methodist University opened, she entered that institution and there, with the other Zetas previously mentioned, became one of the organizers of the group that, on January 15, 1916, became Omega Chapter.

Miss Callicutt became the second president of Omega, being inducted into office in the spring of 1916. This office she held most successfully for the following two years, and here her qualities of leadership became apparent.

Following graduation she became Girls' Work Secretary of the Dallas Y.W.C.A., and profiting by her residence in Dallas, she was able to maintain close contact with the new Chapter.

After her resignation in June, 1919, came her election, at the Chicago convention, as national inspector, and she at once took up her new work; work that was especially interesting to her because of her deep interest in the fraternity, her dreams and ambitions for it. She remained in office until 1923, but she was recalled to Grand Chapter in November, 1925, upon the resignation of Miss Jellicorse, when she was appointed to complete her unexpired term. She attended the 1921 meeting of the National Panhellenic Congress, and was present in 1926.

Miss Callicutt inspected and installed the petitioning groups that became Alpha Gamma, Alpha Delta, Alpha Nu, and Alpha Upsilon Chapters, and she inspected the local groups that became Alpha Mu and Alpha Sigma Chapters. She also installed Alpha Lambda and Beta Zeta Chapters, and assisted with the installation of Beta Epsilon Chapter.

After a special course in Chicago where she did practice work in the playgrounds of that city, Miss Callicutt took up recreational and playground work in Texas. For a time she was occupied in the newspaper field, but dramatic work, particularly pageantry, has always held an interest for her. Those who attended the 1923 convention will always remember her in the Silver Anniversary pageant, the *Themis* account of which said, "As Evelyn Callicutt, *Themis*, appeared, the audience caught its breath. Here was an earthly form of the fair goddess. Gowned in draperies of white with a collar and fold of rainbow tints, she was indeed a picture against the soft green of the aspen grove in the background. Her dignity and authority stood her well as *Themis*."

A Zeta of ability, poise and dignity—this is the picture by which many remember her.

MARION JELlicORSE  
FIFTH NATIONAL INSPECTOR

The fifth national inspector came from the heart of the Cumberland Mountains, in Davidson, Tennessee, and, after her college preparatory days at Sophie Newcomb College, she entered the University of Tennessee in 1913.

The following February, Marion Jellicorse was initiated into Zeta Chapter, and although illness prevented her return the next year, matriculation time in 1915 found her back on "the Hill" again, "throwing herself into college work, fraternity work and general college activities with her characteristic enthusiasm and thoroughness.

"Her unusually strong and attractive personality, together with her mental ability, soon won for her leadership in university life.



Her sincere attitude caused instructors to approve, and often recommend that positions of responsibility be placed in her hands. These were accepted with reluctance for her greatest fault has always been that of underestimating her own ability."

Miss Jellicorse was elected president of Zeta Chapter, and served for two years, "upholding the high ideas of her fraternity and strengthening the local chapter by her untiring efforts and full realization of her responsibility."

After her graduation in 1918 she taught home economics for three years in Andalusia, Alabama, later going to New York for further study in the field of dietetics. For two years she was assistant, and then head dietitian, of the Pennsylvania Hotel. When the 1923 convention chose her for national inspector a close friend wrote that "there were many who, knowing her intense love for her work, waited with some misgivings to learn whether or not she would give up her position so high on the 'dietetic ladder.' But her love for her fraternity proved greater," and her *Themis* introduction drew a true picture of "a charming woman, a lovable personality, a true Zeta—worthy of the high office she is to hold."

She threw herself whole-heartedly into her new work, and the office and the chapters responded to her able touch, which was that of a "natural born" inspector. She brought much to her work.

Miss Jellicorse inspected the local group that became Beta Gamma Chapter, assisted with the installation of Alpha Phi and Alpha Omega Chapters and was the officer in charge of the installations of Alpha Chi, Alpha Psi and Beta Gamma. She was present at the 1923 meeting of the National Panhellenic Congress.

Although her resignation in November, 1925, was very deeply regretted, it has been true, as the president wrote at that time, that "her interest in the fraternity is constant" and she has remained actively interested.

After leaving Grand Chapter Miss Jellicorse returned to the field of her chosen profession, first as a dietitian, and later as a



MARION JELLCORSE  
1923—1925



CHARLOTTE MAC GREGOR  
1926—

partner in her own tearoom, a project of much fascination to her.

Her life has been marked by unselfishness and constant activity; she has the ability to rise above problems and to do everything with a quiet strength that is one of her most outstanding characteristics. She has a multitude of loyal friends—a rich heritage.

CHARLOTTE F. MACGREGOR

SIXTH NATIONAL INSPECTOR

Charlotte Favor MacGregor, of the Scotch descent that her name indicates, is a native daughter of California.

After attending both public and private schools in that state she spent her preparatory school days in Nova Scotia, in that ever romantic setting of the Acadia country of far eastern Canada. Following her graduation from the Acadia Ladies' Seminary at Wolfville (three miles from Grand Pré, the land of Evangeline), she entered the University of California. While there she served as an assistant on the editorial staff of the *California Law Review*, and in 1908 she received her A.B. degree, with honors in law. It is noteworthy that, out of a graduating class of about forty from the department of law there were but three to receive honors, two of them were men and Miss MacGregor was the one woman so honored. She received her J.D. degree in 1920, and was admitted to the California bar in 1921.

Charlotte MacGregor has been an eminent figure in Zeta circles, especially in the last few years, and her background is one of pure Zetaism. She became a member of Upsilon Chapter the first year after its installation, and from then on, "there has been a continual succession of MacGregors." There are four Zetas from her immediate family, a cousin and a sister-in-law, while Mrs. MacGregor is active in the Mothers' Club and Mr. MacGregor is "thoroughly Zeta." He, with three other fathers, acted in an advisory capacity during the building of Upsilon's new home, contributing inestimable service and giving full proof of his loyal interest.

In 1925 Miss MacGregor served as president of the San Francisco Alumnae Chapter. During that time the association made



great strides and accomplished, among other things, the long dreamed of erection of Upsilon's new house. In appreciation of her splendid work, and in order that she might continue that which she had started, she was re-elected for the term of 1926.

In addition to her Zeta Tau Alpha activities Miss MacGregor was a practicing attorney before her election to Grand Chapter, and she has been prominently identified with other organizations. She was dean of the University of California chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, president of the Queen's Bench, an organization composed of women attorneys in the San Francisco Bay district, and a member of the Women's City Club.

She served on the committee that drew up the constitution and by-laws at the 1926 convention, and at that conclave she was elected national inspector. Especially fitted for the work with ideal "all around qualifications," her success has been outstanding. She has inaugurated many measures, and has become a vital force in the life of the fraternity.

Miss MacGregor inspected and installed the groups that became Beta Kappa and Beta Iota Chapters and she was the installing officer of Beta Eta. She also inspected and was the installing officer at Beta Mu.

November, 1926, *Themis* portrayed her to the readers as a person of "delightful appearance. Her character and personality radiate thoughtfulness, fair-mindedness, unselfishness and kindness . . . qualities [that] have inevitably won her many friends. Added to this she has tact, originality and a keen mind—she is a most capable manager and is a natural, efficient leader. She is well equipped in every way to fill the new office she holds, and to help the chapters with their various problems."

The present inspector, because of the enlarged chapter roll and the visitation of chartered alumnæ chapters, has a larger territory to cover than that of any previous officer.

Miss MacGregor established and put into effect the first chapter rating system, and she has maintained a close touch with every chapter that she has visited. Every chapter awaits with pleasure and the knowledge of sure assistance the coming of this earnest

officer who spares herself not at all in giving her best to the fraternity.

## HISTORIANS

OLIVE MAY HINMAN

FIRST NATIONAL HISTORIAN

Of distinguished Colonial ancestry is Olive May Hinman, the first historian of the fraternity, who is a lineal descendant of Colonel John Lipton, and whose ancestral lines record several heroes of the Revolution.

Born in Georgia she was educated in Virginia, entering the Farmville Normal in 1903, where she became a member of Alpha Chapter. She belonged to many clubs, was editor of the college magazine, *The Guidon*, was on the staff of the *Virginian*, and was especially known for her artistic ability. She graduated in 1906.

Since leaving Farmville Miss Hinman has had many years experience in the field of art from the instructional side. She was first a supervisor of drawing, then in 1908 she returned to Farmville as an instructor during the summer session. She entered Columbia University in 1909, receiving her diploma in 1911. Three summers were spent teaching at the University of Vermont, and when the Teachers College of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was opened, Miss Hinman became a member of the faculty. For eight years she was head of the industrial arts department, a prominent figure in the dramatic and social life of the college and the year books of 1914 and 1919 were dedicated to her.

At this time, during the influenza epidemic, when the head of the College became ill, Miss Hinman took complete charge, and by superior handling of a most difficult situation gained well deserved recognition. Due to her skillful oversight it is said that the Teachers College was the only boarding school in the state escaping the loss of a student.

In 1919 she again entered Columbia University, receiving her higher degree in 1920. The two succeeding years were spent at the Loomis Sanitarium doing occupational therapy work



OLIVE HINMAN  
1904—1908



LORENA BOYD MASON  
1908—1909



among the ex-service men. In 1922 she went to New York as director of the Harlem Handcraft Shop of the Harlem Community House, in the Italian district. There she assists in a helpful piece of Americanization work, teaching that it is better to earn money than to receive charity, and besides being general counselor, she also designs everything made by the workers in the shops. Miss Hinman is also a clever designer of modern clothing, especially children's garments.

A friend of the late John Burroughs, Miss Hinman still spends part of her summers at the Catskill Lodge where she was so often a guest during Mr. Burroughs' life. She is a lover of music and good literature, but nothing holds a dearer spot in her heart than her "little stone home" in Cleveland, Tennessee, where she spends part of each summer.

Miss Hinman became a member of Grand Chapter in 1904, was re-elected in 1906, and served as historian until 1908. In 1904 she assisted with the installation of Eta Chapter, and in 1905 she was one of the installing officers of Iota Chapter.

She is a member of the Mary Blount Chapter of the D.A.R.

#### LORENA BOYD MASON

##### SECOND GRAND HISTORIAN

Lorena Boyd Mason, the second grand historian, was born in Charlotte County, Virginia, of Scotch ancestry and Virginia parentage. She was educated in the schools of North Carolina and Virginia, graduating from the Richmond High School in 1904. At this time she won the first scholarship ever given to women at that institution, offered by Randolph-Macon Woman's College. However, instead of going to Randolph-Macon, she entered Richmond College (which was then coeducational), in the fall of 1904, and there she became one of the organizers of the group which became Iota Chapter. She was initiated March 11, 1905.

After leaving college Miss Mason did editorial work on the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, and after assisting with the editing of *Themis* in 1906, she was elected historian at the 1908 convention. This office she held for a year.

Miss Mason taught for a number of years, and during the war she served on the South Atlantic Field Staff of the Y.W.C.A. She is now general secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Asheville, North Carolina.

In describing her a friend wrote that "here in the South one describes one's friend as a charming person of culture and refinement and the matter is closed. All has been said. But while that trite description fits Miss Mason it does not describe her. It would be difficult for an artist to portray adequately by word or brush the vivid personality which is Lorena Boyd Mason. Her sense of humor, her most outstanding characteristic, combines a real intellect, an appreciative understanding of human beings, and the spirit of eternal youth. She is efficient without publishing the fact; she is capable to an astonishing degree, but in enthusiasm and energy she has never grown up—and we hope she never will."

BRUCE HOUSTON DAVIS

THIRD GRAND HISTORIAN

Mrs. Davis' biography has been given elsewhere.

RUTH NEWELL E. (MAVERICK)

FOURTH GRAND HISTORIAN

The next historian was Ruth Newell Edenborough Maverick, who was born in San Antonio, Texas. At an early age she made many trips to Mexico, where her father had mining interests, and thus began the first of her traveling experiences, which were, with the years, to grow more extensive.

In 1911 she graduated from the Mulholland School for Girls in San Antonio, entering the University of Texas, where she became a member of Kappa Chapter, the next year. At the University she was a prominent, popular student. She was active in the Y.W.C.A., La Tertulia, the Music Club, and the Anglers Club. After a summer abroad in 1913 she returned to college.

She was married December 31, 1914, to Herbert Dudley Edenborough, of London, England, but Mr. Edenborough died a year

later from injuries received in a polo accident. Soon after that Mrs. Edenborough went to California, and while there attended the 1915 convention where she was elected grand historian.

She was one of the installing officers of Chi Chapter, but her term on Grand Chapter was short, for because of the illness of her father, and the many demands of her personal life, she resigned in 1917.

In July of that year she was married to George Madison Maverick, Delta Upsilon. After Mr. Maverick's war service in France they moved to India where they lived for two years in the French colony of Chanderagore, near Calcutta. Later, after traveling in Europe, they stayed in Geneva, Switzerland, where Mr. Maverick received his doctor's degree. After a year's residence in Boston, where Dr. Maverick was on the faculty of his Alma Mater, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, they moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where they now reside.

Mrs. Maverick has two daughters, Newell and Fontaine, and one son, George, Jr. Two nieces and a nephew also make their home with her so, as she says, her "family is large."

She belongs to a number of clubs, delights in her family, her garden and her early American home (built about 1800), and has been active in the New York alumnae.

Ruth Newell's beautiful home in San Antonio was the scene of many gay Zeta parties, and it was a home in which the Texas Zetas always felt welcome.

GLADYS AYLAND (GLADE)

FIFTH GRAND HISTORIAN

Mrs. Glade's biography is given on page 489.

SHIRLEY KREASAN (KRIEG)

SIXTH GRAND HISTORIAN

Mrs. Krieg's biography is found on page 484.

UNDERGRADUATE MEMBERS

For two years, from 1902 to 1904, there were two offices on Grand Chapter held by members of the active chapters. These





RUTH NEWELL E. MAVERICK  
1915—1917



JESSIE WHITMORE BOOKER  
1902—1904

members were known as the undergraduate members of Grand Chapter. The first two were Jessie Whitmore (Booker) and Mary Frayser (McGehee), who served until the first national convention. Mary Frayser then became ineligible for the office because of graduation, and she was succeeded by Maude Alexander (Janney) whose biography is found among those of the vice-presidents. Jessie Whitmore remained on Grand Chapter until 1904 when that office was discontinued.

#### MARY FRAYSER (McGEHEE)

Although born in Arkansas, Mary Frayser moved to Virginia when she was but five years of age and in that state, to which her original Scotch ancestors had migrated in 1760, she received her early education. She entered the State Normal in 1900, and there became a member of Alpha Chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha. She was elected to the presidency of the chapter and was their leader in those vital days of 1902. She was chosen prophet of the class with which she graduated in 1902.

On June 26, 1906, she was married to Dr. John W. McGehee, of Reidsville, North Carolina, where she now lives. She has four children, Elizabeth, Edna Earl, Henry and John, Jr. With the initiation of her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, into Delta Chapter Mrs. McGehee had the pleasure of being the first Alpha mother to see her daughter become a Zeta. Edna Earl is a 1928 initiate of Omicron Chapter. For their photographs see Chapter XVI.

Although not participating in national work Mrs. McGehee has kept in close touch with the fraternity and has attended many conventions. Her early experience on Grand Chapter was brief, but it is treasured by both Mrs. McGehee and the fraternity.

#### JESSIE EVERS WHITMORE (BOOKER)

Jessie Whitmore, who came to the Normal with her friend, Bruce Houston, was a native Virginian from Lexington, and her early education was received, for the most part, privately. Later she attended the Lexington High School.

She entered the Normal in 1899, and although the competition was keen, she chose Zeta Tau Alpha and was initiated at Thanksgiving time. The following two years she was not in college, but she returned in 1902. An interesting record says, "At that time, September, 1902, Bruce Houston Davis was present at the 'rushing season' and, while visiting Alpha, together with several other able alumnae of Zeta Tau Alpha, our Grand Chapter was reorganized, [Note: This really means that Grand Chapter came into being] and Jessie Whitmore was selected to be an active member of Grand Chapter. She filled this place conscientiously until her graduation in June, 1904."

On October 25, 1902, Jessie Whitmore installed Delta Chapter and later, in 1904, she was sent to inspect the local group at Mary Baldwin Seminary, assisting with its installation as Eta Chapter. She was chosen as a delegate to the second convention in 1904, but ill health prevented her from attending.

At the Normal she was one of the first members of the Cunningham Literary Society which is mentioned so much in early Alpha days; she was treasurer of the Dramatic Club and was an officer in the Y.W.C.A.

On August 9, 1904, Jessie Whitmore was married to Elliot Read Booker, of Farmville, Virginia. She has one daughter, Harriet, who has followed in her mother's footsteps by attending the State Teachers College, as the Normal is called today, and one son, Elliot Jr.

Mrs. Booker is active in civic and social clubs, and is a member of the Farmville Alumnae Chapter.



# DIRECTORY OF GRAND OFFICERS

## 1902-1903

Grand President.....Alice Maud Jones (Horner), *Alpha*  
 Grand Vice-President.....Frances Yancey Smith, *Alpha*  
 Grand Secretary Treasurer.....Bruce Houston (Davis), *Alpha*  
 Undergraduate Member.....Jessie Whitmore (Booker), *Alpha*  
 Undergraduate Member.....Mary Frayser (McGehee), *Alpha*

## 1903-1904

Grand President.....Alice Maud Jones (Horner), *Alpha*  
 Grand Vice-President.....Frances Yancey Smith, *Alpha*  
 Grand Secretary Treasurer.....Bruce Houston (Davis), *Alpha*  
 Undergraduate Member.....Jessie Whitmore (Booker), *Alpha*  
 Undergraduate Member....Maude Alexander (Janney), *Delta*

## 1904-1905

Grand President.....Bruce Houston (Davis), *Alpha*  
 Grand Vice-President. { Maude Alexander\* (Janney), *Delta*  
                               Lillian Baird (Bradley), *Delta*, 1904-05  
 Grand Secretary-Treasurer.....Mary Stuart (Stentz), *Delta*  
 Grand Historian.....Olive Hinman, *Alpha*  
 Grand Editor.....Grace Jordan (Cook), *Epsilon*

\*(Maude Alexander resigned soon after convention and Lillian Baird Bradley, Delta, was appointed to that office.)

## 1906-1908

Grand President.....Bruce Houston (Davis), *Alpha*  
 Grand Vice-President.....Mary Stuart (Stentz), *Delta*  
 Grand Secretary.....May Agness Hopkins, *Kappa*  
 Grand Treasurer.....Lillian Baird (Bradley), *Delta*  
 Grand Historian.....Olive Hinman, *Alpha*  
 Grand Editor.....Grace Jordan (Cook), *Epsilon*

## 1908-1910

Grand President.....May Agness Hopkins, *Kappa*  
 Grand Vice-President—Editor...Grace Jordan (Cook), *Epsilon*

Grand Secretary.....	Clair Woodruff (Bugg), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Treasurer.....	{ Lillian Baird (Bradley), * <i>Delta</i> , 1908-09 Mary L. Patrick, <i>Beta</i> , 1909-10
Grand Historian.....	{ Lorena Boyd Mason, <i>Iota</i> , 1908-09 Bruce Houston Davis, <i>Alpha</i> , 1909-10
Business Manager.....	Mary L. Patrick, <i>Beta</i>

\*(Lillian Baird Bradley and Lorena Boyd Mason had resigned. Mary L. Patrick, Business Manager, then became Grand Treasurer and Business Manager, the offices being combined. Bruce Houston (Davis), Alpha, was appointed Grand Historian.)

## 1910-1912

Grand President.....	May Agness Hopkins, <i>Kappa</i>
Grand Vice-President.....	Grace Jordan (Cook), <i>Epsilon</i>
Grand Secretary.....	Clair Woodruff (Bugg), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Treasurer.....	Mary L. Patrick, <i>Beta</i>
Grand Historian.....	Bruce Houston (Davis), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Editor.....	Margaret Levy (Feuille), <i>Kappa</i>

## 1912-1915

Grand President.....	May Agness Hopkins, <i>Kappa</i>
Grand Vice-President.....	Helen Baker, <i>Iota</i>
Grand Secretary.....	Clair Woodruff (Bugg), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Treasurer.....	Mary L. Patrick, <i>Beta</i>
Grand Historian.....	Bruce Houston (Davis), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Editor.....	{ Margaret Levy (Feuille), <i>Kappa</i> , 1912-13 Mary Wyatt Galbraith, <i>Zeta</i> , 1913-15
Inspector.....	{ Rose Nelson (Hughes), <i>Lambda-Delta</i> , 1912-13 Gladys Ayland (Glade), <i>Mu</i> , 1913-15

## 1915-1919

Grand President.....	May Agness Hopkins, <i>Kappa</i>
Grand Vice-President.....	Fanny Hunter (Taylor), <i>Xi</i>
Grand Secretary.....	Clair Woodruff (Bugg), <i>Alpha</i>
Grand Treasurer.....	Mary L. Patrick, <i>Beta</i>
Grand Historian....	{ Ruth Newell Edenborough (Maverick), <i>Kappa</i> , 1915-17 Gladys Ayland (Glade), <i>Mu</i> , 1917-19

Grand Editor. { Agatha Boyd (Adams), *Delta*, 1915-17  
 Christine Bertholas (Olsen), *Upsilon*, 1917-19  
 Inspector. . . . . { Gladys Ayland, *Mu*, 1915-17  
 Julia Coe (Rose), *Delta-Omega*, 1917-19

## 1919-1923

Grand President. . . . . { May Agness Hopkins, *Kappa*, 1919-20  
 Alpha Burkart (Wettach), *Chi*, 1920-23  
 Grand Vice-President. . . { Fanny Hunter (Taylor), *Xi*, 1919-20  
 Mary Poggi (Richley), *Xi*, 1920-23  
 Grand Secretary. . . . . Helen M. Donaldson, *Chi*  
 Grand Treasurer. . . . . Ethel M. Charnock, *Theta*  
 Grand Historian. . . . . Gladys Ayland (Glade), *Mu*  
 Grand Editor. . . . . { Abbie Graham, *Lambda*, 1919-22  
 Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), *Tau*, 1922-23  
 Inspector. . . . . Evelyn Callicutt, *Lambda-Omega*  
 National Panhellenic Delegate. . . . . Dr. May Agness Hopkins\*

\*(Creation of this separate office dated from 1920.)

## 1923-1926

Grand President. . . . . Alpha Burkart (Wettach), *Chi*  
 Grand Vice-President. . . . . Mary Poggi (Richley), *Xi*  
 Grand Secretary-Treasurer. . . . . Ethel M. Charnock, *Theta*  
 Grand Historian-Editor. . . . . Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), *Tau*  
 Inspector. . . . . { Marian Jellicorse, *Zeta*, 1923-25  
 Evelyn Callicutt, *Lambda-Omega*, 1925-26  
 National Panhellenic Delegate. Dr. May Agness Hopkins, *Kappa*

## 1926-1928

Grand President. . . . . Catherine Bingler (Beverley), *Delta*  
 Grand Vice-President. . . . . Bruce Houston (Davis), *Alpha*  
 Grand Secretary-Treasurer. . . . . Ethel M. Charnock, *Theta*  
 Grand Historian-Editor. . . . . Shirley Kreasan (Krieg), *Tau*  
 Inspector. . . . . Charlotte Favor MacGregor, *Upsilon*



## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. These personal sketches of the leaders in Zeta Tau Alpha are necessarily restricted to members of Grand Chapter, and as a consequence, the biographies by no means cover the number of members who, by work on committees, on editorial staffs, as province officers or as achieving individual members have contributed so largely to the success and advancement of the fraternity. But grateful acknowledgment of their contribution and service is here expressed in terms of broadest appreciation from the fraternity.

The biographical sketches here given are as complete and up to date as answers and queries over a period of years have made possible, and all available information is here presented.

2. Personal quotations in this chapter are from biographers or from past issues of *Themis*.

3. The historian of Kappa Alpha (S) describes Lexington, Virginia, as "a college town, the residence of eminent personages, a center of culture, and a community of great intelligence. The people of this portion of the Valley of Virginia were for the most part Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Vigorous, earnest, of severe morals, they constituted an environment favorable to habits of hard work and high thinking. They were an orthodox, strenuous and cultivated people who traced their genealogies back to Ulster, or to England. If the tone of local society was somewhat severe, its charm was enhanced by the teaching staffs of the three institutions of learning. . . . Manners were those of the old régime—cordial and open and at the same time punctilious. An aristocratic factor tempered democracy. Chivalrous deference ruled the attitude of the gentleman toward the lady, and her response was frank friendliness and graciousness of demeanor. The Southern woman's low, soft, well modulated voice possessed then a charm which tends now to become a lost accomplishment.

"The world's attention was concentrated in Washington College (located in Lexington) in 1865 when General Lee accepted its presidency."

## Chapter XVI

### Mothers and Daughters in Zeta Tau Alpha

Hush my baby don't you cry,  
You'll be a Zeta bye and bye.

**S**ECOND Generation Zetas! The title is a conjurer. Right or wrong, so far as actuality goes, the picture of tired baby daughters; very tired but apparently determined not to go to sleep, and then a crooning Zeta lullaby, flashes across one's mind. It might not be true; it probably isn't, but it is an imagery dear to our hearts.

But one picture undisputably true is the blur made by the swift moving years as they bring to the Zeta mothers, those members whose badges date back to the earliest days of the fraternity, the almost unbelievable realization that the baby daughters are grown up. In fact, they are entering college.

It also brings to the realization of the Founders, and all the early members, that the Zeta Tau Alpha for which they labored so faithfully, is a second generation Zeta Tau Alpha. Grandchildren surely presage maturity.

The list of second generation Zetas is short, but illustrious; an illuminated list on a roll of honor.

Bess Gardner, daughter of Elizabeth Fromme (Gardner), a charter member of Kappa Chapter (1906), had the happy distinction of being the first Zeta daughter to be welcomed into the fraternity. She was pledged by Kappa on September 23, 1924. She was initiated with her mother's pin, and her mother was present at the ceremony.

Frances Grayson, daughter of Sarah F. Bowen (Grayson), Beta Chapter, 1905, was pledged March 5, 1925, by Delta Chapter, and was the the first Zeta daughter to be initiated into the fraternity, for her initiation preceded that of Bess Gardner by just a month.



ADELE RAMSEY HEERWAGEN



LEONA GALVAN RAMSEY  
Epsilon



EUGENE RAMSEY BEARD





ELIZABETH FROMME  
GARDNER  
Kappa



BESS GARDNER  
Kappa



SARAH BOWEN GRAYSON  
Beta



FRANCES GRAYSON  
Delta



LUCY JOHNSON CRITZ  
Epsilon



LUCILLE CRITZ  
Epsilon



HAZEL YATES McMILLAN  
Epsilon



HAZEL McMILLAN  
Epsilon



LAURA ASH SALA  
Theta



VINOLA SALA  
Theta



MARY FRAYSER McGEHEE  
Alpha



ELIZABETH McGEHEE  
Delta



Vinola Sala, pledged by Theta Chapter in the fall of 1925, became the third daughter to enter the fraternity. Her mother, Laura Ash (Sala), now in Silent Chapter, was not only a charter member of Theta Chapter, but was known as the leader of the local group that became Zeta Tau Alpha. Her father, Homer Sala, a Sigma Nu from Bethany, was helpful to the members in securing a charter.

Epsilon, one of the oldest chapters, has four Zeta daughters. In one case, however, that of the Ramsey family, the order is reversed. Adelle Ramsey (Heerwagen) and Eugene Ramsey (Beard) entered the fraternity in 1915 and 1917, respectively. Their mother, Leona Galvan (Ramsey), much loved by Epsilon, was initiated at the Arkansas convention of 1923 by special permission. This gives us an interesting reversal of the usual order in that the daughters preceded the mother into the fraternity.

Hazel McMillan, daughter of Hazel Archer Yates (McMillan), an Epsilon initiate of May 14, 1904, now in Silent Chapter, was initiated into her mother's chapter on April 25, 1926, after having been pledged in the fall.

The fourth Arkansas daughter is Lucile Critz, daughter of Lucy Ethel Johnson (Critz), an Epsilon initiate of 1904. Lucile Critz was initiated into the fraternity on April 25, 1926, with Hazel McMillan. This is the first time in the history of Zeta Tau Alpha that two daughters were initiated at the same time.

The next Zeta daughter on the honored roll is Elizabeth McGehee, the first daughter of an Alpha member to become a Zeta. Her mother, Mary Frayser McGehee, one of the first undergraduate members of Grand Chapter, and a president of Alpha Chapter, was an initiate of 1900. Elizabeth McGehee was pledged by Delta Chapter in February, 1926, and was initiated the following fall. Her sister, Edna Earl, later became a member of Omicron Chapter.

## ERRATA

Page 47—First line of caption: *for* 1999, *read* 1899.

Page 89—Line 21: *for* accomplish, *read* accomplished.

Page 133—Line 12: *for* Lucille Clark, *read* Lucille Clark, Mu Province.

Page 134—Line 5: *for* Orvett, *read* Orvetta.

Page 139—Line 12: The reference should be to note 84.

Page 145—Line 11 from bottom: *for* Marion, *read* Marian.

Page 250—Line 3: *for* 252, *read* 254.

Page 304—Lines 27-28 change to read: Unlike its predecessor it is bound in gray and has the coat of arms embossed in blue.

Page 397—Line 16: *for* She, *read* He.

Page 442—Line 9: *for* 1925, *read* 1926.

Page 445—Line 13: *for* November 12, *read* November 21.

Page 450—Line 17: *for* Mr., *read* Dr.

Page 499—Line 18: *for* 1908, *read* 1918.

Page 503—Line 13: *for* Cleveland, *read* Louisville.





